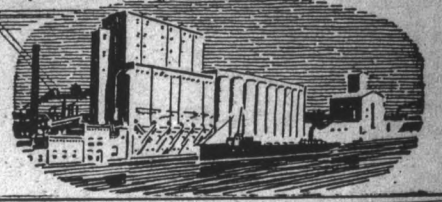


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Tidewater Project Gets the Nation's Approval

Two Thousand Delegates From Thirty-Five States Spread Campaign of Education to
Open Great Lakes to the Atlantic

AS CARTOONIST Thomas views it, the maid of the Great Lakes is flirting with the old man of the sea, and if the thirty-five states which sent two thousand delegates to the Detroit Tidewater convention can induce Congress to give his consent there's going to be a wedding.

For many years men of genius have dreamed of opening up the waterways between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean to ocean-going vessels. They did not make their dreams public, however, lest they be called fools and visionaries. The break-down of the railway systems, with their disastrous economic effects, broke the silence of these dreamers and they actually talked. And the nation listened. The nation listened to such good effect that congress was induced to provide that the question of improving the St. Lawrence river should be referred to the International Joint Commission, a body composed of equal representatives of Canada and the United States to have a jurisdiction over the waterway rights of the international stream. This Commission was instructed to investigate (1), the need of the improvement; (2), by what method may the river best be improved so as to be freely navigable by ocean-going ships and so as to incidentally develop the power; (3), the probable cost, and (4), how this cost should be divided between the two countries. The Commission employed engineers to make surveys, collect data, etc. Their report will be ready for publication early in November. Suffice to say that they are satisfied that the project is entirely feasible from an economic standpoint.

It was recognized, however, that a public opinion must be created to force Congress to favorable and early action. That is the purpose of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Tidewater Ass'n. It remained for the Detroit Board of Commerce, with characteristic Detroit zeal and push to bring together the greatest minds of the Middle West and co-ordinate and weld into a powerful weapon the joint desires and interests of the states most involved in the proposed project. Such was the purpose and the outcome of the Detroit Tidewater Congress.

Where the Farmer Comes In

The Tidewater project will receive the support of the farmers of Michigan because it will mean:

1. Cheaper and more rapid transportation.
2. Reduction in dealers' risks, and therefore the handling margin, resulting in higher prices to farmers.
3. Development of world market for Michigan farm products.
4. Stimulation of co-operative enterprises such as grain elevators, packing plants, canning plants, sugar factories, etc.

Speakers Prove Need of Project

It would be impossible for us to publish in detail the views of the score or more speakers who urged that the Tidewater project be immediately undertaken. The list of speakers included business men, bankers, engineers, legislators and transportation heads,—men who have made a serious study of the nation's transportation needs, and the technical and economic aspects of the waterway project.

Gov. Harding of Iowa scorned the United States for her backwardness in developing her God-given waterways. He said:

"The train of opportunity is passing our door. The Allies, as well as Germany, are out after the bacon, while we hold an animated tea party.

violin and no bow. A nation without adequate transportation facilities on land and water to handle its commerce seasonably, is not living up to its opportunity, or doing its duty to its citizens.

"Iowa knows that it is impossible to move its far as to the Ocean, but believes that through the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, the Ocean can be brought to them, and so Iowa is heartily in sympathy with the plan of developing this great water course to the extent that it will carry ocean-going vessels."

Nation's Woes Due to "No Cars"

Watson S. Moore, 2nd Vice President of the Grain Corporation, gave one of the most practical talks of the entire convention. His subject was "No Cars," and he cited instance after instance to show the enormous economic loss that was occasioned through lack of cars and congested railway terminals. The following are a few of the more interesting points gleaned from his discourse:

"The burden of our Grain Corporation correspondence for eight months has been 'NO CARS—Can't you help us?'

"Flour Jobbers, out of stock—NO CARS. 'Flour Exporters, delayed shipments, falling down on their foreign contracts—NO CARS.

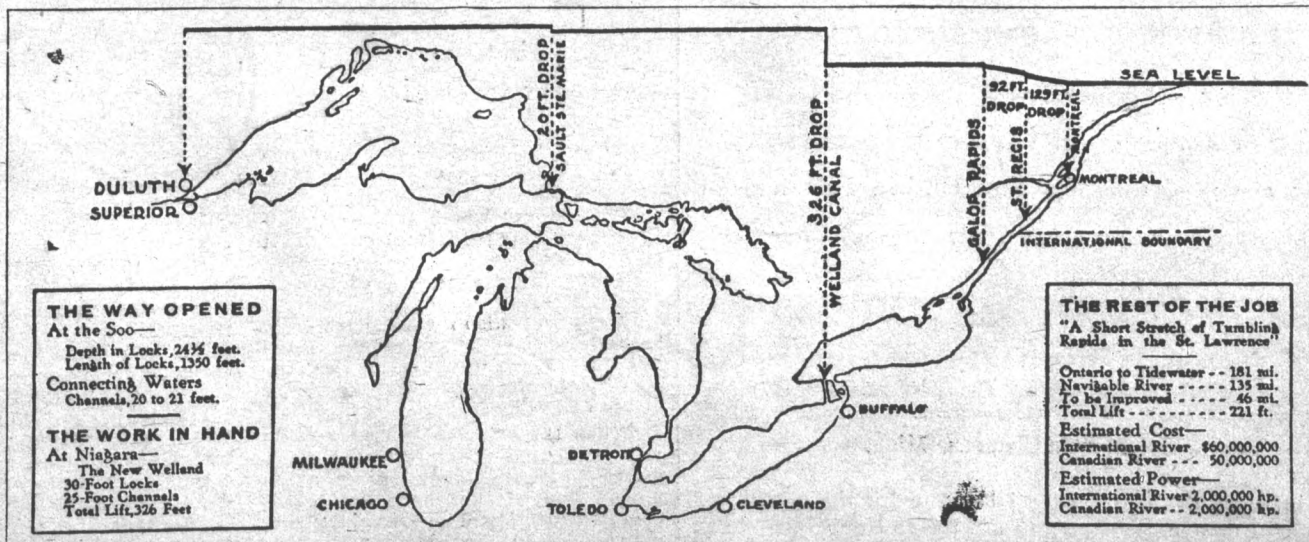
"Bread Bakers, shutting down, account non-arrival of shipments—NO CARS.

"The first half of May, 1920, bakery after bakery in New York City, advised they would have to shut down unless given flour. The Grain Corporation supplied the temporary needs of bakeries out of its export stocks in storage in New York City awaiting transportation. On pressure from Traffic Division of the Grain Corporation railroads gave special attention to moving flour for relief of these bakers.

"Ocean ship agents, sea board, repeatedly inquired—'Where is the grain?' Answer—'Chicago, Minneapolis, or Buffalo, etc.' Agents asked, 'Why

what's the trouble?' Answer—'NO CARS.' 'At lake port, no trouble about transportation to Eastern end of Lakes. Trouble only at loading and unloading ports, account NO CARS.

"Demurrage paid as high as \$6,000 a day on Ocean vessels—one ship collecting \$27,000. 'If it had not been for the unusual con-



THE TIDEWATER PROJECT AT A GLANCE

Has the American spirit of push and get-there been lost?

"The man on the farm without a wagon with which to market his produce, is as much handicapped as a wedding and a bride without a groom. A surplus producing nation without vessels, owned and manned by its own citizens, is on an equality with the violinist who has a



(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

Frederick C. MARTINDALE

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN

1. He was born on a farm and has lived on one most of his life.
2. He owns and operates under his personal supervision a large well-equipped farm in Oakland County.
3. He advocates the providing of certain facilities by the State for the better handling and marketing of farm products.
4. He would encourage lake to ocean route as outlet to Michigan products and gateway for Michigan necessities.
5. He believes in generous treatment of service-men and their families.
6. He has had broad experience in State affairs as Representative, Senator and Secretary of State and as such took great interest in advancement of child welfare, pure food laws, health laws, laws relating to good roads and the betterment of farm conditions.
7. He has at heart the highest good of the State, the correlation of all its varied activities and the fullest development of its business, social and religious life.

Will YOU Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

What The Business Farmer wants is new friends!

You, old friends of ours can help us get them, and you know that every new name we add to our strength, makes us just that much stronger to help you!

We cannot depend on slick-tongued traveling agents, but we have to depend on you, our old friends, to introduce The Business Farmer to new readers—

But we've made it as easy as we know how—

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

sideration shown shippers by representatives of foreign governments in allowing substitution of other grains and commodities, I am informed on good authority that a large number of grain exporters would have been ruined by the unusual, extraordinary and long delays of grain shipments from the West during the last eight months—due to NO CARS.

"Now that the grain shipping and export business is going back into the hands of private traders, there will have to be an improvement in the rail service. Otherwise the grain merchants will not be able to meet their ocean freight engagements, and they will pay very dearly if they default on any of these engagements. Consequently caution will have to be exercised and this will be reflected back in lower prices to consumer.

"On January 9th, Grain Corporation ordered something over one million bushels of wheat shipped by rail from Minneapolis to Philadelphia and New York. Up to April 9th, only 299 thousand bushels had been moved. The balance we had to divert to Duluth for lake shipment, and it took FOUR MONTHS to move this wheat by rail from Minneapolis to Duluth, only 150 miles, which should be moved within four days, and when it did get to Duluth, it was carried promptly one thousand miles by water in four days.

"On January 9th, 1920, Grain Corporation ordered 365 thousand bushels shipped by rail from Manitowoc, Wis., to New York. Not a carload of this was moved by rail and we had to move it by lake to Erie.

"On January 9th, 1920, Grain Corporation ordered about 100 thousand bushels from Chicago to Philadelphia by rail. Up to April 9th, only about 65 thousand bushels of this had been moved—NO CARS—and we had to forward the balance by lake. NO DELAY.

"On June 18th, arrangements were made to move about 600 thousand bushels of wheat from Buffalo to Montreal by lake boat down the St. Lawrence River. Up to June 30th, about 484 thousand bushels had been moved this way.

"With the close of navigation last Fall, Grain Corporation had at Buffalo, approximately 14 million bushels of wheat. In spite of all the efforts we could exert with the Railroad Administration while it was in existence and with the individual railroads since March 1st, 1920, and with the canal people, it has taken to present date, July 21st, to get this 15 million bushels moved from Buffalo to the seaboard.

"All of this grain was intended for export and was so situated that it might have been forwarded by vessel direct from the Western lake ports by ocean steamer overseas, had the deep waterway to the sea been in existence at that time. This would have been a very decided relief to the inland transportation facilities at a time when they were sorely pressed to meet the urgent needs of our domestic commerce, and other foreign commerce.

"Forty-eight million bushels of wheat still in elevators and on farms in Kansas alone on the 15th of May, within a month of the new crop, (which amount was half the estimated new crop for this state) on account of NO CARS.

"Part of car shortage, of course, due to strikes.

"Pressure also was constantly brought to bear on the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission by the producers and representatives of the grain and flour trade.

"Then the priority order for grain was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and grain again moved, but at the expense of other commodities, and manufacturing plants had to shut down and other important industries were compelled to sharply curtail their business.

"Grain priority had to be divided with coal. Coal must be moved to the northwest during the season of navigation, or that section of the country will freeze. There are a large number of people in that country who are unable to get to Palm Beach in the winter.

"The coal operations now claim that the present coal shortage is due in considerable measure to the failure of some roads to obey the priority order.

"With priority given to grain and to coal—

"Then the automobile industry is checked. Answer—NO CARS, and Detroit says 'Ouch!'

"The woolen mills must shut down—NO CARS.

"Now the steel industry is threatened with a shut-down—NO CARS; with twenty blast furnaces idle in the main steel-producing district—NO CARS; with a million and a half tons of steel product piled up and the country crying for it, and which would take 28,300 cars to move—NO CARS.

"Three hundred miles of pipe bought from a Pittsburgh concern, intended for Mexico, delivery of which would aid Shipping Board in obtaining much needed oil for their ships BUT NO CARS.

"While everybody is kicking the buck to Uncle Sam, they have sins enough of their own to answer for in the past; nevertheless, it is only fair to note that in 1915, 2,356,000 freight cars in the U. S. moved 277 million tons of freight, while in 1918 2,366,000 freight cars, only slightly more than in 1915, the railroads moved 403 million tons. Of course a large measure of this greatly increased business was due to unified direction of cars and also taking off the car-load limits.

"The car shortage resulting in the delayed movement of the 1919 wheat crop from the farms and also from the country and terminal elevators to the mills the past eight months was largely responsible for a \$2 to \$3 increase per barrel in the price of flour since January 1st. NO CARS.

"During six months of this period when the car shortage was most acute the consumption of flour in this country was about 61 million barrels, which, at \$2.50 per barrel, amounts to One hundred fifty two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$152,500,000.) which is over the first estimate of the cost of the improvement of your proposed waterway.

"It is estimated that 160 million bushels of wheat will be carried over from the 1919 crop to the 1920 crop. This is about 100 million bushels above the normal carry-over. There were plenty of hungry people who needed this wheat the past year, but had to go without because it did not get to market. NO CARS.

"In addition to the loss in quantity and quality through normal deterioration, and from improper warehousing and vermin, it takes at least 8c per bushel per month at the present price to carry wheat. Twelve months at 36c on the carry over of 100 million bushels is Thirty-six million dollars (\$36,000,000.) which could take care of the interest on the cost of your waterway improvement for four or five years. This on wheat alone.

"The surplus of grain fixes the price. The price of our wheat especially relies upon the European datum point of all World Crops of wheat, less transportation, as the measure of value for our crops, not only for the surplus but also for the domestic portion, which markets on the price level made by the surplus.

"The fifteen states tributary to the Great Lakes raise annually approximately three billion bushels of food grains.

"Mr. Hoover estimates that the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway would mean a saving in transportation cost to producer and consumer of six (6) cents per bushel at least on basis present railroad freight rates. This means One hundred and eighty millions of dollars (\$180,000,000.) or exceeding for one year the total cost of proposed waterway—first estimate—by Thirty eight millions of dollars (\$38,000,000.)

"This does not count slaughter house products or other commodities. This country of the U. S. produces Two Billion Dollars worth of butter.

"When there are NO CARS, the country buyer must reduce his price to the farmer, to take care of the carrying charges and the risk of a declining market.

"Excessive premiums for wheat, in the terminal markets and at the seaboard (not warranted by the supply and demand situation of the world have been due to the restricted flow from the farm and country buying points."

Way Paved for National Grain and Live Stock

Chicago Conference Brings Farm Representatives from all over Country to Discuss Marketing Problems

PLANS FOR the formation of one or more central organizations or exchanges through which farmers' co-operative associations can market their grain are to be worked out by a committee of seventeen to be appointed by J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The appointment of such a committee is provided for in Resolutions adopted by a conference of farm organizations and farm marketing associations which concluded a two day session in Chicago last week. The resolutions follow:

Report of Grain Committee

RESOLVED, That we recommend that the Chairman of this Convention appoint a permanent Committee not to exceed seventeen members, representing the various organizations interested, and with the consent and approval of such organizations, to consider, formulate, and submit hereafter for consideration, a definite plan of organization whereby all organizations of grain producers can conduct co-operative grain marketing through one or more central organizations or grain exchanges, or such other solution of the co-operative marketing problem as may be approved by such committee, and that each organization or interest represented shall bear the expense of its own delegate or committee members. That when this Committee is ready to report, copies of this report shall be sent to each organization, and the Chairman of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall call a conference of accredited delegates of such organizations with power to act, to whom such plan shall be submitted for adoption or rejection.

II—RESOLVED: That this Conference request every organization to report to the American Farm Bureau

Federation the respective freight problems and car requirements of their respective districts; and that the Federation co-ordinate these requirements fairly and equitably and try to secure the greatest possible relief for all organizations and their requirements.

III—RESOLVED: That this Convention extend its heartfelt congratulations to the Federal Trade Commission for its substantial accomplishments in the past, and pledge the Commission its support in the future.

IV—RESOLVED: Further that we believe that true co-operation will furnish the solution of the grain marketing problems of this country, and further that we earnestly suggest that the Commission investigate the application of co-operative principles to the problems of grain marketing and cover the same in its forthcoming report upon grain conditions in the United States; that in our opinion no report upon this subject will be complete without consideration of co-operative principles as applied to marketing.

V—RESOLVED: That we are heartily in accord with a Deep-Waterway project and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Deep-Waterway Association now in session in Detroit.

C. H. Gustafson, Chairman, Lincoln, Nebraska; Benjamin Drake, Secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. L. Middleton, Eagle Grove, Ia.; J. C. Sailor, Cissna Park, Ill.; B. Needham, Lane, Kan.

The Conference was called to consider means of stabilizing grain and live stock market and was participated in by most of the leading farm organizations and farm marketing associations operating in the mid-west.

The committee of seventeen is being composed of representatives of

the leading farm organizations and co-operative grain and marketing agencies in the United States. A convention of these organizations is to be later called to consider the recommendations of the committee.

The personnel of the committee will probably not be announced for several weeks and it is likely that some six or eight months will be required for it to formulate its report.

The committee appointed to make suggestions on live stock marketing problems recommended that a separate conference be held in Chicago in the near future to especially consider this subject.

Co-operation in California

"The farmers of the middle west have had co-operative grain elevators for thirty years without even making a dent on the market, and the trouble is you are speculators and not marketers," declared Aaron Sapiro of San Francisco, addressing a conference of Farmers' Organizations and Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations in session here to consider means for the stabilizing of markets for grain and live stock. Mr. Sapiro is attorney for fourteen of the largest California producers co-operative marketing associations, which he declares are organized on the American plan of co-operation as applied to marketing. He also made an eloquent presentation of the bean growers' claims for increased tariff before the House Ways and Means Committee last fall.

"You are organized on a Rochdale plan which is an English consumers' co-operative buying plan and not a producers' marketing plan," continued the speaker. Mr. Sapiro then related the experience of the California raisin growers who, after repeated failures to realize cost of production, in 1911 united in a co-operative selling agency having control

over 77 per cent of the California raisin crop. The result was undreamed of prosperity. Fresno, California, he says was converted thereby from a city of poverty to the most prosperous city of its size in the United States. The raisin growers' association has no capital and operates without profit. It exercises absolute control over the products of its members. The same idea has been successfully applied to practically all other California products both perishable and non-perishable.

"As a solution of the grain marketing problem in the mid west, Mr. Sapiro advocated organizing in each state a grain growers association and the federation of these associations in a national organization, which would act as a selling agency for all grain grown by members of the state associations. This association would sell direct to millers and distributors, the entire proceeds, less the actual cost of handling, being returned to the producers. He advocated the formation of a separate corporation with capital to take over and co-ordinate and standardize the local elevators, these elevators to do the warehousing of the crop, receiving in return fair interest upon the capital invested.

"The farmer is essentially a producer and not a marketer," declared Mr. Sapiro. "Marketing is expert work and should be done by experts. The trouble with the farmer is that he has not been willing to pay a fair price for expert service. You have no right to expect a fair price for wheat if you are not willing to pay a fair price for brains."

Mr. Sapiro does not advocate undertaking the marketing of live stock in a similar way until after all the packing plants are made public utilities.

Summer Farmers' Day at East Lansing and Round-up at Chatham

THE DATE for the big Summer Farmers' Day at the Michigan Agricultural College this year has been set as Saturday, Aug. 7. This day was definitely settled upon at a committee meeting last week.

The meeting which is the first general summer gathering to be held at the college, is expected to draw several hundred farmers to East Lansing. Last year the soils department put on a Soils Day, as you probably remember. Two years ago the Farm Crops men held a Wheat Day which drew a good crowd. This year, however, both these departments, as well as other divisions of the college, are joining forces to stage a big day which will be distinctly worth while. The general plan will be somewhat similar to that in vogue at Ohio State, Cornell and other institutions which have found the summer meeting a practical affair.

Soils and crops subjects will receive major consideration. More than 100 acres of crops plots will be on inspection, while the soils people will bring in summaries of findings taken from their 80 odd test fields scattered out over the state. Timely phases of these subjects will be dealt with. This will include fall planting suggestions, fertilizer requirements, etc.

Prominent speakers from outside the state, as well as local leaders, will address the big afternoon gathering on the campus. Brother Leo, Notre Dame University, will be included on the program. L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester, will preside for the afternoon. Invitations have gone out to several of the biggest men in the country and a fine program seems assured. All speakers

will hammer on problems of immediate interest to Michigan farmers.

Special efforts are being made to provide entertainment for the farm visitors. A headquarters and rest room for women will be open in the college women's building, where things of special interest to farm women will be provided.

Children will be taken care of in the gymnasium, where games are to be handled by the college department of physical training. The pool will be open for the day—certain hours for boys and others for girls. Picnic facilities will be provided on the campus, in order to take care of the "basket lunch" crowd. Information and exhibit booths under the campus trees will be another feature planned to add to the comfort and pleasure of the crowd.

All in all, the college lathering will be out for the day, and it looks like a big gathering for the farmers. An effort will be made to have all the college specialists on the job, for instance, so that any farmers with a

problem to solve can get help on that day.

FARMERS' ROUND-UP HELD IN UPPER PENINSULA

Plans have been completed for our second annual farmers' round-up at this Experiment Station August 11 and 12. This round-up gives promise of being the greatest agricultural meeting that has ever been pulled off in the Upper Peninsula.

The State Club Leaders have planned to put on a two days' summer camp for their members. This camp is to be situated on the Station Farm here at Chatham.

The first day with the boys will be a day of special instruction in live stock and crops work to finish up the preliminary work that has been done with the different clubs in their respective counties preparatory to taking their final live stock judging work on the following day.

The Home Demonstration Agents and the Girls' Club Leaders are plan-

ning a special program for the two days for the women and girls. The County Agents under the direction of Mr. J. W. Weston, have planned a complete program for their work.

Alger County is making extensive preparations to entertain the large crowd that is anticipated to a big barbecue dinner for the noon hour of the 12th. They have ordered an 800 pound ox for the occasion and Mr. Deacon, the prison chef, will have charge of the feed. Their menu is meat, baked beans, mashed potatoes, buns, sweet corn, ice cream and coffee.

During the forenoon, stump blasting demonstrations will be in operation also dairy demonstrations in charge of Mr. J. A. Waldron, dairy specialist from the college, sheep and hog demonstrations in charge of Professor George Brown, crops demonstrations in charge of G. W. Putnam, Crops Experimenter of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, and Home Economics Work in charge of Home Demonstration Leaders.

Directly after the big barbecue dinner a speaking program will be given. On this program are President F. S. Kedzie, Dean R. S. Shaw, Director R. J. Baldwin, Honorable Jasen Woodman, Dr. Eben Mumford, Mr. R. A. Turned of the Michigan Agricultural College and a handicraft demonstration given by the McMillan Handicraft Club. On the night of the 11th the Alumni Association are planning a feed and a big social open air meeting in the Experiment Station Grove.—D. L. McMillan, Supt., M. A. C. Experiment Station, Upper Peninsula, Chatham, Mich.

As Herbert Hoover Sees Tidewater Project

"ONE OF the first things which an engineer in surveying this problem (transportation) would advise, would be the creation of a waterway all the way from the Great Lakes to the sea, by way of the St. Lawrence River. By this arrangement, the crops of the Middle West would have direct expeditious and economic access to the ocean. An engineer knows that this could be done at a lesser expense than would be involved in increasing our railroad facilities to care adequately for our marketing. Since the prices of this production are made at the other end in world competition, the cheapening of its transmission to the world's markets would go into the pockets of the farmer, and the farmer, whose prosperity is so closely linked up with the prosperity of the country, must have our care."

Farmer Candidates for Important Public Offices

Lapeer County Farmer-Senator Out for Lieutenant Governor; Farm Organization Leader Seeks Seat in Congress



SEN. CHAS. B. SCULLY
Plain Farmer of Almont who is a Candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It remains with the farmers of Michigan whether he gets the job.

THE INTEREST of Michigan farmers in affairs political will not be confined to the Governorship by any means. The farmers of the entire state will have the opportunity of voting for a practical farmer for lieutenant governor, Sen. Chas. B. Scully of Lapeer county, and the farmers of the Fourth congressional district for John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange, and for years a familiar and forceful figure in agricultural affairs, who is a candidate for congress.

Sen. Scully claims he is a farmer and proves it by living upon his farm and deriving his major income from

the farm. He comes from a family of farmers, and while as it is natural with men of ability and ambition he is financially interested in other lines of business, his real heart interest is wrapped up in the farm, and his best public service has been rendered in matters and positions relating to agriculture.

Biography

Charles B. Scully of Almont, senator from the twenty-first district, comprising the counties of Lapeer and Tuscola, has always lived in Lapeer county, and was born on a farm in Almont township, June 17, 1878, of American parents. He was educated in the district school and the Almont high school, later studying privately with special training from the Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Scully is married and has two sons and one daughter. He has always been active in social and fraternal affairs; is a member of several Masonic bodies, the Gleaners and the Grange; and has just retired from his second term as president of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs; two years president Michigan Crop Improvement Association. He was secretary for three years of the Michigan Berkshire Breeders' Register Association. He is also well known as a lecturer on agricultural subjects, and is recognized as a pioneer in the good roads movement in Lapeer county. He is secretary and treasurer of the Lapeer County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association and is affiliated with several other insurance companies. Mr. Scully is a Republican and after holding various township offices was elected to the senate in 1916, re-elected November 5, 1918.

Sen. Scully's two terms in the state Senate were unusually active and useful. He was a member of the most important committees, viz., insurance (chairman, two terms,) elections, taxation, executive business and industrial schools. During his two terms he introduced and passed more than a score of bills and resolutions of a progressive nature. Other meritorious bills which he drafted or actively sponsored were defeated. Principal among the latter was his constitutional amendment resolution to authorize the enactment of an income tax law. Sen. Scully has always been a firm believer in the income tax, as the most equitable form of taxation, but his efforts to bring about the necessary legislation have thus far been defeated.

Among the more important bills which he introduced are the following: "The Insurance Code" bill, the second largest bill ever introduced into the Michigan legislature, a bill giving husband and wife the right to own property jointly without invalidating their credit and financial standing; a bill to amend the agricultural commission act for the purpose of giving greater financial assistance to the weaker fairs of the state; to authorize the investment of trust funds in farm loan bonds (This measure was not reported out of the Committee); a bill to revise and consolidate the laws relative to the production, manufacture and sale of milk and milk products. (This was a timely measure and had the support of the Federated Agricultural Legislative Committee, but could not be pried out of the Committee of Public Health); a bill requiring abstractors of land titles to



JOHN C. KETCHAM
Farm Organization Leader, of Hastings, would like to go to Congress and every Farmer in Michigan would like to see him there.

secure certificate of authority and to file a bond, and to make abstracts of title prima facie evidence of title. ("This," explains Sen. Scully, "was a reform measure requested by the Federal Farm Loan Bank, but as it would have lessened the need of securing the services of lawyers to perfect the land titles and therefor injured that profession the bill is still peaceably slumbering in the judiciary committee.")

Sen. Scully opposed such bills as
(Continued on page 11)

How Farmers May Finance Their Wool Pool Under Farm Bureau Plan

A FEATURE of the Farm Bureau wool pool plan which has not yet been made clear to a good many farmers who have consigned wool to the Bureau or have contemplated so doing, gives to the farmer the privilege of assigning his wool to his local banker and receiving a loan upon the wool.

How It Works

For instance, John Jones has a hundred fleeces of wool which because of the stagnancy of the wool market he does not care to sell outright. He arranges to pool his wool with the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Under the initial plan the Bureau would advance to him 75 per cent of the present market value of his wool and would hold his wool at his direction until the market was more favorable to sell it. Under a later devised plan, the Farm Bureau issues a receipt to the wool growers, showing the number of pounds received, the grading, and other essential facts. Upon the back of this receipt is an assignment blank that reads as follows:

"The undersigned hereby assigns to the below named bank or banker, the right to receive and collect from the Michigan State Farm Bureau the net proceeds from the wool described in the within receipt upon settlements therefor; consideration herefor being the loan by such bank or banker to the undersigned of the sum of \$..... Any sum remaining from the net settlement after payment of such loan and interest thereon at the rate of per cent per annum to be paid to the undersigned by such bank or banker, who is hereby constituted the agent of the assignor for the above purposes."

Do you get the point? The owner of the wool perhaps finds that after a few months elapses he needs the money which the wool represents. So he takes his receipt to his local banker and negotiates for a loan and the assignment blank being first rate security against the loan, the farmer theoretically has no difficulty in getting the desired loan. Actually few cases have come to light where bankers have refused to loan on this

The County Agent's Work as Viewed by a County Agent

THE BUSINESS Farmer has indulged in some criticism in times past of the county agent's failure to live up to his full responsibilities and opportunities, particularly in the field of marketing. Because of this criticism the Business Farmer has been accused of being "against" the county agent. As a final word upon the subject we wish to reproduce a portion of an editorial that was published in the August 31st, 1918, issue, together with a recent utterance of the highest paid county agent in the United States.

As Viewed by the M. B. F. Two Years Ago

"The county agent has become a permanent fixture in American agriculture and the time is not far distant when the farmer or farm paper opposing the movement will be listed among the moss-backs and behind-the-timers. As agriculture develops along business lines, the functions of the county agent will gradually change. He will become less of an instructor in scientific production and more of an advisor and leader in solving the seed, labor and marketing problems. But the county agent who believes that his sole job is to teach farmers how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before has outlived his usefulness."

As Viewed by County Agent Eckhardt of Illinois

(W. G. Eckhardt was the highest paid county agent in the United States. His work in DeKalb county attracted the attention of farm organizations all over the country. But he was too big a man to stay in DeKalb county. The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n has taken him to head their grain department. Here is what he has to say about the farm bureau and county agent and his job.)

"A good many people have a mistaken idea of what a farm bureau is. They think it is some sort of a fatherly organization to send boys around to tell farmers how to treat their oats for smut. They look upon it as an educational institution solely, whose only object is to teach farmers to grow larger crops."

"If that were the only purpose of the farm bureau, and if it were successful in that purpose, it would do vastly more harm than good. There are many things which we can do to increase crop yields. If only a small part of these improved methods were followed by farmers next year, we would produce much more food than the world is willing to buy at a fair price. The markets would be glutted, and prices would fall to a level that would be disastrous."

The county advisor must be a business advisor. He must teach his farmers the folly of raising more food than the world wants. As the farmers take over the job of marketing their own products, getting them to the consumer in the best of condition and at reasonable price, the world will take more of these products."

assignment and many banks have promised the Farm Bureau that they will honor the receipts when properly endorsed and presented.

Certainly such a plan is of distinct advantage to the Bureau and simplifies the pooling on a state-wide scale from a financial point of view. To

advance money from a central point to all the growers who have wool pooled at Lansing would require a very large surplus of funds, but where the local bankers take on the burden it is widely distributed. Moreover, it is the business of the local bankers to finance their farmer cus-

tomers, and they are amply protected by the form of receipt rendered by the Bureau.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has to date pooled more wool than any other single state bureau in the country. The pool at the present time contains approximately 3,000,000 pounds, half of which is in the hands of local assemblers, the warehouses in Lansing being full. That the pool will contain eventually at least 4,000,000 pounds is now a practical certainty.

With the Farm Bureau having control of at least one half of the entire wool clip of Michigan it is in a position to virtually dictate the movement of the Michigan crop. At the same time it is clear that this fact would hold forth no advantage were the other and larger-producing wool states to place their clips on the market without regard for existing conditions, and without some kind of co-operation with the wool holding parties of other states. We are informed however that the Michigan State Farm Bureau has received assurances from several important wool producing states that they have no thought of putting their clip on the market at the present ridiculously low prices. And from states where there is no wool pool, independent holders of wool are just as determined to await a return of decent prices before they sell a pound of wool. The wool market is in such a condition today that it would not require the unloading of but very little wool to insure its continued stagnancy. The return of market prices to somewhere near their former level of four months ago depends upon the closest co-operation between growers and dealers in every state. The situation is not without its uncertainties, however. Quite a large percentage of the total 1920 clip has found its way into the hands of independent dealers who would not hesitate to dump the wool on the market and take a loss if necessary in order to destroy the wool pools of the farm organizations.

FARM BUREAU

Will you explain through your paper just how and why the Farm Bureau is operated by farmers and why no large and unlawful profits can be made by so-called rich men or heads of business. I have a neighbor who declares the Farm Bureau to be just a set of fellows who are in the game for what they can get out of it. Troy Fruit Farm, Walkerville, Mich.

There was undoubtedly a time when the Farm Bureau was in the control of men who had no real interest in the welfare of farmers and sought to direct their organized efforts along lines of no actual benefit to farmers. I am sure, however, that these men are no longer in control. I am firmly convinced that the Michigan State Farm Bureau is an organization of, by and for the farmers, and I cannot conceive of any manner in which its officers could enrich themselves at the expense of the organization, except through the salaries that are authorized by the farmer members themselves. A lot of the men in the farm bureau organization as well as in other farm organizations are giving far more of their effort and time than they will ever be paid for to the advancement of the farmers' interests. If there are or may in the future be any who would employ the organization for selfish pecuniary or political purposes, and they are discovered, rest assured that they will be ostracized forever from the good graces of their fellow farmers.—Editor.

ASK MEMBER OF LEGISLATURE

We would like information regarding threshers license and the reasons for the same. We operate a threshing machine and obtain the necessary license. In order for threshermen to obtain license they must make a report of all grain threshed at the end of each week. What is the object of this law and the Secretary of State collecting this data? It occurs to us that the grain speculators have access to this data to the detriment of the farmer.—E. T. H. Pigeon, Mich.

Judge Collins, circuit judge of Shiawassee county has held this law to be unconstitutional, but the department of the secretary of state holds the law to be in force until the supreme court decides otherwise. I am not informed as to the reason for the passage of the law. Perhaps the member of the legislature from your county can explain it fully.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RIGHT TO VOTE

Can a person not an owner of real estate vote on the money question or hold the highest office on the school board?—D. D. L. Antrim County.

On the question of voting school taxes one must own property assessed for school purposes. Any qualified voter whose name appears on the assessment roll and who is the owner in his own right of property so assessed is eligible to election or appointment to office in said school district. They must file a statement under oath to such effect in their acceptance of the office.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RAISING ALFALFA

I am writing you to find out how to raise alfalfa. What is the best way to inoculate for mammoth clover? Also when is the best time to cut milkweed and is there any way in which to kill them?—W. T. H. Antrim County.

Alfalfa is a very profitable crop and may be grown successfully in this state when properly handled. However, the ordinary cultural methods that insure success with many crops do not always prove successful with alfalfa. We consider the following points of utmost importance:

1. To prevent winter killing only hardy northern grown seed should be used. The Grimm is one of the best of the hardy strains.
2. Alfalfa should be seeded on a well prepared seed bed that is firm and free from weeds and in at least a fair state of fertility. Alfalfa is not a poor land crop.
3. Alfalfa should not be seeded on acid soils, since it is one of the most sensitive crop to this condition. When the soil is so acid that June clover fails; it usually requires two tons of ground limestone to correct the acidity sufficiently to secure a good stand of alfalfa.
4. Good drainage is essential.



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.)

5. Spring seedings are usually successful, but when either oats or barley are used for a nurse crop from one-half to two-thirds the usual amount of seed be used.

One of the best ways to inoculate Mammoth clover is by the pure-culture method. Material for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, M. A. O., East Lansing, Mich. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Full directions for application accompany the material.

Milkweeds should be cut early to prevent the seed from forming, then practice clean cultivation. Milkweeds form a root stalk that it somewhat difficult to starve out. Clean cultivation and the full seeding of crops are the best methods of eradication.—O. R. Megee, assistant professor of Farm Crops, M. A. O.

OIL IN CARLOAD LOTS

I have been reading the M. B. F. for some time and think if the people would do as you advise about marketing and organizing farming would be more of a success. I am trying to get the names of some of these oil companies that used to have a man come through the country taking orders for kerosene by the barrel, and then they would ship a tank of kerosene to the nearest railroad station and the people that had ordered would go on certain days and get the amount they had ordered. I have been unable to locate any such firm but thought perhaps you might help me. I know I could soon contract a tank of kerosene.—F. R. K., Saginaw County.

The National Refining Company, located at 2032 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio, operate five modern refineries and maintain 92 branch offices throughout the central states. Their general office at Cleveland, will sell farm organizations direct in carload lots, where they do not have regular dealers.—Editor.

TRACTOR BREAKS HARDPAN

Am a subscriber to your paper and I think your paper a farmer's friend. I was wondering if I could ask you a question or two concerning tractors. I suppose I have what you call a "tractor fever," but I have heard so much about them causing a hardpan in the soil so that the large western farmers are going back to the horses again. Is there any truth in that report? Would a 100 or 140 acre farm support one where the farm is laid out in 60 acre fields or more? Now I have two tractors in mind, one is the _____ and the other is the _____. The _____ is a good tractor only they say it tips over so easy and also it is my opinion it might pack the seed bed, being that the heavy part of it seems to come on such a small surface at one time, and as to the caterpillar type I never have seen them at work. Now I would like your opinion on them if you would be willing and could give it, and if not will be all right with me for I'll still be a subscriber as always. W. G. K., Ludington, Mich.

I have not heard that the tractor, as used in western farming, produced a hardpan in the soil as you mention. It is quite probable that, due to the immense weight of the tractors in that part of the country, that such a condition exists. For Mich-

igan conditions, the tractor is found to be beneficial in breaking up the hardpan. I doubt very much whether the western farmers will go back to the use of horses to any great extent. The case mentioned may be a special one.

There is no doubt in my mind but that a tractor should prove profitable on a farm of 100 to 140 acres where fields are laid out in plots of fifty acres or more. However, I believe that the original investment should be under \$1,500. The Department cannot recommend makes of tractor to buy. I would suggest, however, that certain things should be considered before purchasing and they are as follows: the tractor company should be well established; the tractor should be out of the experimental stage and should have adequate service to customers. A tractor rated anywhere from 8-16 to 12-25 should fit your needs very well.—E. O. Sauve, Asst Professor, Department of Farm Mechanics, M. A. O.

CHICKENS LOSE FEATHERS

Will you please publish in your paper what to do for spring chicks when they lose their feathers? We have Rocks that have bare necks and bodies except a few feathers on wings. Please tell what to do with chicks with diarrhoea. A Subscriber, Mariette, Mich.

I would judge that the chicks mentioned have not lost their feathers but rather have not grown any due to slow maturity.

We find in many flocks that certain chicks for some reason do not grow as rapidly as others in the flock and it is those slow maturing chicks that exhibit a more or less nude appearance. There is no known remedy to correct this condition.

In regard to your chicks with diarrhoea I would say that if this is what is known as White Diarrhoea there is no known cure for it. In this case it might be a diarrhoea and a preventative in the form of sour milk could be given. For the first two weeks of the chick's life give no water and only sour milk for drinking for this will prevent the spread of White Diarrhoea.—W. E. Newton, Assistant in Poultry Husbandry, M. A. O.

COST OF FEEDING HORSES

What would it cost to feed eight horses new hay a week which are getting six quarts of ground oats and corn apiece three times a day. The horses are heavy fifteen hundred pound (1500 lb.) horses and are grading on a state road by my place and are boarding at my barn and I am furnishing the hay.—A Subscriber, Mayville, Mich.

Figuring equal parts by measure of ground oats and corn and each horse eating 20 pounds of hay per day with oats at \$1.14, corn at \$1.68 and hay at \$25 per ton, it would cost \$44.99 per week for the eight horses or 80c per head per day to maintain one horse. These figures may be taken as a minimum.—R. S. Hudson, Dean and Director, Dept. of Farm and Horses, M. A. O.

KEEPING THE CONSTABULARY BUSY



News Item—Members of the State Constabulary are being Employed to run down Unlicensed Dogs.

"BARGAINS"

Will you kindly inform me if the Big Four Company of Chicago, Ill., is a responsible concern. They advertise flour at \$7.98 per barrel, sugar \$4.50 per 100 lbs. and other things in the ad in "Hearth and Home."—Mrs. F. J. A., Sanilac County.

Any company that advertises at this time sugar at 4 1-2 cents per pound and makes the other misleading statements contained in the page advertisement which you have sent us, is a fake. The kind of papers which carry this advertising should be kicked out of every farmer's mail box. Usually the balance of these so called "mail-order" papers are filled up with medical ads, consumption cures, fat reducers, and such suggestive ads which have no fit place on a business farmer's reading table.

Of course, any sane man or woman ought to know that when a company offers sugar at 4 1-2 cents, at a time when it is quoted in carloads on the New York market at 23c, there is a "nigger in the woodpile."

Most offers of this kind are not quite so apparent and for this reason this may be a good place for us to explain the principle back of these "trial-order-lots" of miscellaneous groceries, which are not only offered by mail order houses but by canvassers and wagon salesmen. We want to show here how simple it is to deceive with a few leaders at low prices which have genuine value and put in a lot of non-essentials which are sold at about ten times their actual cost of manufacture. Here is a trial offer put out by the Big 4 Company in Chicago in the ad referred to:

They offer:
2 pounds granulated sugar . . . 9c
1 bar Fels Naptha Soap . . . 2c
1 bar Ivory Soap . . . 4c
The balance of their offer is where they make up for the losses above. They offer as follows:
1 package Big 4 brand best tea 35c
1-4 lb. pure cocoa 12c
1 lb. pure baking powder . . . 42c
1 4oz. bottle vanilla extract 49c
1 box powdered bluing . . . 29c
1 bottle machine oil 17c

It is in these items which are undoubtedly of cheap manufacture, that the loss is made up. A "bottle" of this so-called vanilla extract can probably be produced for three or four cents and a "bottle" of machine oil could be produced for a couple of cents. We do not doubt but what, if you sent this company \$1.99 you would get a trial order exactly as stated, but the whole proposition is so misleading that it can be labeled nothing short of a fake, intended to deceive people into believing that this company can supply staple commodities at a fraction of what they are being sold on the wholesale market. We would be glad to have other offers of this kind brought to our attention by our readers.—Editor.

PLOWING UNDER RYE

Have a piece of rye which we intend to turn under. The land has been run quite a little. When is it best to turn it under? What would be the best to put on, sweet clover or timothy and clover?—N. R. D., Reed City, Mich.

Rye should be turned under for a green manuring crop just after bloom or while the seeds are in the early milk stage. At this stage the plants are quite full of moisture which aids in the decay of the organic matter. On land that has been run to quite an extent, and has been limed, would recommend sweet clover. Sweet clover, however, is quite sensitive to soil acidity and usually only a small growth is secured on acid soils.—O. R. Megee, Asst Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. O.

ALFALFA FOR SEED

I would like to know which crop of alfalfa should be cut for seed, the first or second.—L. D. Spruce, Mich.

In this state the second crop of alfalfa is usually the most satisfactory one for seed production. As a rule, however, alfalfa does not produce seed very abundantly. The heaviest yield of seed is usually secured when the rainfall is not quite up to normal.—O. R. Megee, Asst Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. O.

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They Would Be Governor

EIGHT CANDIDATES have entered the race for the governorship on the Republican ticket. They are: Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater; Luren Dickinson, Charlotte; A. J. Groesbeck, Detroit; Frank B. Leland, Detroit; Cassius L. Glasgow, Nashville; F. C. Martindale, Detroit; Horatio S. Earle, Detroit; C. S. Mott, Flint.

Milo D. Campbell was the first to announce his candidacy. He was invited to become a candidate by the federated committee of the Grange, Gleaners' and Farmers' Clubs, and was promised the support of those organizations. It was a conspicuous case of the office seeking the man. C. S. Mott claims to have likewise been urged into the race by his friends. Both he and Campbell are now among the active contenders for the job. Nearly all the other gentlemen mentioned have nourished gubernatorial ambitions for years, and if they are defeated they will not be in a position to lay the blame upon their friends as their candidacies are believed to have been largely self-inspired.

It is not the purpose of The Business Farmer to even discuss the claims put forth by seven of the eight candidates in behalf of their respective candidacies. We do not concede that the defeat of any one of these men will be a "blow" to the Commonwealth, nor will victory insure everlasting glory. Each of the candidates has some peculiar quality which commends him for the job, and possibly each possesses some shortcoming which might be used against his aspirations. So far as The Business Farmer and its readers are concerned there will be no microscopic examinations made of the various candidates in an effort to pick out their flaws and hold them up to public view. So far as the farmers are concerned the issues involved in the coming primaries and the points of difference between the respective candidates are clean cut and easily comprehended.

Milo Campbell has been called the "farmer candidate." Some of his enemies have taken exception to this on the ground that Mr. Campbell is not a practical farmer. Nevertheless that name is correct in the sense that he is the "candidate of the farmers," and received an endorsement from the farmers such as was never before given to a prospective political candidate in Michigan. He did not seek to be a candidate. Although he knew that the federated committee of the farm organizations intended to endorse a man for Governor; knew, moreover, that he was considered among several others, he employed no influence whatsoever to sway the impartial judgments of the members on the committee. On the contrary, when asked an opinion as to the fitness of another prospective candidate for the endorsement of the farm organizations, Milo Campbell replied that he considered him a good man and would support him in every way should

he enter the race and receive the approval of the farm organizations.

The question has been asked why the farm organizations have endorsed a man for Governor who is not a practical farmer, but the answer to that is to merely refer the question to the record that Mr. Campbell has made during the past few years in farm organization work. Not all of the men who have done the biggest things for the farming business have been practical farmers. It was as a result of their being brought into contact with other businesses and other people that they were able to be of service to agriculture. The trouble with many men who leave the ranks of the farmers for greater service in other fields is that they lose the farm touch. Milo Campbell was born on a farm, worked on a farm and earned his way all through life. But although his work has taken him far afield from farming at times, he has never forgotten the needs of the farmer, nor been so occupied with other matters that he did not have the time to devote to agricultural problems when opportunity presented. It was in recognition of what Milo Campbell has actually accomplished for the farming business that the farm organizations have given him their unqualified endorsement.

It is no exaggeration to say that Milo Campbell is the choice of 90 per cent of the farmers of Michigan. Fifty per cent of the farmers of Michigan can nominate him providing every man and woman of them go to the polls and vote. But they cannot nominate him by staying home. Let the farmer who wants to see a man elected Governor of Michigan who has shown by his deeds that his heart is with the farming business,—let every such farmer make up his mind to go to the polls no matter what may tempt him to stay at home,—and Milo Campbell is as good as elected.

It Is to Laugh

IT IS TO laugh to mention the State Constabulary. Here are a couple hundred able-bodied men who could do good service at manual labor on farms or in the factories frittering away their time and the people's money chasing mangy and unlicensed dogs down the highways and searching for imaginary desperadoes in the orchards.

The fellow who originated that scribble about the constabulary "protecting" the orchards must be strangely lacking in a sense of humor. We feel that it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of our readers to dwell upon the humanly impossible task of a half dozen troopers protecting the thousands of orchards in the several fruit growing counties of the state, when a man's innate common sense tells him that to effectively patrol the fruit regions would require a force ten thousand strong.

Employing the state constabulary for such nonsensical purposes as checking up unlicensed dogs and patrolling peaceable rural districts is nothing but a *sep* to the farmers. The fellows who are responsible for the existence of this military force are trying desperately hard to keep it busy in the apparent interest of the two strongest classes of people in the state, the farmers and the industrial concerns. The major opposition to the Constabulary when the bill creating it was up and since have been the farmers, and the politicians who were smooth enough to feist such a military machine onto the state think they are smooth enough to blind the people to its utter uselessness.

No, sir, the state Constabulary was never created to chase cats and dogs and apple burglars. The immediate object of the bill was to give someone a job and reward political friends. The second was to create a political machine. The Constabulary has admirably fulfilled its mission in these respects so why not give it an honorable discharge and have an end to the expensive farce.

Land Values

THE NEWSPAPERS of the city are still trying to make the farmer out a lucky dog because of the increase in land values. Citing statistics which never existed only in his imagination a certain newspaper editor attempts to show that land values have increased in quite a "get-rich quick" fashion the last

several years, thereby adding to the farmer's bank account. At least he says: "Who got this increase in value," and answers his own question by saying "the farmer's." One might be led to believe that when a farm is sold at ten per cent more than a neighboring farm was sold a year previous that all the farms in the vicinity promptly yield up a crop of gold representing their increased "value." Whatever opinions city newspaper editors may have upon this score our observation convinces us that nothing of that kind happens. In fact, we have yet to learn of a single instance where the increase in land values even added one whit to the productive fertility of the soil of neighboring farms.

Speculation of real estate firms have had more to do with increasing farm land values than anything else. The fact that the trend of population has been steadily for years from the farm to the city should appeal to an intelligent man as evidence enough that it is not always the value of the products which a piece of land can grow that determines its market value. An increase of adjoining land values if of no benefit to another farmer unless he sells his farm. And if every farmer whom these increases in land values are supposed to benefit should place his farm upon the market values would take a sudden drop and no one would benefit.

Increase in land values cannot be taken as an infallible gauge of farm prosperity. Speculation, coupled with an abnormal demand for farm products, may jump farm realty values ten per cent this year, only to be succeeded by a year of low prices, with more farms for sale than there are buyers. It is, therefore, foolish to talk about the farmers "getting" increases in land values. For they do not.

The Harvest Is On

THERE IS music in the air. The clackety-clack of the binder and the swish-swash of falling grain are heard from the fields hard by. A month ago green bonneted grain rippled there in the breeze; yesterday it glowed in the sun like unburnished copper; today nothing remains but an ugly stubble.

The harvest is on. From north to south and east to west the farmers are gathering in the grain. Here the harvest is good; there is poor. Here it will yield a fair profit; there it may scarcely be worth the cutting. But that is always the way. It will always be the way. The soil will always vary in its fertility; the seed in its vitality; the elements in their moods; and man in his habits and methods of farming. And these are the quartet of factors that enter into the making of a crop.

Well, says Hiram, I worried my head off over an early frost last spring; calculated for sure that we were going to have a drought this month; knew for a certainty that the oat crop was going to be a failure; and bet my last Canadian quarter that hogs would take a drop with corn. None of them things happened, but I'll be hanged if I can help worrying about what the future is going to bring forth. Life is sure just one worry a chasin' another.

"Be good for something," was the text of a sermon which a lawyer preached at a banquet I attended last evening. Rich or poor, homely or handsome, strong or weak, ignorant or educated,—the man who is "good for something" creates a survival value which lives long after he is dead. Some day I am going to preach a sermon on that same text.

In refusing to become the presidential nominee of the prohibition party Mr. Bryan again reveals that depth of character which has gained for him the love and admiration of millions of his fellow-men. The sincere and spontaneous homage that is paid to Mr. Bryan would lead a lesser man into seeking presidential honors under almost any political standard. Mr. Bryan is an old man now in year, but active, alert, and courageous as ever. He will live out his remaining years as he has lived those which have gone before—rendering his nation and his fellow-men a far greater service as a private citizen than he could possibly render them in an official capacity.



What the Neighbors Say



AS VIEWED BY A RENTER

I am a reader of your valuable paper and have noticed the articles about keeping the boys and girls on the farm. I think that it is impossible to do this as most of them can go to the city and get their eight dollars a day and they are sure of it every day. I don't see anything to keep me and my family from going to the city. I am an experienced farmer, but I cannot make any money here on this farm.

We lived in the city nine years and made and saved more money than I ever did on the farm. There are lots of others in the same boat that I am in. When you go to rent a farm everyone wants more rent than the value of the products you sell off the farm. I tried to get a good farm this spring but they asked too much rent. I am glad that I did not rent the high-priced ones as I could not have made my rent from them this year. The farm I am living on is not much of a farm and I knew it when I moved on, but we do not like city life, but we are going to the city this winter if we do not find a good farm to work where there is a chance to make some money. I have my own help to work a farm of eighty acres. We are going out to work in haying and harvest as it doesn't take us long to take care of our own. We have about thirty-five acres of crops in.

Please print this in THE BUSINESS FARMER for this is one of the reasons why men are leaving their farms. We can go to the city and work a little over half the time we put in on the farm and save as much as we can here. We know what we are talking about from experience. If a man hasn't enough money to buy a farm he has no business on it.—*Wm. Daniels, Winegar, Mich.*

I am going to make a prediction. You will not go to the city. In the first place there isn't the demand today for city laborers that there was six months ago, and unless financial and transportation conditions become very much improved during the next six months, which is very doubtful you are going to see some industries closed down and men thrown out of employment. In the second place you are going to see a back to the farm movement. It has already started. It is going slowly. You men who are on farms today are going to thank your lucky stars a year from today that you know how to farm and despite the long hours and risks and meagre returns you will not be willing to exchange places with the workman in the stifling shops of the city. It's a long, hard pull, I know for a renter on an average farm to get things coming his way. It takes perseverance and courage to hang on when the old machine is slipping and sliding backward and there are rocks below, but other men have escaped a wreck and eventually climbed the hill, and so can you!—Editor.

THE PATRIOTISM OF CATHOLICS

In the last two issues of your paper there has appeared in the "What the Neighbors Say" column what was meant to be an argument in favor of abolishing the parochial schools. While I am willing to listen to anyone who will argue sanely and intelligently still I call their contributions, the one a veiled and the latest an open insult to anyone of the Catholic faith.

Why does not Mr. R. F. Lamb practice a little of that Americanism he so pants about? Does he not know that the Constitution of this great United States grants religious liberty of conscience to anyone and that no religious test shall be asked as a qualification for any office? Does he not know that the winning essay on "What are the Benefits to be Derived from an Enlistment in the Navy," was from a scholar, the product of the parochial schools? He and his kind will say that a Catholic cannot be patriotic but how does he account for the fact that with Catholics numbering only about eighteen per cent of the population, the number in the army and navy numbered between thirty and forty per cent Catholic in the late war. In our town of Richmond two out of the five killed or maimed in battle were Catholics. They were good enough to fight and die for Mr. Lamb and his kind but now his family and friends must be insulted just because they are Catholics and believe that the time to teach religion is when we are young.

Why will he not go and inspect the parochial schools before making accusations, for I claim and contend that they will rank and grade as high in all branches of the public school. The late war was to end all fighting and discord among nations, shall we now start a religious war of hate and bigotry? God forbid. I would advise these mis-guided persons to read what the leading men of this state and other states among them Ex-Governor Ferris have to say about this proposed amendment. I am sure that we have enough fair-minded people to defeat such a measure that would bring hatred strife and discord when now of all times all must pull together to save our country from the horrid aftermath of war.—*Joseph Lueck, Richmond, Mich.*

DON'T BLAME THE BOYS FOR GOING TO CITY

I have been a reader of your paper for some time. Will say it is the best business paper printed.

I have read in your columns several ideas in regard to the farm and the farmer let me tell you right here now if things don't pay out this year there will be one less farmer in the U. S. to raise feed and then go to the bank and borrow money to pay taxes with. I have a farm that is worth \$10,000 producing about three thousand dollars worth of foodstuff a year and by the time I pay the expenses I have no interest on the money whatever. You may think this strange but its true talk about the young men going to the city. Can you blame them? They are getting better pay, shorter hours and easier work. I would go there myself if I were in their position. Anybody would be a fool that wouldn't. Some day somebody is going to wake up hungry. The farmers have endured this no-profit business for the past five years with the promise of better next year. Sugar 34 cents a pound and wheat \$2.50 a bushel go good together doesn't it? If I don't make any money this year my farm is not going to operate next year. I am going to put a lock on my gates and go to the city myself. I am going to let my farm stay right where it is. I guess it won't run away and if I get starved out after while in the city I can come back at any time. I have been a farmer all my life except three years which I spent in the city. I have worked at everything from bell boy up and I never made my property farming.

What can a man do that is in debt for his farm? Ask any one that is in that position and see what they say now in regard to the farm situation. I will tell you how I think it should be. Guarantee the farmers a profit for his work and interest on his money he has invested and he will do the rest. I have enough to keep me if I don't farm but I like farming, like to work in the fields better than any place on earth. The country is a nice place to live, a good place to bring up your children, the best place in the world for health and happiness but when a man has to run his hand down in his pocket after work-

ing fifteen hours a day it's time to quit. I lived in Detroit in the winter of 1907—couldn't get a job at any price but I think that was nothing to what is coming. The price of farm produce is high enough if other stuff was down where it ought to be a farmer would get rich but every time farm stuff goes up a cent other goods goes up a dollar. Now I am not writing you this because the present situation is hurting me any but to give you my idea. Believe me if this dog eat dog keeps up somebody is going to be hungry.—*A. Reader, Clinton County.*

No, we cannot blame the country boys for going to the city. But like the prodigal son many of them will come back. High wages, short hours and easy work sounds good but when they get there, especially young men who are married, and find houses \$75 to \$150 a month, potatoes \$7 and \$8 per bushel and other eatables in like proportion, little if any garden, no pure air, streets noisy night and day, and every way you turn some expense, it doesn't look as well as it sounded. If you take a day off to go to the county fair or fishing you don't lose your job or a day's pay, do you? Not on your life. You are your own boss. I know something about this subject, brother, as I farmed in central Michigan 22 years, and have worked several years in Detroit. I think you must have wrote your letter on a rainy day from the stand you take. Of course the farmer has been misrepresented and walked over for centuries, but any far-sighted person will tell you the day is not far distant when "Reuben" will come into his own. Cheer up brother and point the corners of your mouth the other way—it isn't going to rain forever.—*Associate Editor.*

CATHOLIC SCHOOL DON'T TEACH BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

I have never written to the Neighbors' Page yet, but after reading the article written by J. B., Kent Co., in a recent M. B. F. on parochial school amendment, I can't keep still.

I went to a Catholic school five years and if he says that they teach behind closed doors, "Lord knows what," he tells a lie outright. Anybody is welcome to visit our school and see what is going on and excepting fifteen minutes study on religion in the morning, he would see the same routine of study as in any public school. Why don't J. B. go and see what is going on behind said closed doors before he comes to the brainless conclusion that they are teaching Bolshevism? I think the Bolsheviks of this country are those Godless, weak-minded creatures who are trying to put religion out of the way. With God and religion knocked in the head it will be an easy matter to put law and order out of business, so as to be free to do as they like—no law to interfere with their doings. He further says we pay thousands of dollars to send Bolsheviks to Russia. Well, I think if we spent a few more thousands to send these Godless, weak-minded creatures to Hades, this grand free America of ours would be a much grander place to live in than it is today. Let these fellows have their way and this country won't be much better than Russia, because it will cease to be a free country. We have been readers of M. B. F. since it existed and it is the best there is.—*Mrs. J. M., Clinton County.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL SHOWS CONSIDERABLE AUTHORITY

As there is some agitation thru the papers in regard to the proposed amendment on parochial schools, I would like to say a word or two, being in a position to speak from personal observation, or in other words, "been through the mill." For many years the Catholic denomination has conducted parochial schools and also later on Lutherans and Seven Day Adventists, until it has become a great factor in educational lines. Why is it, and for what purpose do these religious people carry on a system contrary to the public school? Simply to catchism their respective children in the faith of their fathers, keeping them in ignorance of outside worldly education, which has a tendency to develop the pupil in a much broader development and not as a jug handle, all on one side. I heard a minister of the gospel say: "My children will have to meet the world as they find it, and will have to make a choice of religion for themselves. I will endeavor to give them the best I have at home and in church capacity, leaving the result with them." It is an old adage—"Education forms the mind, and as the twig is bent the tree inclines."

It is also true in a political way, boys follow in the political faiths of their dads. But not so much so now as in the past. If I am correctly informed, the Catholics are working to get their public school tax money, which they now pay, appropriated for their parochial schools, saving to them a double burden, as well as the other denominations which are involved.

It shows to a person looking on, that something is out of joint somewhere, either with them or with our public schools. Which is it? I believe it is with them. There is no real foundation for carrying on two separate systems. A child should come in contact with others, and not be like a potato plant grown in the shade. The plant must have sunlight which develops and brings forth results.

If the home and church can't hold their children in the faith, there is something lacking, instead of laying it to the public school. When did our great instructors get their education? Not in a parochial school by any means.

Behind the scenes there is an element brought to bear upon parochial pupils which virtually says: "I am right and you are wrong" in religious faith, causing a friction when the two elements meet. If there is not enough essential element in a church denomination to hold the young, and send them to the public school, then there is something which is lacking and which should be remedied if possible.

I am for religious liberty, as far as compelling a person to do this or that if it interferes with his religion or conscience. But the church school is a side issue to the church. If the public school teachers error these good people should by voice and vote help to make conditions better instead of letting things go by year after year.

I think that the Attorney General has usurped considerable responsibility in denying citizens the right to petition according to the Constitution. It smacks of one man power, which we have had enough of for some little time past. If the voters don't want the amendment, vote it down, but a little airing upon the question pro and con will be of importance to the welfare of all concerned.

Any system, whether religious or political that will not stand when investigated is made of shoddy goods. I have often wondered why we as a so called Christian nation do not read portions of Scripture in the public schools.

There are thousands of pupils who do not attend any church or school and could not tell whether Acts was in the old or the new testament.—*F. H. Carpenter.*

The Week's Editorial

THE FOOD YOU EAT

Prices for farm products, on the farms are today practically stationary, compared with prices one year ago.

But—

Wholesale prices for food, in the cities, have increased 34 per cent and retail prices for 12 leading food groups have increased 50 per cent in the same period.

You are paying more for the food you eat, but the farmer who grows that food isn't getting one cent of that increase.

Who is getting it? The speculator, the storage plant, the holder of foods, the jobber, the commission-man, the retailer, all the long line of middlemen. They are pocketing the proceeds. That is why—

1.—There is a shortage of farm labor which in turn makes for less food in the near future, and—

2.—Your cost of living has risen so abnormally high.

Co-operation, a direct transportation from a producing group to a consuming group, appears the best, quickest and most easily arrived-at solution.—*Detroit Times.*

(Note: When the editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER was asked at a meeting of the Wayne County Fair Price Committee last fall, how he would lessen the spread between producer and consumer, he suggested the exact remedy in almost the exact words as presented above.)



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



CLOTHING FOR A GIRL THIRTEEN TO SIXTEEN

CLOTHING for a girl from thirteen to sixteen is a topic to be treated quite differently from the same theme a generation ago. Then mothers were married against allowing their daughters to wear their clothing tight or heavy; corsets which drew in the waist line, or long, full skirts hanging from the waist. Now, we rail instead, against the scanty attire which the girl depends upon to protect her from the winter's cold. Skirts so short and scant, no petticoats can be crowded under them, stockings and waists so thin that real underwear would show through and cannot be worn, neck lines low in winter, shoes also low except for the heels. What, then, would the dress reformer suggest, who used to demand weight hung from the shoulders, and room for the lungs to expand? Lightweight, warm undergarments, not necessarily woolen, for winter; the knitted gauze for summer as requiring no ironing and plenty for all seasons, to allow for frequent laundering, low comfortable, light weight, properly-fitted corset or corset waist, fresh, simple, muslin corset covers or combinations not over-trimmed with useless ribbon bows, and dresses, the one-piece, loose, becoming sort, to be found in profusion for both winter and summer wear. Sensible, flatheeled, "growing-girl" shoes, by all means, and a good quality, for it is no economy to buy poor shoes. Stockings should be sensible too, good quality lisle or cotton, rather than the thin, second-rate silk hose, which develop ladder-runs on the first wearing. It may be hard to induce a girl of this age to adopt the former when most of her mates are allowed to wear the latter every day, but even if the family pocket-

book allows a better quality of silk, she should be reminded that she is setting a standard to which less fortunate girls cannot attain. Hats and outer garments should be plain and young. What need of apeing older peoples' styles when such becoming things are fashioned for girls? Keep them young, with simple, pretty, suitable, unexpensive wardrobes and we cannot go far astray.

PIN MONEY

THIS TIME it is the humble dandelion, which we dig from our lawns with infinite pains that promises to be a money-maker for those who would earn just a little or even quite a little pin money. Now don't smile—it's not dandelion wine I am about to suggest! But just good old fashioned dandelion greens which have come into favor more and more, until in some places in the south they are now raising whole fields of dandelions for the greens in early spring.

These are raised from the seed. Therefore the whole trick must be turned just when the dandelions go to seed. The heads are picked off and the seeds, after being dried, shaken out of the heads and these have a very good market value. It takes a lot of seed to make a pound, but a pound of seed sows a large field of dandelions.

Out in Washtenaw county, one of the University students got the idea and from an ad in the paper, secured

EDITED BY CLARE NORRIS

the assistance of all the children in the county this summer, who assisted him in gathering a very large crop this year, and it is now predicted that other counties will take the work up another year and gather real gold from the sun-colored flowers which are the pest of farmers everywhere.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

SKIRTS ARE getting fuller—there is no doubt about it. The plaited skirt of plaid will be very popular for sport wear for late summer and early fall. And with it in place of a coat is worn a sweater of the darkest shade and, for instance, with a black and white plaid skirt, is worn a black sweater with a white blouse, while those who like the extreme wear white oxfords and black hose or a combination black leather and white linen oxford.

Moire silk bags are more favored for summer wear than the seal or heavier weight purses.

About the daintiest little summer furnishings I have seen this year were in the shape of dresser sets in tissue gingham. They were fashioned of the finest check in the desired color. For instance one woman who favors lavender had the dresser scarf and pin cushion of the finest check in the tissue gingham. They are made with tiny little ruffles around the edge with in turn are hemstitched and then cut to leave the edge. On the corner of this set

was placed a tiny bunch of roses made of a dainty shade of pink. Very Frenchy and cool it looked indeed. Her white muslin curtains were held back with a bow of lavender wash ribbon of the same shade as this set. The pin cushion was made round and with the double ruffle around it, fastened with a double satin ribbon of rose pink and lavender.

Never before was organdie so popular. At a local theatre the other evening I glimpsed a handsome gown of dark brown organdie—trimmed only with flat little ruffles of the material. And with it the pretty little girl wore a long piece of silk tulle of the same shade which was wrapped loosely around the throat just once and both ends allowed to extend down on her dress in front, where they fell nearly to the hem of her short skirt.

In one shop they were teaching little children to make doll clothes, and even the dolls dresses were being fashioned of the daintiest of colors in organdie.

THE RECIPE FOR SUCCESS

By Berton Braley

It's doing your job the best you can
And being just to your fellow-man;
It's making money, but holding friends,
And staying true to your aims and ends;
It's figuring how and learning why
And looking forward and thinking high,
And dreaming a little and doing much;
It's keeping always in closest touch
With what is finest in worth and deed;
It's being thorough, yet making speed;
It's daring blithely the field of chance;
While making labor a brave romance;
It's going onward despite defeat
And fighting staunchly but keeping sweet
It's being clean and it's playing fair;
It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair;
It's looking up at the stars above,
And drinking deeply of life and love;
It's struggling on with the will to win,
But taking loss with a cheerful grin;
It's sharing sorrow and work with mirth
And making better this good old earth;
It's serving, striving through strain and stress
It's doing your noblest—that's success!



DEAR CHILDREN: Here's a new mule story I heard the other day, and it is so good, I pass it on to you. Dr. Crane, who is a very famous story teller, says that in lots of ways lots of times, we might better be like the mule. Now we have never given the mule much credit for being of a disposition we might wish to imitate, but here is the way Dr. Crane puts it: He says that the reason we are always running down the mule is because he is stubborn—and that sometimes it is better to be able to just be stubborn, than to do too much. For instance, it's very easy to say "yes" when some of our playmates invite us to join them and play "just a little longer" when we know that mother has sent us on an errand and that she is in a hurry. Now if we would imitate the mule, we would be stubborn—would would tell them "no" which sometimes is harder to do than anything else we know of. To be like the mule we must simply "do nothing"—just be "mullish"—refuse to go—balk, if you please. And sometimes when there's a little temptation comes our way, it shows much more strength to do nothing than to go with the crowd. So let's remember the mule once in a while. After all, he has his good points.

This week we publish three more prize original drawings. Summer is just the time to take advantage of these prize offers and we are very glad indeed to award just as many prizes as are earned. Affectionately—AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—I just finished reading the stories of the boys and girls and thought I would try and write too. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two sisters. My teacher's name is Miss Crawford. I have one mile to go to

school. We enjoy the M. B. F. very much. I live on a 120 acre farm. I am going to have a vacation in a few weeks. Rhea Watson, Hemlock, Mich. R. I.

Dear Aunt Clare—I seen my letter in print in the M. B. F. so thought I would

write again. My school was out the 2nd of July, the last day of school we played game and ate ice cream, the three that won the most games got a prize. It soon will be time to pick raspberries and that means work for me. Next year I will be in the fifth grade at school. Well my letter is getting long so I guess I will close for this time. Helen Hasse, Ossineke, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I wrote to you a week or so ago, but as I did not see it in print I thought I would try again. I am fourteen years of age and have light brown hair, grey eyes and I am gifted with a few freckles across the tip of my nose. I weigh about eighty-one pounds and am about four feet, six inches tall. I have two brothers and one sister. I like to read the Children's page very much. Hoping to see my letter in print, I remain your little friend, Hazel Harpet, Alma, Mich. R. 4.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the second time I have written to you, so I thought I would write again. I am a girl 16 years old. I have three brothers and no sisters. For pets we have a dog and a cat. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I will close with a riddle:

I'm a strange contradiction, I'm new and I'm old;
I'm often in tatters and often decked in gold.

I'm always in black and I'm always in white;

I am grave and I'm gay, I am heavy and light.

In form, too, I differ—I'm thick and I'm thin;

I've no flesh and no bone, yet I'm covered with skin.

I've more points than the compass, more stops than the flute;

I sing without voice, without speaking confute.

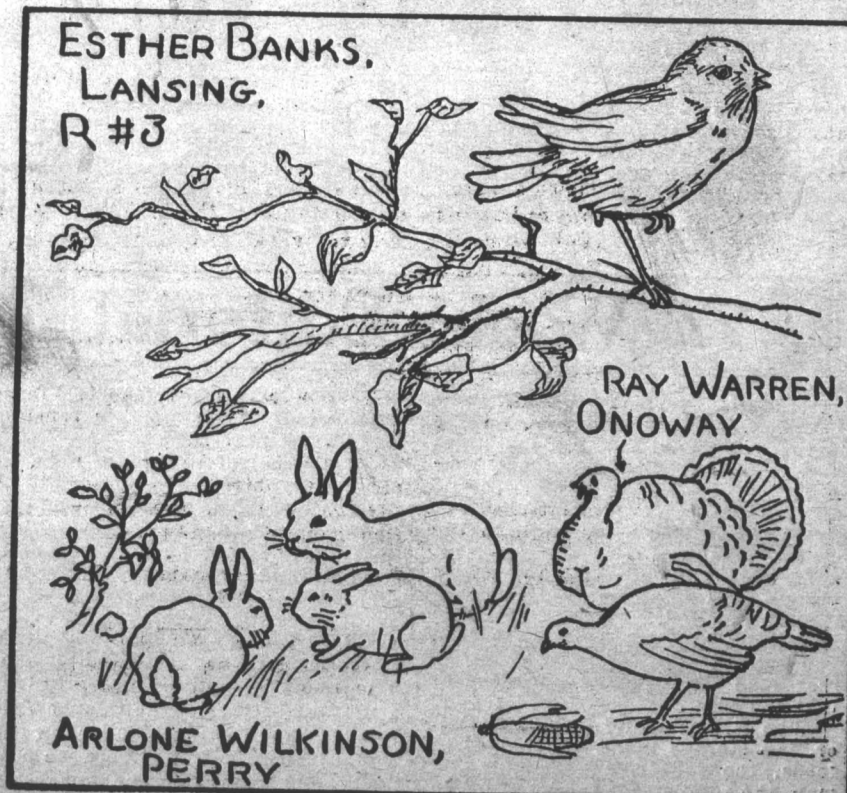
I'm English, I'm German, I'm French and I'm Dutch.

Some love me too fondly, some slight me too much.

I often die soon, though I sometimes live aged.

And no monarch alive has so many pages. Ans.—A book.

Clara Kotzke, Crosswell, Mich. R. 2.



"THIS Senorita Leoncia," he said, finally, with sleepy suavity. "She is not your girl. She has other papa and mama."

But Enrico's present grief at her loss was too great to permit startlement at this explicit statement of an old secret.

"Yes," he nodded. "Though it is not known outside my family, I adopted her when she was a baby. It is strange that you should know this. But I am not interested in having you tell me what I have long since known. What I want to know now is: where is she now?"

Yi Poon gravely and sympathetically shook his head.

"That is different secret," he explained. "Maybe I find that secret. Then I sell it to you. But I have old secret. You do not know the name of the Senorita Leoncia's papa and mama. I know."

And old Enrico Solano could not hide his interest at the temptation of such information.

"Speak," he commanded. "Name the names, and prove them, and I shall reward."

"No," Yi Poon shook his head. "Very poor business. I no do business that way. You pay me I tell you. My secrets good secrets. I prove my secrets. You give me five hundred pesos and big expenses from Colon to San Antonio and back to Colon and I tell you name of papa and mama."

Enrico Solano bowed acquiescence and was just in the act of ordering Alessandro to go and fetch the money, when the quiet, spirit-subdued Indian maid created a diversion. Running into the room and up to Enrico as they had never seen her run before, she wrung her hands and wept so incoherently that they knew her paroxysm was of joy, not of sadness.

"The Senorita!" she was finally able to whisper hoarsely, as she indicated the side piazza with a nod of head and glance of eyes. "The Senorita!"

And Yi Poon and his secret were forgotten. Enrico and his sons streamed out to the side piazza to behold Leoncia and the Queen and the two Morgans, dropping dust-covered off the backs of riding mules recognizable as from the pastures of the mouth of the Gualaca River. At the same time two Indian man-servants, summoned by the maid, cleared the house and grounds of the fat Chinaman and his old crone of a companion.

"Come some other time," they told him. "Just now the Senor Solano is very importantly busy."

"Sure I come some other time," Yi Poon assured them pleasantly, without resentment and without betrayal of the disappointment that was his at his deal interrupted just ere the money was paid into his hand.

But he departed reluctantly. The place was good for his business. It was sprouting secrets. Never was there a riper harvest in Canaan out of which, sickle in hand, a husbandman was driven. Had it not been for the zealous Indian attendants, Yi Poon would have darted around the corner of the hacienda to note the newcomers. As it was, half way down the hill, finding the weight of the crone too fatiguing, he put into her the life and ability to carry her own weight a little farther by feeding her a double teaspoonful of brandy from his screw-top flask.

Enrico swept Leoncia off her mule; ere she could dismount, so passionately eager was he to fold her in his arms. For several minutes ensued naught but noisy Latin affection as her brothers all strove to greet and embrace her at once. When they recollected themselves, Francis had already helped the Lady Who Dreams from her mount, and beside her, her hand in his, was waiting for recognition.

"This is my wife," Francis told Enrico. "I went into the Cordilleras after treasure and behold what I found. Was there ever better fortune?"

"And she sacrificed a great treasure herself," Leoncia murmured bravely.

"She was queen of a little kingdom," Francis added, with a grateful and admiring flash of eyes to Leoncia, who quickly added:

"And she saved all our lives by sacrificing her little kingdom in so doing."

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

And Leoncia, in an exaltation of generousness, put her arm around the Queen's waist, took her away from Francis, and led the way into the hacienda.

CHAPTER XXIII.

IN ALL the magnificence of medieval Spanish and New World costume such as was still affected by certain of the great hacendados of Panama, Torres rode along the beach road to the home of the Solanos. Running with him, at so easy a lope that it promised an extension that would outspeed the best of Torres' steed, was the great white hound that had followed him down the subterranean river. As Torres turned to take the winding road up the hill to the hacienda, he passed Yi Poon, who had paused to let the old crone gather strength. He merely noticed the strange couple as dirt of the common people. The hauteur that he put on with his magnificence of apparel forbade that he should betray any interest further than an unseeing glance.

But him Yi Poon noted with slant Oriental eyes that missed no details. And Yi Poon thought: He looks very rich. He is a friend of the Solanos. He rides to the house. He may even be a lover of the Senorita Leoncia—or a worsted rival for her love. In almost any case, he might be expect-

ed to buy the secret of the Senorita Leoncia's birth, and he certainly looks rich, most rich.

Inside the hacienda, assembled in the living room, were the returned adventurers and all the Solanos. The Queen taking her turn in piecing out the narrative of all that had occurred, with flashing eyes was denouncing Torres for his theft of the jewels and described his fall into the whirlpool before the onslaught of the hound when Leoncia, at the window with Henry, uttered a sharp exclamation.

"Speak of the devil!" said Henry. "Here comes Torres himself."

"Me first!" Francis cried, doubling his fist and flexing his biceps significantly.

"No," decreed Leoncia. "He is a wonderful liar. He is a very wonderful liar, as we've all found out. Let us have some fun. He is dismounting now. Let the four of us disappear—Father!" With a wave of hand she indicated Enrico and all his sons. "You will sit around desolate over the loss of me. This scoundrel Torres will enter. You will be thirsty for information. He will tell you no one can guess what astounding lies about us. As for us, we'll hide behind the screen there—come! All of you!"

And, catching the Queen by the hand and leading the way, with her

eyes she commanded Francis and Henry to follow to the hiding place.

And Torres entered upon a scene of sorrow which had been so recently real that Enrico and his sons had no difficulty in acting it. Enrico started up from his chair in eagerness of welcome and sank weakly back. Torres caught the other's hand in both his own and manifested deep sympathy and could not speak from emotion.

"Alas!" he finally managed heart-brokenly. "They are dead. She is dead, your beautiful daughter, Leoncia. And the two Gringo Morgans are dead with her. As Ricardo there, must know, they died in the heart of the Maya Mountain."

"It is the home of mystery," he continued, after giving due time for the subsidence of the first violent outburst of Enrico's grief. "I was with them when they died. Had they followed my counsel, they would all have lived. But not even Leoncia would listen to the old friend of the Solanos. No, she must listen to the two Gringos. After incredible dangers I won my way out through the heart of the mountain, gazed down into the Valley of Lost Souls, and returned into the mountain to find them dying—"

Here, pursued by an Indian man-servant, the white hound bounded into the room, trembling and whining in excitement as with its nose it quested the multitudinous scents of the room that advertised his mistress but before he could follow up to where the Queen was behind the screen, Torres caught him by the neck and turned him over to a couple of the Indian house-men to hold.

"Let the brute remain," said Torres. "I will tell you about him at-

(Continued on page 13)

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

Successful Home Baking Requires High-grade Flour

The women who have had the greatest success in baking for the home always use the best flour they can get. They discover by experimenting which flour makes the best bread, biscuits, pastry, etc.

For nearly sixty years women have achieved reputations for their baking by using

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

There is a big difference in flour. The selection of wheat and the milling processes determine the quality. LILY WHITE is made from the choicest wheat grown in America. It has just the right balance—neither too hard nor too soft. Its color, texture and flavor are unexcelled. Only the choicest goodies from every kernel are used. Most mills clean and scour the grain twice and don't wash it at all. LILY WHITE grain is cleaned four times, scoured three times and then carefully washed before being run on the rolls for the first break. No flour is more scientifically milled to bring out all the nourishment, perfection of texture and color. LILY WHITE is of supreme quality. It bakes bread, biscuits and pastry of surpassing excellence. It has earned its reputation as "The flour the best cooks use," and is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction.

Ask for LILY WHITE at your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The money situation continues to be in a stringent condition and credit is hard to secure. Prices on commodities are pointed downward and the indications of summer increases seems to have disappeared. This is shown by the continuation of sales — especially on clothing — throughout the country; some stores staging these sales at a 50 per cent discount. The decline in prices has not only hit the United States but is being felt in England and France. France has a strong protection law which she keeps in force. This law keeps the importation of goods from another country down to a minimum but it is rumored that this law is soon to be lifted enough to allow the shipping in of goods of all kinds from Belgium and other certain countries. Another factor that keeps prices up in France is that the wholesalers and retail shopkeepers alike are better organized in that country than here in the States or in England. But with the raising of their protection law, or "protection decree," as it is called there, lower prices will be sure to follow.

Some market authorities are getting rather frightened over the appearance of the conditions in this country. A few even go as far as to believe there will be a panic. But why should we have a panic? The results of a national survey, which was made public at the meeting of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks at Seattle recently, shows state banks in a very healthy condition with good deposits and resources. Another official report shows that bankruptcies during the last year in the state of Michigan has decreased nearly 45 per cent over the year before. This may be a higher per cent of decrease in failures than all of the states would average, but figuring very conservatively you can safely say that the general average would show a large decrease rather than otherwise. Of course the public has got to stop spending as lavishly as they have been doing but they are realizing this and have been slowing down for the past few months as is shown by the large number of sales put on throughout the country. With the present indications we cannot see a panic.

The Labor Board has granted increased wages to railroad employees amounting to \$600,000,000, and the public is to pay the bill. If freight rates are increased to handle this it will mean an increase of about 44 per cent according to unofficial estimates. However, shippers may not have to bear all of this expense as the railroads may increase passenger rates to handle part of it. The increase in wages, without question, will make better shipping facilities because the experienced men will again resume work, and more cars will be available for marketing the farmers' crops.

Crop prospects, especially in the big grain growing sections, are very good. Grain has been moving in fairly good volume. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States declares that this country will harvest 525,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 290,000,000 bushels of spring wheat this year; that the corn crop looks fine; and that the apple crop will amount to 60,000 cars, worth not less than \$72,000,000.

WHEAT ACTS SHAKY

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 27, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.32	2.30	2.31	
No. 2 White	2.30	2.28	2.31	
No. 2 Mixed	2.30	2.28	2.30	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.23 1/4	2.23 1/4	2.24	
No. 2 White	2.23 1/4	2.23 1/4	2.24	
No. 2 Mixed	2.22 1/4	2.22 1/4	2.23	

The damage being done by the black rust in Northwestern wheat fields the past few weeks has been checked by the cool weather we have had the last few days, but it is



DETROIT — Wheat shows some strength but corn and oats continue downward. Beans dull. Cattle steady. Hogs active.

CHICAGO — All grains show weakness owing to heavy selling. Hogs lower. Cattle are steady to higher.

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

thought that the crop is too far ahead now for the black rust to do much damage to the grain even should hot weather again appear within the next day or two. So much further damage from the rust is not expected. The checking of this arch enemy of wheat has had a tendency to weaken the market. A curtailing of the export demand the past week has also helped to work the market into a weaker condition. The United States has around 150,000,000 bushels of last year's wheat yet available for exportation and the harvesting of the 1920 crop is on. There is a good export market but according to reports, most of these nations must buy on credit, and Uncle Sam wants the cash as most of these countries already owe him large sums so he is, you might say, "all dressed up and no place to go." But some of these countries must be getting some money some way because there is an export demand in this country which at times plays a very strong part in making the prices. Europe is going to need considerable wheat between this fall and the first of the year. They are not paying much attention to the crop here but are very anxiously watching the progress of the wheat in Argentina and Australia as these two countries owe Europe considerable money and Europe can take grain in payment on the loans. These countries will not be able to supply all of Europe's needs, of course, and North America will have to furnish part, but it all depends on how large a yield these two countries have—if they have a small crop America will stand alone as an exporter.

CORN SHOWS WEAKNESS

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 27, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.60	1.52	1.68 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	1.58	1.50	1.66 1/2	
No. 4 Yellow	1.56	1.48	1.64 1/2	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	2.09	2.03	2.18 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	2.07	2.01	2.16 1/2	
No. 4 Yellow	2.05	1.99	2.14 1/2	

The strength shown in the corn

market two weeks ago has caused slight advances in prices during the current week but at present the strength has been lost to all appearance, owing to favorable reports from growing districts and a tendency of dealers and speculators to sell heavily. The cool weather we have been having the past few days may hold the price of corn from going lower for a short time because corn needs hot weather right now. Many sections have been having considerable rain of late and if we cannot have some dry weather there will be a lot of soft corn this fall. One prominent crop authority says that unless the crop is badly damaged in the near future, that we will have the largest crop of corn this fall that was ever on record. Corn prices are expected to recede from now on for several months and the farmer that can sell in advance at least half of his 1920 crop is advised to do so.

OATS SLUMP

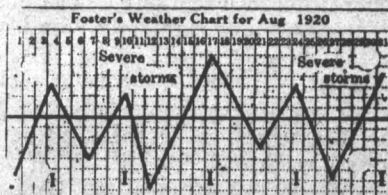
OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 27, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.98	.87	1.10	
No. 3 White	.97	.86	1.09	
No. 4 White	.96	.85	1.08	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.84 1/2	.82 1/2	.91 1/2	
No. 2 White	.84 1/2	.82 1/2	.91 1/2	
No. 3 White	.83 1/2	.81 1/2	.90 1/2	

There is little to say about the oat market this week. This grain has been more sensitive to the changes during the past week, it appears than other grains and prices are slightly lower than those given on this page a week ago. Harvest is on in many states and they report that a good yield is expected but how big a yield will not be known until the threshing is done. Nearly all states report the crop in fine condition but straws short. Short straws will not hinder the production of a large crop. New oats are not expected to appear on the market until about the middle of August. Oats follow very closely the movement of corn and the prices will travel downward, it is believed, until about the first of the year.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver B. C., about Aug. 2, 7, 14, 21, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of August 3, 8, 14, 22; plains sections Aug. 4, 9, 15, 23; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys Aug. 5, 10, 16, 24; lower great lakes and eastern sections Aug. 6, 11, 17, 25, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 7, 12, 18, 26. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

During the period covered by these disturbances a great hot wave will cross the continent reaching meridian 90 not far from August 17. This will be much like the hot wave correctly predicted for near the middle of July. Hot winds may occur in some small

sections in the middle west not far from Aug. 17.

I do not pretend to definitely locate hot winds, severe storms, tornadoes, hurricanes. I can usually approximate their dates and thus give warnings. All these, except severe storms, are confined to certain large sections and the reader, by exercising intelligent judgment, may be benefited. Severe storms are expected during the week centering on Aug. 11. During the week centering on Aug. 14 a tropical storm, or hurricane, is expected to organize on the Sargasso Sea which lies east of northeast of Cuba and about half way between northeast South America and of the Azores islands.

Another dangerous storm period will occur during the week centering on Aug. 25 and during that period severe storms are expected on the continent while the hurricane, moving slowly westward, will get into the Gulf of Mexico. I can not tell you any more about that expected hurricane. But very cool weather sometimes light frosts, occur in the middle northwest east of Rockies, while August hurricanes are moving through the Gulf of Mexico.

W. T. Foster

RYE LOWER

Rye on the Detroit market is easy and the price is \$1.95 for No. 2. Dealers in the "Auto City" say there is no demand for rye. Exporting has been the main business in this grain the past several months. According to reports from Europe there will not be such a demand from now on as there has been considerable more of this grain planted in Europe than last year. Great Britain has sown rye very extensively and harvest is expected to begin this month. France and Denmark also expect big yields.

BEANS OFF AT DETROIT

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 27, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	6.80	7.50	8.25	
Red Kidneys	16.00	17.50		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	7.85			
Prime Red Kidneys				

Beans have slumped again on the Detroit market. This time it was a drop of 10c. Chicago reports a slow and easy market. New York market is quiet. The Bureau of Crop Estimates places the combined yield of the six largest bean states in the Union at 9,451,000 bushels. Market experts looking into the future of the bean market say that farmers that have some of their last year's beans should hold on and sit tight as better prices are in sight. Let's hope so, because so far the farmer has had the bad end of the breaks.

POTATOES TAKE DROP

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 27, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	5.60			
Chicago	5.25			
New York		4.51		
Pittsburg		5.50		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit				
Chicago				
Pittsburg				
New York				

The bottom is dropping out of the potato market it appears. The price dropped on an average of \$1 per bbl. practically every day during the week on the Chicago market. New York markets are suffering from oversupply and prices are rapidly going downward. Detroit also has a well loaded market and lower prices; in fact, all markets claim heavy receipts and reduced prices. Whether prices will go down to where they were a year ago is hard to tell, but the present indications look like prices are to recede. The west reports their crop is in fine condition and they are expecting a bumper yield. Government reports show the crop, with the exception of a few states, to be in excellent condition. Some states are estimating their yield to be around 150 per cent of that of 1919.

HAY EASY

[No. 1 Tim.] [Stan. Tim.] [No. 2 Tim.]				
Detroit	36.00 @ 37.50 @ 38.00 @ 39.00			
Chicago	35.00 @ 36.50 @ 37.00 @ 38.00			
New York	41.00 @ 39.00 @ 40.00 @ 41.00			
Pittsburg	34.00 @ 35.00 @ 36.00 @ 37.00			

[No. 1 Light Mix.] [No. 1 Clover Mix.] [No. 1 Clover]				
Detroit	35.00 @ 36.00 @ 37.00 @ 38.00			
Chicago	32.00 @ 33.00 @ 34.00 @ 35.00			
New York	34.00 @ 35.00 @ 36.00 @ 37.00			
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31.00 @ 32.00 @ 33.00			

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	31.50 @ 32.50 @ 33.50 @ 34.50			
Chicago	30.00 @ 31.00 @ 32.00 @ 33.00			
New York	35.00 @ 36.00 @ 37.00 @ 38.00			
Pittsburg	33.50 @ 34.50 @ 35.50 @ 36.50			

[No. 1 Light Mix.] [No. 1 Clover Mix.] [No. 1 Clover]				
Detroit	33.00 @ 34.00 @ 35.00 @ 36.00			
Chicago	27.00 @ 28.00 @ 29.00 @ 30.00			
New York	27.00 @ 28.00 @ 29.00 @ 30.00			
Pittsburg	23.50 @ 24.50 @ 25.50 @ 26.50			

There is more hay arriving at terminal markets than can be readily absorbed as rail conditions are somewhat improved and a clean-up movement is under way. There will be more old hay carried over this year than usual and reports indicate that most of the hay that is still back is owned by dealers. The new crop is less than last year east of the Mississippi river but a large yield in the west will swell the hay crop to record figures. The tame hay harvest is nearly completed except for some late sections and some that

is being delayed by lack of help. Much weedy hay is reported this season.—*Hay Trade Journal.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "President Wood, of the American Woolen Co., epitomizes the wool situation when he says that the market is awaiting the buyers. The market generally is dull still and values are more or less problematical. In the west the growers are either consigning their wools against moderate advances or else are holding them, actual outright sales being few.

"Some openings of goods are being made for the lightweight season by the mills, but no marked results are reported from these openings. The American Woolen Co.'s resumption of operation is still uncertain."

Ohio and Pa. fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 70@72; fine unwashed, 60@62; 1/2 blood combing, 68@70; 3/4 blood combing, 50@53.

Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 58@60; delaine unwashed, 68; 1/2 blood unwashed, 67@68; 3/4 blood unwashed, 50@52.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: 1/2 blood, 60@63; 3/4 blood, 48@50; 1/4 blood, 42@44.

Virginia and similar: 1/2 blood, unwashed, 70; 1/4 blood, unwashed, 48@50.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

(By H. H. Mack)

For more than two months, the Detroit cattle market has been swinging between grain and grass but, at last, the jig is up and from now on, until Michigan cattle get much better, cattle from the southwest will produce the larger part of the beef consumed in Detroit and environs. Only those who are familiar with the daily trade in the Detroit live stock market realize how desperately poor has been the quality of the Michigan cattle that have been received at the local yards during the past month and the time has come when Detroit killers must have a certain number of better cattle to mix with local arrivals in order to meet the varied needs of their trade. Several loads of cattle from Kansas City were received in Detroit last week and killers report that the dressing percentages of these cattle are much better than from Michigan cattle costing the same price on the hoof.

The steers and heifers that are coming to Detroit from the west are very plain in general appearance but when their hides are off they show a much better covering of flesh than do the carcasses afforded by the grass cattle from our own state. Several carloads of bulls have been received in Detroit during the past week that cost \$1 per cwt. less than Michigan bulls of the same grade. Bulls and common butcher cows must be bought very low in the country or they will lose money in the Detroit market. The local market has not been over-supplied with prime fat cows of late and this kind are holding their own fairly well. Milch cows are dull and quiet, only the best grades of milkers finding a prompt sale at prices that are satisfactory to country shippers. Detroit has a splendid trade in veal calves all last week with a 19-dollar top; current supplies of prime calves are not nearly equal to the local demand.

Detroit's trade in sheep and lambs has been of very little importance for some weeks past; prices have held fairly steady for the most part with best lambs selling for \$16. A study of western markets reveals a declining tendency in connection with all grades of sheep and lambs. Western range lambs are fully \$1 per cwt. lower than on the middle of the current month and the edge seems to be off the demand for feeding stock. Wool continues in the rut of dullness and inactivity which has characterized the trade all thru the month of July. The fight between the farmers' wool pools of the country and the wool buyers, is on in good earnest, and it is hard to predict just where and when it will end.

The decision at the Spa conference which provides that the German coal miners to be provisioned by England and France, has had a marked effect on both the live hog and the general commodity market. The immediate consignment of large cargoes of meat and lard to European ports, which

followed the announcement referred to above, has strengthened the situation and opened up a brighter outlook for the live hog and provision trade for the mid-summer and early fall months. York and medium weights are leading in demand but good heavy hogs are selling better than for a long time back. Pigs are in much better demand than formerly.

On Monday, July 26, the Detroit market opened with cattle and calves selling steady with the close of the week before. Sheep and lambs were dull and the latter \$1 lower than the average of last week. Hogs were active and about level with last week's average. No strictly prime steers were on sale but had they been offered, \$13 per cwt. would have been the price. Best bulls and cows \$7 to \$8. Thin little cattle and common butcher cows, \$6 to \$7. Cannons and cutters, \$4 to \$4.50 and cutters at \$5 per cwt. Best hogs, \$16.50. Best calves, \$19. Best lambs, \$15.50.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Blackberries, \$9@10 per bu.; Apples, \$3.25@3.75 per hamper; huckleberries, \$9@10 per bu.; black currants, \$11@12 per bu.; gooseberries, \$1@1.25 per 6-quart basket; raspberries, red, \$13@14; black, \$9.50@10 bu.; celery, Michigan, 25c@40c per doz.; dressed hogs, light, 18@20 heavy, 16@17c per lb.; dressed calves, best, 25@26c; ordinary, 20@23c per lb.; lettuce, head, \$1.35@1.50 per case; hothouse, 10@15c per lb.

FARMER CANDIDATES FOR IMPORTANT PUBLIC OFFICES

(Continued from page 4)

the "Open Sunday Bill" to make all amusements legal on Sunday as on any other day; the Pari Mutual gambling bill to legalize betting on horse races (Sen. Scully took a leading part in the defeat of this measure.)

Sen. Scully has always been found ready to champion the needs of agriculture in legislative halls, and his entire public career will show that he has been a consistent and ardent defender of the farmers' rights. As lieutenant governor of Michigan he will have the power of appointing the committees of the Senate and will preside over that body. It is a position of honor and influence and in an agricultural state should go to a man of agricultural sympathies and understanding.

John C. Ketcham

John C. Ketcham who is out after the congressional toga in the Fourth district, needs no introduction to the readers of *THE BUSINESS FARMER*. As a mere matter of form, however, we will say that Mr. Ketcham is master of the Michigan State Grange and has been active all his life in agricultural affairs. His efforts to secure better prices and greater recognition for the bean and sugar beet growers are too well known to our readers to require description. No agricultural issue of any importance has not come up in recent years that has not found John Ketcham valiantly championing the farmers' cause. He is a keen thinker, a master of logic, and has no mean reputation as a platform orator. Moreover, and more important than all, his heart is in his work, and when that can be said of a man, his little mistakes can easily be overlooked.

The Fourth district comprises the counties of Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and VanBuren counties, all largely agricultural, it is mete and proper that the district should have a representative in Congress who knows the farmers and doesn't have to be punched up by the folks back home when legislation of interest to farmers is pending. There are five candidates for the job in the Fourth district, and John's chances look mighty good. There can be no doubt of his success if two-thirds of the farmers of the district will stick together and give him their votes. We know of lots of farmers in Michigan who would consider it an honor to vote for Mr. Ketcham and they will await the outcome of the contest in the Fourth district with a great deal of interest.

(This is the second of a series of articles on the farmers and farm representatives who are candidates this year for public officers. A third will appear in an early issue.—*Editor.*)

Why Insure in a Small Company?

—with insufficient surplus when you can insure in the largest exclusive mutual automobile insurance company in the world

In the winter of 1914 a law was passed by the State Legislature which provided for the organization of mutual automobile insurance companies. The men who prepared this law organized the CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO., of Howell, Mich., taking out their license to do business August 27th, 1915. The Company grew rapidly. Within a few months a number of mutual companies were organized until now there are nine competing companies in the state. One of these smaller companies had assets of \$887.80; another had assets above liabilities of \$88.14; a third had assets in excess of liabilities of \$1273.55; while a fourth had a surplus of but \$65.27 according to their statements of January 1st, 1920.

The careful automobile owner is anxious to insure with a company having sufficient surplus on hand to pay the big claims. During the month of April, the CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY of Howell paid one liability claim of \$2,975.00, one fire claim of \$2,975.00, a personal injury claim of \$1,750.00. The Company has never had to borrow a dollar and has always had sufficient surplus to pay its claims promptly.

THE STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY AS OF JULY 1, 1920, IS AS FOLLOWS:—

CLAIMS PAID

	Number	Amount
Since organization	3605	\$474,991.24
First 6 months of 1920	841	119,575.16
During June, 1920	175	18,920.89

RESOURCES

Current:—	
Cash in Banks, Commercial Account	\$40,708.79
Cash in Banks, Savings Account	38,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Stamps	26,240.50
Total Current Assets	\$104,949.29
Capital:—	
Office Building and Site	\$ 27,547.67
Office Equipment	10,806.96
	38,354.63
Total Resources	\$143,303.92

CALL ON THE LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE THE HOME OFFICE

**CITIZEN'S
MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.**
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

Ship your cream today

**ABSOLUTELY
DEPENDABLE**

Freeman Dairy Co.
Flint, Mich.

Send your name for weekly prices

Our prices guaranteed for the week

We pay shipping charges

IT PAYS BIG



Bath, Mich.,

June 14th, 1920.

The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens.

Enclosed find check to pay for my ad. which began Feb. 1st, and is running for one year.
This ad. has brought good results.

J. W. WEBSTER,

Bath, Mich.

M.B.F.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

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

FARMS & LANDS

RIVERSIDE FARM WITH 2 HORSES, 18 cattle, tools, crops, settling affairs splendid 250-acre farm goes as real bargain; wood and timber alone should return purchase price; machine-worked fields cut 2 to 3 tons hay acre; 38-cow wire-fenced spring-watered pasture, 3,000 cords wood, 75,000 ft. timber; apple orchard producing 265 barrels season, other fruit, 2,000 sugar maples, sugar equipment; 10-room house, maple shade overlooks river; 24-cow basement barn, other buildings; if taken now you get pair horses, 18 cattle, 5 pigs, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools, part growing crops; quick action price only \$5,200, easy terms. Details of this and equipped lake-view farm for \$1,200 page 9 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

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

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.**

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.**

WANTED—FARM NEAR SOME GOOD town, must have running water, good buildings. **V. A. BARGAIN, R. 1, Box 23, Clarion, Mich.**

53 ACRES, 25 MILES FROM DETROIT. One mile to concrete road and R. R. New barn and good house. Sandy land, but raises good crops. Write **D. N. CHAMBERLIN, Flat Rock, Mich.**

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

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

122 ACRE FARM MUST BE SOLD BY FALL very productive, all plow land, good buildings. 40 rods to school, 8 miles from Lansing, Mich. **S. HEMPPY, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.**

GREAT FARM BARGAINS—IF YOU HAVE not already sent for our booklet telling you about our great list of farm bargains, do it now, our soil, climate, roads, schools, churches and markets cannot be beat. Gleaners and co-operative selling organizations in every town, let us tell you all about it, but best of all come and see for yourself, Osceola and adjoining counties have everything to offer. **CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.**

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR- est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER FOLDING BUSHEL crates. Practically new. Delivered anywhere in Mich. 25¢ each. Cash with order. Special price to County Agents in carlots. **A. M. TODD COMPANY, Menasha, Mich.**

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO REEROOF YOUR OLD buildings. All work guaranteed and at reasonable price. **THOS. LEACH, Halfway, Mich.**

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

PIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. NOTHING TO offer at present. **MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.**

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL coming 2 yrs. old, sired by a state fair prize winner. He is a sure breeder and priced to sell. **GEORGE D. DOSTER, Doster, Mich.**

FOR SALE—14 CHOICE OXFORD DOWN breeding ewes, all young and 20 lambs early, \$10 per head takes the flock. Also Lily Alcartra Korndyke No. 560029 sired by Alcartra Pontiac Butter Boy 186983. Dam Rosa Bonheur Korndyke 307276. A fine heifer will freshen in October. Price \$350. **J. G. ISBISTER, Abbotsford, Mich.**



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, for cutting, 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., 146 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.**

THE COLLECTION BOX

CINCINNATI FIRM MAKES RIGHT

"About the middle of last November I sent to the Bond Shoe Makers, Cincinnati, O., for a pair of ladies shoes. The catalog No. was T606, the price \$4.69. In two weeks' time I received the order and one shoe was larger than the other. Immediately I sent them back, at the same time ordering a pair of men's shoes.

The men's shoes came and were satisfactory but the others did not. I wrote a number of times to the company and they claimed they had no record of first order and they must have become confused. In each letter they told me to refer to order No. 32016. When they replied they asked me to be patient and soon all would be straightened out. But the matter finally dropped because I could get no satisfaction. If you can do anything for me I shall certainly feel indebted to you."—**W. A. W., Ionia County.**

This matter was taken up with the Bond Shoe Makers and we received a letter from them in which they stated they had discovered their mistake and would make a satisfactory adjustment. June 11th we received the following letter from our subscriber:

"Enclosed you will find letters sent to me by Bond Shoe Makers. I have received shoes referred to therein. I sent for dress shoes and they have sent me worse than plow shoes. It is an insult! At the time I ordered them the price for the shoes I wanted was \$4.65 and in the same catalog there is a picture of what they have sent me the price of which is \$3.95. From then until now the shoes I ordered have advanced in price to \$6.85."—**W. A. W., Ionia County.**

We again wrote Bond Shoe Makers explaining to them their mistake. They answered that they would get in touch with Mr. W. A. W. and advise him. July 3rd we received the following letter from Mr. W. A. W.: "As a result of your efforts in 'bringing the Bond Shoe Makers to time' I have received the order I placed in their hands last November. I am indeed grateful to you for your assistance in this matter as I feel I never would have been able to do anything about it without your help. We shall never be without the M. B. F. hereafter. Again thanking you, I remain."—**W. A. W., Ionia Co.**

TROUBLE WITH SUBSCRIPTION

"Last March I sent for the Pictorial Review for one year through the Detroit Journal, as they advertised in their paper the Journal alone was \$4 with \$1.35 for the Pictorial Review, extra, our subscription had been extended to the Journal O. K. but they, so far, have failed to send the other or reply to any one of five letters written, three to the Journal and two to the Pictorial Review. Last time I ask them to begin my subscription to the Pictorial Review with the July number but if they don't I want it to begin with August. I don't want any back numbers. I have paid for a years subscription to it and I want it for a year from the date of first issue I receive. I sent a check for the full amount and it has been returned a long time, so they received the money all right. We have taken your paper since last January and think it is a fine paper. Everything for the farmers and they are everything."—**Mrs. L. A. B., Highland, Mich., June 29th.**

"I received the first number of my Pictorial Review a few days after waiting three months since I ordered it through the Detroit Journal. Thanks to you for what you did."—**Mrs. L. A. B., July 16th.**

ADJUSTMENT OF TIRES

"On Sept. 1st, I ordered two tires from the Everwear Tire & Rubber Co., Chicago. I am enclosing copies of correspondence with them, which is explanatory of our dealing. I purchased the two tires at a cost of \$14.65 express and cost, and paid out \$3.91 for the replacement, a to-

tal of \$18.56 for which I received service of about 2,000 miles. Now at this time I could have purchased any one of several standard makes for \$18.00 with guarantee of 5,000 to 7,000 miles and these people would have backed up their guarantee. My last letter of May 24 was not answered. Now I would like to place the matter in your hands and ask you if after reading their ad and letter of April 23 whether I am entitled to any refund, and if so, will your claim department try to get it for me. Thanking you for whatever you can do for me, I am"—**R. E. L., Fenwick, Mich.**

This complaint was referred to the Everwear Tire & Rubber Co., with the request that they live up to the letter of their advertising. The following reply was received on July 3rd:

"Replying to your letter of recent date, with reference to a complaint from Mr. L., Fenwick, Michigan, wish to advise you that we have written to Mr. L. to have his tire returned to us and we will adjust same for him. Trusting that same is satisfactory to you, and regretting that this occurred, we are"—**Everwear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Chicago.**

CHICAGO CONCERN SETTLES SUBSCRIBER'S COMPLAINT

"On April 20th I sent an order to Chicago Mail Order Co. for goods amounting to \$7.46 and received part of the goods and still have \$4.49 due. They keep telling me that my goods will be delivered in a few days and if not to send them an exact copy of my order which I have done two or three times and still my goods do not come. Can you do anything about it?"—**Mrs. A. N., Middleton, Mich., June 30th.**

This firm wrote to our subscriber on July 14th, ten days after receiving the complaint, as follows:

"We are pleased to inform you upon referring to our records that we forwarded you the merchandise that you wanted on July 7th and you should have received it by this time. The amount of the merchandise was \$4.49 and we feel certain that this will adjust the matter to your entire satisfaction. Should you fail to receive the merchandise, kindly write us and we will be glad to trace it for you."—**Chicago Mail Order Co.**

"Received the goods today from the Chicago Mail Order Co. that I wrote you about last week. I think I would not have gotten anything from them if you had not gotten after them. I thank you for your prompt service and if there are any charges let me know and I will pay them."—**Mrs. A. N., July 9th.**

There are no charges.—**Editor.**

VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

The Vegetable Growers' Association of America will hold its twelfth annual convention at Columbus, Ohio, August 25th to 28th inclusive.

This organization is made up of some of the most progressive gardeners in the United States and Canada. A good program has been arranged which will include side trips and entertainment. There will also be a trade exhibit held in connection with the meeting. Both will be held in the Horticultural Building of the Ohio State University; headquarters will be at the Southern Hotel.

Any gardeners who can possibly get away from home for this meeting will find it well worth their while. It combines an opportunity to have a brief vacation with a period of contact with co-workers and a chance to get posted on the latest developments along various lines affecting the industry.

Anyone wishing to reserve rooms in a private home should write Professor L. M. Montgomery, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and those wishing to receive a copy of the program should write Samuel W. Severance, Sec'y Louisville, Kentucky, care of the Market Growers' Journal. Anyone interested in making a trade exhibit should write C. W. Wald, East Lansing, Michigan.

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Say "Bayer"—Insist!



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



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- 4—if you do not get your paper regularly every Saturday or earlier in the week.
- 5—if you get more than one copy of each issue, your name is duplicated on our list by mistake, please send both address labels.
- 6—if you know of anyone who has had trouble getting their Business Farmer.

When writing or renewing always send in your address label recent issue you have received, torn from the cover of the most recent issue you have received, it will assure you of immediate attention to your complaint.

MAILING DEPARTMENT,

The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Pure-Breds for South America

WHEN THE agricultural editors met in Washington each was handed an illustrated booklet printed in a foreign language. Since no farm paper editor is supposed to be conversant with any but his native tongue, it was explained that the booklet was printed in Spanish and that its object was to familiarize the people of the Spanish speaking states of South America with the advantages of pure-bred live stock and the ability of their North American neighbors to supply them with the best there is.

For several years back cattle breeders of South America have been straying into the United States and picking up some of our choice pure-breds. In fact, if we recall correctly some Michigan pure-breds have found their way into South America during the past two years. As a result of this interest the Bureau of Markets sent two live stock commissioners, Mr. David Harrell and Mr. H. P. Morgan to South America last year to promote trade in pure-bred stock. Reports were published on the pure-bred live stock situation in Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. Sale of pure-bred stock to South America amounting to about \$400,000 have been made during the last six months, largely through contracts established last year.

"The field is so promising," says the Bureau of Markets, "that two more live stock commissioners, Mr. L. B. Burk and Mr. E. Z. Russell, have recently sailed for South America to follow up the work of last year, make new contracts, and develop the market for all breeds of pure-bred live stock. To carry on this work, the Bureau of Markets is considering the establishment of a permanent office in South America in charge of an agricultural commissioner."

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 9)

terward. But first look at this." He pulled forth a handful of gems. "I knocked on the doors of the dead, and, behold, the Maya treasure is mine. I am the richest man in Panama, in all the Americas. I shall be powerful."

"But you were with my daughter when she died," Enrico interrupted to sob. "Had she no word for me?"

"Yes," Torres sobbed back, genuinely affected by the death-scene of his fancy. "She died with your name on her lips. Her last words were—"

But, with bulging eyes, he failed to complete his sentence, for he was watching Henry and Leoncia, in the most natural, casual manner in the world stroll down the room immersed in quiet conversation. Not noticing Torres, they crossed over to the window still deep in talk.

"You were telling me her last words were . . . ?" Enrico prompted him.

"I . . . I have lied to you," Torres stammered, while he sparred for time in which to get himself out of the scrape. "I was confident that they were as good as dead and would never find their way to the world again. And I thought to soften the blow to you, Senor Solano, by telling what I am confident would be her last words were she dying. Also, this man Francis, whom you have elected to like. I thought it better for you to believe him dead than to know him for the Gringo cur he is."

Here the hound barked joyfully at the screen, giving the two Indians all they could do to hold him back. But Torres instead of suspecting, blundered on to his fate.

"In the Valley there is a silly, weak demented creature who pretends to read the future by magic. An altogether atrocious and blood thirsty female is she. I am not denying that in physical beauty she is beautiful. For beautiful she is, as a centipede is beautiful to those who think centipedes are beautiful. You see what has happened. She has sent Henry and Leoncia out of the Valley by some secret way while Francis has elected to remain there with her in sin—for sin it is, since there exists in the valley no Catholic priest, to make their relation lawful. Oh, not that Francis is infatuated with the

"It has been found," continued the report, "that visitors and prospective buyers from other countries, while probably appreciating the fact that excellent pure-bred live stock could be secured in the United States, were at a loss as to how to proceed to locate the kind of individuals wanted in the shortest length of time and with the least expense. Also foreign buyers, unacquainted with any person or agency in whom they could place confidence, felt so much the necessity of observing caution that they did not experience the satisfaction in attempting purchases here that they could have, had they been assured that differences in custom and trade practice were fully understood."

"The United States Department of Agriculture desires to aid foreign buyers and to assure them that it is organized to afford them all possible protection by placing at their command its service and facilities. This service is furnished upon request and without expense."

"Upon application to the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, persons contemplating purchases of live stock in the United States will be aided by its experts in locating and forming proper contacts with individual breeders or breeders' associations with whom they may deal. Also expert advice will be given by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department as to ways of dealing with problems relating to the care and inspection of livestock. As to the extent of the Department's facilities for aiding purchasers, outside of Washington there are in various parts of the United States approximately 17,000 representatives of the Department of Agriculture in close touch with farmers and breeders. These representatives are available to render personal assistance when desired."

terrible creature. But he is infatuated with a paltry treasure the creature possesses. And this is the Gringo Francis you have welcomed into the bosom of your family, the slimy snake of a Gringo Francis who has even dared to sully the fair Leoncia by casting upon her the looks of a lover. Oh, I know of what I speak I have seen—"

A joyous outburst from the hound drowned his voice, and he beheld Francis and the Queen as deep in conversation as the two who had preceded them, walk down the room. The Queen pauser to caress the hound, who stood so tall against her that his forepaws on her shoulders, elevated his head above hers; while Torres licked his suddenly dry lips and vainly cudgeled his brains for some fresh lie with which to extricate himself from the impossible situation.

Enrico Solano was the first to break down in mirth. All his sons joined him, while tears of sheer delight welled out of his eyes.

"I could have married her myself," Torres sneered malignantly. "She begged me on her knees."

"And now," said Francis, "I shall save you all a dirty job by throwing him out."

But Henry, advancing swiftly, asserted:

"I like dirty jobs equally. And this is a dirty job particularly to my liking."

Both the Morgans were about to fall on Torres, when the Queen held up her hand.

"First," she said, "let him return to me from there in his belt, the dagger he stole from me."

"Ah," said Enrico when this had been accomplished. "Should he not also return to you, lovely lady, the gems he filched?"

Torres did not hesitate. Dipping into his pocket, he laid a handful of the jewels on the table. Enrico glanced at the Queen, who merely waited expectantly.

"More," said Enrico. And three more of the beautiful uncut stones Torres added to the others on the table.

"Would you search me like a common pickpocket?" he demanded in frantic indignation, turning both trousers' pockets empty inside out.

"Me," said Francis.

(Continued next week)

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

Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

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

Aids Digestion: Thousands of the most successful hog raisers from New York to California during the past seven years have proved that Milkoline helps and assists digestion, tending to insure perfect assimilation of feed. It helps tone up the system so that hogs are less subject to disease, and practically insures gains of 2½ pounds per head per day.

University Tested Professor W. B. Combs while Asst. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.5% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said \$30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of \$420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood sows.

Can't Spoil: Milkoline is guaranteed not to rot, sour or mould. It will keep indefinitely in any climate. Flies do not come near it. It is always uniform, and is guaranteed to make you money or it doesn't cost you anything.

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2c a Gallon Milkoline comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. \$7.50; 10 gal. \$12.50; 15 gal. \$16.50; 25 gal. \$22.00; 55 gal. \$49.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

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You are safe in ordering any quantity of Milkoline today. Feed one half the shipment to your hogs and poultry in a thirty day test, then if you aren't entirely satisfied return the unused part to us at our expense and we'll immediately refund every cent you paid us. We are so confident that you will find Milkoline the best money maker on the farm that the S. W. Boulevard Bank of Kansas City substantiates this offer. You are the sole judge. Send money order, or check, to us or our nearest dealer and we will ship immediately. Our booklet, "How to Hustle Heavy Hogs to Market" will be sent free on request—your name on a card will do.



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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

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

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



The Dairy Division at Washington Says:

"As the production of a cow is doubled profits increase three times. As production is trebled profits increase six times.

"The average cow in the United States yields 1823 quarts of milk yielding 207 pounds of butter a year. Average profit per cow \$20 over cost of feed."

The average production of all pure-bred Holsteins that have been officially tested for a year is 629 pounds of butter from more than 7000 quarts of milk.

In yielding more than three times as much as the scrub cow, the pure-bred Holstein yields six times the profits.

As production is tripled profits increase six times.

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MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

Old State Building Lansing, 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 Nilander 33.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
 Flint, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22 lbs. of butter as a Jr. 8 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

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OFFERS YOUNG SIRE

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Art's 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 Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje 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.

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 85 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.

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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 Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 8 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.

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We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Seg's 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 Lunde Korndyke Seg's" 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.**

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

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Yearling Bull by a brother of the World's Champion Junior 4-year old and full brother-in-blood to the Ex-Champion Cow. Dam of calf own sister to MAPLECREST PONTIAC DE KOL BANOSTINE, yearly record 1253.45 lbs.
HILLCREST FARM
 Kalamazoo, Mich.

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E. N. BALL, Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT, Horses and Swine

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

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

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 DeNilander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, 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.

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Breeder of Reg. stock only

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.

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Good milkers, some fresh. Also some heifers.

All are sired and bred by registered bull.

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257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,845 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

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

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

OUR HERD SIRE

MODEL KING SEG'S GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Seg's Alban De Kol.

His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.

Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.

His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs.

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

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

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

FOR SALE

FIVE PUREBRED HOLSTEIN FEMALES ranging in age from seven months to four years. Priced to sell.

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A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—12902—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; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 28421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires.

His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

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For sale; \$3500.00 will take entire herd of Registered Holsteins

11 cows 3-9 yr., 5 heifers three of which are yearlings, most cows fresh, 4 bred to a 42 lb. \$8,000 bull. Heifers from a 33 lb. bull. Or will sell separate. Also have a few bull calves and Empire milking machine in No. 1 condition. 1 1-2 miles south of Bay Port or 5 miles west of Pigeon, Mich. Address

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SHORTHORN

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

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We Wish to Announce

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

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

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Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwilton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.
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SHORTHORNS

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

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

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

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

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.
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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 16 mo. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculin tested.
JAS. H. EWER, R 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.
A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
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HEREFORDS

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Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
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120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lb. 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.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. **Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.**
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

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of capacity, type and beauty.
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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 Dish-er's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to **BIG BOB**.
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Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
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A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by **BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL** by **BIG BONE ORPHAN** by the **BIG ORPHAN**. Dam, **BEAUTY'S CHOICE** by **ORANGE BUD**, by **BIG ORANGE A**.
Free livery to visitors.
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My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
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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 Humdiggers.
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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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boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
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March 13, 1920. For particulars write
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Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Registered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob. Write for pedigrees and prices.
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Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919
Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich

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200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar.
Priced reasonable.
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EITHER SEX
Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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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
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Pavilion is in Kalamazoo County
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All are invited.
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O. F. FOSTER, Manager
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Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.
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Best blood lines of the breed.
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and fall boar pigs from new
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Choice sow pigs of March farrow. Bloodlines
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BRED FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW
Everyone guaranteed safe in dam also a few
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Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for \$350.
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Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans
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Stock of excellent type and quality at all
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Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality
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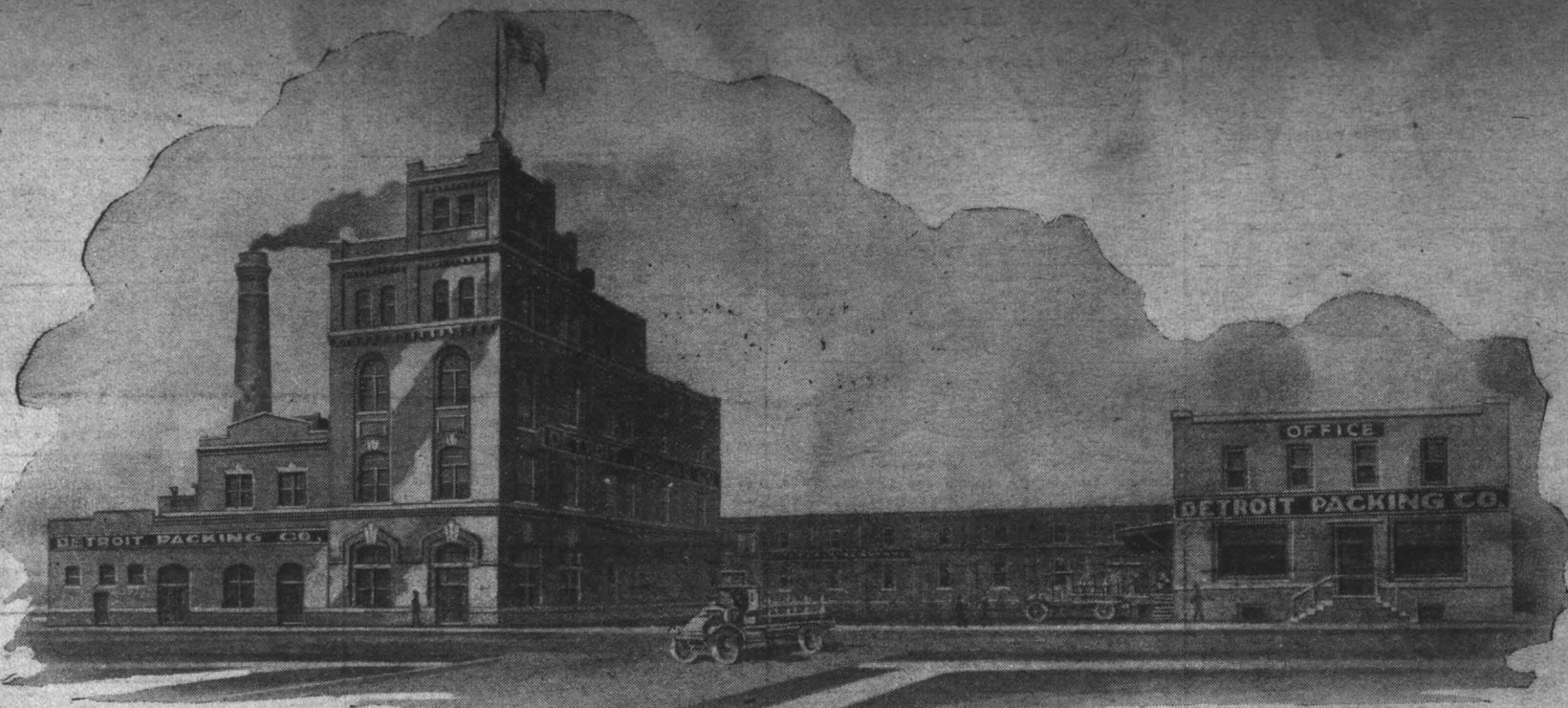
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Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay
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- (b) Economically arranged manufacturing plant.
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- (e) Experienced and efficient management.
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We have all of these essentials as analysis will show.

WE take this opportunity of laying before you some of the advantages accruing to producers and feeders of live stock by the present organization and building plans of The Detroit Packing Company.

Detroit today is actually as well or better situated as a logical location for *development* as a packing center than Chicago, having access not only to Michigan live stock, which is considerable (statistics showing 6,891,189 head of cattle, hogs and sheep on feed January 1st, 1919) the bulk of which has heretofore been shipped out of the state, incurring

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Having ample ground space and exceptional railroad facilities, our plant will be so laid out and equipped as to effect a very material saving in plant operations as compared to other Detroit packing plants, resulting in a saving of production costs of probably 25 per cent, which alone represents a large sum on such a volume of business as will pass through our plant, which feature alone puts us in a strong competitive position.

On such livestock as received from our shareholders we will pay much stronger prices than now ruling in Detroit Livestock Market, and on a short haul with all intermediate expense eliminated for the shipper, more remunerative prices and a considerable saving in expense will accrue to all Michigan producers than is now possible for them. At such times and seasons that our requirements for livestock are not fully met by our own shareholders, and are not available in Detroit stockyards, we have full access to outside markets South and West of us on a parity with other Detroit plants, with adequate shipping facilities over trunk lines tapping such territory and in these outside markets we will be represented by those having financial holdings in this Company. A raw material supply is positively assured under these favorable conditions.

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Detroit and surrounding territory, owing to its cosmopolitan population, is one of the greatest meat consuming cities of America, offering an enormous outlet, it being our judgment that not over 10 per cent of our maximum production will be shipped out of Michigan. This is not snap judgment, but the result of exhaustive and mature analysis of the situation as it exists.

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