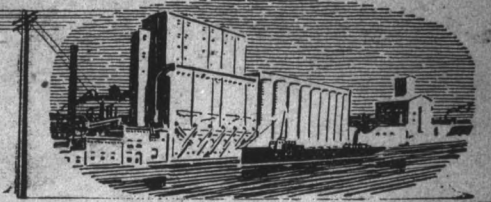


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 48

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



Preparing for Battle

In this issue: Farm Organizations War on Grain Gamblers. Credit for All Who Need It is the Purpose of McFadden Bill



—we are offering an interest
in this business to friends of
M. B. F.—please read this!

PROSPECTUS

Covering an Issue of Preferred Stock Offered in and by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

(A Michigan Corporation)
Incorporated 1910
Mt. Clemens

TO A VERY limited number, considering the upwards of a hundred thousand friends of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, on the farms of this great agricultural empire, we are offering, subject to prior sale, a preferred interest in the company which founded and has piloted this weekly up to the present time.

Our reasons for taking in this additional capital at this time will be readily understood by you, our friends who have followed this weekly and the work it has set out to accomplish for the farming business.

NEW BUILDING—The building at 54-58 North Avenue, Mt. Clemens, which we have occupied in part since 1916, became the property of this company through purchase on contract covering a period of seven years, in May, 1920. This will give us facilities for the storage of roll paper stock in several months advance of our needs, allow ample and light work rooms for our printing departments and ample office space for editorial, advertising and circulation departments. It will allow us to develop, if we so desire, an extensive job printing department in connection with our publication work for which we already have the necessary machinery.

PAPER CONTRACT—We are extremely fortunate in having closed at the beginning of this year with the largest paper makers in America, from whom we have purchased for several years our roll stock in car-load lots, an advantageous contract which will guarantee us an adequate supply of this precious material. We have on hand at this writing a very large quantity of good quality paper stock none of which cost within 50 per cent of what it is worth on the market to-day. This paper has tied up an amount of our capital and credit which we must secure from some other source if we are to continue to take advantage of the contract we have.

RAPID PROGRESS—You are familiar with the rapid progress which this weekly has made since its founding, as an independent weekly in 1917. The strength of a publication is measured exactly by the number of its loyal friends and we will leave it for you to judge the present circulation or "good-will" value of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER. It has not been easy sledding over these war years with a new paper, but our advertising receipts for the first six months of 1920, were just 50 per cent in advance of last year, while our circulation receipts for the same period showed a gain of 26 per cent, or a net gain from all sources over 1919, of 34 per cent. The net earnings for this period amounting to more than the total net earnings from the first issue in 1917 to the end of December, 1919.

A DOUBLE INVESTMENT—While we know that your investigation of our balance sheet and your knowledge of the growth of our business, will justify your confidence in this preferred stock issue which we offer at this time, we want you to feel too, that you are making a double-investment. THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is more than a business without a soul or a purpose, it is an institution which we dedicated from its first issue to "the needs of ALL the farmers of Michigan!" It has no creed, nor politics; sponsors no single farmers' organization but believes in ALL that are working for his welfare. Particularly have we tried to be the friend of those who needed help or encouragement. We have never run

from the fight in the farmers' behalf or hesitated a moment between the right and the wrong path. So when we lay before you, our friends, who have stood by this weekly during the first trying years this opportunity to help put it well over-the-top, we hope you will know that you are not only making a good investment for your money, but giving a boost to a Michigan institution working a service for this state, the value of which you are best able to judge.

THE PRESENT OFFERING—From all the above you might take it that we had several hundred thousand dollars to raise. As a matter of fact, we need just TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$25,000), which we have decided to issue as a Preferred Stock, paying Eight per cent (8%) semi-annually or cumulative if any dividend is passed. The preferred stock is a prior claim to all dividends and to the business and property itself, over the common stock and the dividends of 8 per cent per annum MUST be paid in full on the preferred stock before the common stockholders can secure one penny in dividends. It must be redeemed by the company on June 2nd, 1940 at par. The company, however, believing that it will desire to retire this preferred stock after a few years, reserves the right to buy it back at a premium of 50c per share or 5 per cent premium on a share of \$10 par value, after three years from date of issue. This means that if the company at the end of even five years should decide to buy back this preferred stock, they would have to pay you \$10 per share, plus accumulated dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, plus 5 per cent or 50c per share, which would, if bought back within a five year period amount to 9 per cent per annum on your investment.

SAFETY IN PREFERRED STOCK—The interest in the building, machinery, office equipment and paper stock of the company is to-day appraised in value at \$45,000, or nearly double the entire amount of this preferred stock issue. This does not take into consideration nor attach any value to the circulation and good will of the publication, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, its franchises branch offices and advertising contracts, which, as you can imagine are very valuable and would sell as a going-business at a high figure. It is on all the property of the company that this \$25,000 has a prior lien over the common stock and when it is understood that the common stock is owned by the publisher, editor and those actively interested in the direction of the company's business, it is obvious that the management will always be so conducted that neither the preferred nor common stock will be in jeopardy.

A CLOSING WORD—We hope to have only friends and readers of long-standing among those fortunate enough to get a block of this stock issue. We hope that it will be scattered into every county in Michigan. For this reason we will sell it in blocks of ten shares or more at \$10 per share, while it lasts. Payment to be arranged for on a mutually satisfactory basis, when allotment of stock is made.

John M. Slocum
President,
Rural Publishing Company, Inc.

VOTE—Only two hundred and fifty of our readers could avail themselves of this 8% preferred stock, if each took our minimum allotment of not less than \$100 or ten shares to a person. It is certain that some of our readers will want one or more thousand dollars worth, so THIS WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY BE THE ONLY PUBLIC PROSPECTUS OF THE SALE OF THIS SECURITY, therefore if you want any of it, please send the coupon order form below TO-DAY! "First come, first served," so if the stock is all gone before your reservation order is received, we will return your order with our thanks immediately.

RESERVATION ORDER FOR 8% PREFERRED STOCK

Mr. George M. Slocum, President,
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

If not already sold, please reserve for me..... shares of Eight Per Cent (8%) Preferred stock in the Rural Publishing Company, at Ten Dollars (\$10) per share.
Payment to be arranged for on a mutually satisfactory basis, when allotment of stock is made to me, otherwise this reservation order does not obligate me in any way.

Signed

P. O. R. F. D. No.

County State

1920 MICHIGAN FAIRS

State Fairs		
Date	Place	
Sep. 3-12	Detroit Mich.	State Fair
Sep. 20-24	Gd. Rapids W. Mich	Fair
County Fairs		
Date	Place	County
Aug. 17-20	Cass City	Tuscola
Aug. 17-20	Ionia	Ionia
Aug. 23-27	Caro	Tuscola
Aug. 24-27	Greenville	Montcalm
Aug. 24-27	Owosso	Shiawassee
Aug. 31-Sep. 3	Allegan	Allegan
Aug. 30-Sep. 1	Allenville	Mackinac
Aug. 31-Sep. 3	Bad Axe	Huron
Aug. 31-Sep. 3	Howell	Livingston
Aug. 31-Sep. 3	Ithaca	Gratiot
Sep. 1-3	Montrose	Genesee
Sep. 1-3	West Branch	Ogemaw
Sep. 3-6	Norway	Dickinson
Sep. 2-4	Pickford	Chippewa
Sep. 7-10	Gladwin	Gladwin
Sep. 8-10	Ironwood	Gogebic
Sep. 7-11	Mt. Pleasant	Isabella
Sep. 7-10	Petoskey	Emmet
Sep. 7-9	Sault Ste Marie	Chippewa
Sep. 13-18	Bay City	Bay
Sep. 14-17	Cadillac	Wexford
Sep. 14-18	Croswell	Sanilac
Sep. 14-17	Davison	Genesee
Sep. 14-17	East Jordan	Charlevoix
Sep. 14-17	Evart	Osceola
Sep. 14-17	Holland	Ottawa
Sep. 13-18	Jackson	Jackson
Sep. 15-18	Milford	Oakland
Sep. 14-16	Newberry	Luce
Sep. 14-17	Onkama	Manistee
Sep. 15-17	Iron River	Iron
Sep. 15-17	Ludington	Mason
Sep. 14-17	Walverine	Cheboygan
Sep. 14-17	St. Johns	Clinton
Sep. 14-17	Stephenson	Menominee
Sep. 15-18	Wolverine	Cheboygan
Sep. 17	Otia	Newaygo
Sep. 20-25	Adrian	Lenawee
Sep. 20-24	Camden	Hillsdale
Sep. 21-24	Big Rapids	Mecosta
Sep. 20-24	Centerville	St. Joseph
Sep. 21-24	Escanaba	Delta
Sep. 21-24	Harrison	Clare
Sep. 21-25	Hart	Oceana
Sep. 21-24	Manistique	Schoolcraft
Sep. 21-24	Marshall	Calhoun
Sep. 21-24	North Branch	Lapeer
Sep. 21-25	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw
Sep. 20-24	Traverse City	Gd Trav.
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Bellaire	Antrim
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Berlin	Ottawa
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Charlotte	Eaton
Sep. 28-30	Gaylord	Osego
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Hartford	Van Buren
Sep. 27-Oct. 2	Hillsdale	Hillsdale
Sep. 28-Oct. 2	Houghton	Houghton
Sep. 28-Oct. 1	Imlay City	Lapeer
Sep. 29-Oct. 2	Northville	Wayne
Sep. 27-Oct. 2	Saginaw	Saginaw
Oct. 5-8	Armada	Macomb
Oct. 5-8	Fowlerville	Livingston

MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

The annual summer meeting of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club will be held at the Agricultural College, East Lansing, on August 11, 1920.

This will be a big day for all lovers of the "Fawns." The program promises to be one of the liveliest and most enthusiastic ever "pulled off" by the Club. Fellow Michigan Breeders! August 11th will be your day. If you stay at home, it will do you very little good. By spending it at East Lansing you will help yourself and every other Jersey breeder, because you will thereby boost the Jersey cow; and "boosting" the Jersey cow is one of the most honorable works that man has ever been endowed with the privilege of doing. Doing good deeds is the essence of life. Do not miss this opportunity. Come and enjoy a whole day of Jersey enthusiasm. It will lengthen your life and make the balance of your days more worth while. Check the date, August 11th, on your calendar.—A. W. Hendrickson, Sec'y, Treas., Michigan Jersey Cattle Club.

FARMERS' CLUBS PICNIC

The state Farmers' Clubs picnic will be held Aug. 7th at the M. A. O. East Lansing in connection with the meeting given by the College on that date. Program will be furnished by the College and will be along educational lines to the farmer. Everyone is invited. We ask that the various farmers' clubs bring out a big delegation of members and non-members. A picnic dinner and business meeting at the noon hour. You who have visited the college come again. You who have never been there take this opportunity of doing so.—C. Gordon, president, J. W. Cargon, Vice-Pres., Mrs. S. R. Holmes, Sec.-Treas.

Farm Organizations War on Grain Gamblers

Michigan Meeting of Farm Bureau Representatives Urges Farmer Control of National Marketing

REPRESENTATIVES of farm bureaus of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa rubbed elbows with the Michigan State Farm Bureau officers last week at Lansing and discussed a program of action which if carried out will revolutionize the marketing of all farm products.

The conference was aroused to great enthusiasm by Aaron Sapiro, attorney for a dozen or more cooperative organizations in California, and who according to an agricultural writer, "is so saturated with co-operation that if you stick a pin in him a certain amount of co-operation oozes out." Sapiro was the gentleman who spoke in behalf of the bean growers' committee who went to Washington last fall to ask for a special tariff on beans. At that time he made a presentation of the bean growers' case which Claud Kitchin, former Democratic minority leader, said was the best of any that had been made before the committee. Sapiro has spent his years studying co-operative law, organizing co-operative associations and defending them in the courts.

At both the Chicago and Lansing meetings of farm bureau men Sapiro revealed some of his views on a national marketing organization controlled by farmers. He said:

"The big speculative grain companies have representatives in every grain producing country in the world. They gather information for their own use. They give out only such portions as may help them win the particular gambling operation in hand. You county elevator managers sell on this colored information that the speculators give you."

"In the 226 pages of testimony before the congressional hearings on the price of wheat there is not a word from any grain grower. Here is a statement by J. Ralph Pickell, saying that Australia has 250,000,000 bushels for export. President Gates of the California Board of Trade, in his infinite superior wisdom guesses that Australia has 210,000,000 bushels to export. Congressmen Haugen has figures to show that it will be 45,000,000 and along comes Julius Barnes and says they are all too high. Mr. Gates poses as a prophet, statistician and economist all at once, but if his reputation is to be estimated from these statements he is not worth two cents on the dollar."

"The Board of Trade is absolutely unnecessary. Ye gods, why should a co-operative elevator association want a seat on a gambling exchange? We do not need to fight the board of trade. We can just quietly take away its customers."

"Here is the way to do it, based on our successful California experience. In the first place, we must co-operate on the American plan and not on the English Rochdale plan. We must organize by commodity and not by locality. We must have a grain marketing association in every grain producing state, organized without capital stock, because no capital stock is necessary. The local and terminal elevators should be owned by a separate corporation, organized on the co-operative principle and with both common and preferred stock. The common stock should be held by the marketing company, so as to give it the voting power in the elevator company. The preferred stock will have no voting power, and can be sold to anyone."

"The elevator company will do no marketing. It will simply do the mechanical work of handling the grain and charge enough to cover the cost of the service. The marketing company must have a definite con-

tract with at least 51 per cent of the grain growers in the state, turning over to it for five years all the surplus grain grown by these farmers. The marketing company is then ready to do business."

The Same Price to All

"All grain should be pooled by grade and variety, and all growers should share equally in the proceeds. For instance, when all the No. 1 Northern spring wheat is sold and the expenses paid, each farmer who furnished wheat of that grade will be paid his share of the proceeds. The price per bushel will be exactly the same to each grower. That is true co-operation. As it is now, one grower gets \$2.20, one \$2.30, and one \$2.40. When the co-operative elevator completes its year's business it declares a pro rata dividend, but the man who sold at \$2.40 gets just as much as the one who sold at \$2.20. That is the English Rochdale plan, but it is not true American co-operation."

"The grower will be given a certain agreed advance on his grain as soon as it is delivered to the elevator. In all probability, this advance will be greater than the entire price he receives now. The elevator company will issue warehouse receipts to the marketing company, and with these warehouse receipts, which will be bankable all over the world, all the money necessary to finance the advances can be obtained."

"If possible, the plan should be carried a step farther. A national marketing company should be formed. Each state company should have one man on the board of directors of the national company and one additional for each 50,000 bushels of grain under contract. The state companies will then contract to furnish their grain to the national company, which will do the actual marketing."

"I would have the national company set the price of grain, taking into consideration the cost of production and world supply and demand. It will control enough grain so that it can make its price effective. I would have the interests of the public protected by including on the board of directors with full voting power, representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission. You never heard of the Armour Grain Company or the United States Steel Corporation doing that, did you?"

"But the farmers will have abso-

lutely nothing to cover up. They want only a fair honest profit and a stable market. The public can't object to that. There are no legal objections to the plan I have suggested and no laws need be changed to put it into operation."

"In case of overproduction in any year, it will be necessary to store some and perhaps to cut the acreage the following year. Much can be done in founding new markets. China, India and Japan hardly know what wheat is. An advertising expert told me that by spending half a million dollars in advertising, he could increase the world consumption of wheat 100,000,000 bushels a year."

"The national marketing company will need to have departments of transportation, statistics, grading and warehousing, each in charge of the best expert that can be hired. The collection of statistics is especially important. The directors of our fruit exchanges on the Pacific coast, for instance, know more about all conditions affecting the supply and demand of their commodities than any other group of human beings in the world."

What California Did

Sapiro drives home his grain marketing plan by quoting the experience of the California fruit growers. The raisin industry was in a bad way in 1909, when there were more foreclosures than in the entire period from 1911 to 1920. They organized along the line suggested for the grain growers and now the directors meet, says Sapiro, not to accept a price from the board of trade, but to fix their own price. They pay their marketing director \$30,000 a year, and he has run the raisin speculators out of California.

"The 1911 raisin crop was sold at about 2 1-2 cents a pound—less than the cost of production. The association sold the entire 1912 crop and 20,000 pounds carryover from the preceding year at 3 1-2 cents, and in one year changed the raisin industry from the sickest to the most prosperous in the United States."

"This and the other co-operative marketing associations in California have brought unheard-of prosperity to the farmers of California," says Sapiro. "They have made the University of California the second largest in the United States. They have made possible splendid farm homes, and farm living on the 1920 scale. Bankers and business men are all back of the farmers' companies, for

they, too, profit by the farmers' prosperity."

"The thing to do with your grain marketing problem is to appoint a committee to work out a definite plan. Then take six months for educational propaganda. The whole machinery can be set up in time to handle the crop of 1922—to merchandise grain instead of dumping it. Give this plan one year and good night board of trade."

National Wool Pool

President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation announced that development of a wool pooling system, similar to the centralized system established in Michigan and a few other mid-western states this year, on a scale that will embrace practically all of the large wool producing states another year would be pushed vigorously as part of the national organization's program. Unity in extensive advocacy of the merits of the "truth in fabric" bill now before congress, which provides for the compulsory labeling by manufacturers of the percentage of shoddy in cloth was agreed upon.

The seed department of the Michigan Bureau, with its features of protection for individual farmers in guaranteeing quality goods was looked upon with favor and representatives of several states went home determined to establish machinery that would operate similarly in their territories. The Michigan department handles no seeds that are not guaranteed as to quality, and arrangements are effective in the majority of the organized counties in the state whereby each county takes care of the home demand with home grown seeds, calling upon the state department only for extra supplies. The plan also provides for the marketing of each county's surpluse of seed through the state department. In the purchase of west alfalfa and clover, considerable of which is being done this year the original grower is called upon to guarantee the quality of his product by affidavit.

Tidewater Project

That the mid-west, agriculturally at least, is solidly in back of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence to the sea waterway movement was indicated by the reception given the description of the plan by Charles P. Craig of Duluth, secretary of the national association, which is urging this development. Craig pointed out how millions of dollars may be saved farmers of the mid-west in handling of grain if the commodity may be loaded in ocean carriers at Great Lakes ports and moved directly to foreign marts, eliminating the present long and expensive railroad haul from the mid-west to the ports on the Atlantic seaboard. He predicted that the favorable sentiment prevailing in his country and in Canada will make possible the securing of appropriations that will permit the starting of the development work on the waterway in 1922.

Upon motion of President Leonard of the Illinois Agricultural Association the meeting endorsed the action taken at the recent grain producers' conference held in Chicago and voted to support President Howard in his selection of a committee representative of all grain producing sections that will study conditions with a view to working out ways and means for the unification of grain marketing methods in vogue in different states.

It was with interest that the meeting learned from Mr. Howard that the American Farm Bureau Federation is assisting in the launching of state membership campaigns in Florida, Texas, Arkansas, New Jersey and Vermont, of a similar nature to the campaign that in less than a year has enrolled more than 75,000 members on a \$10.00 a year basis in Michigan.

"Get Into Politics" Urges State Farm Bureau

ALTHOUGH the Michigan State Farm Bureau is not in politics, it has something to say on the subject, and it is something that is of much interest to the urban population of the state as it is to the 75,000 farmers who are members of the bureau. The state has been circularized and the farmers urged not to neglect voting at the August primaries. The advice follows:

"Presidential, congressional and general state election is just ahead of us and the results of it are bound to have a vital influence on national and state policies for sometime to come. Numerous candidates are in the field—some worthwhile and some not so good. It is not the purpose of the farm bureau, with its thousands of members, to interest itself especially in drawing lines between these candidates, as their own constituents, if they exercise their privilege of the ballot, and with a knowledge of their personalities and qualifications, can do this better than the farm bureau or any other organization."

"But unless these aforesaid constituents are keenly alive to their duty, the farm bureau will be seriously handicapped in its attempts, along whatever lines they may be, to secure enactment of amendatory or new legislation that will be of agricultural benefit or worthwhile from the viewpoint of the common weal."

"The results of the election will be largely indicated at the state primaries, which are now just a month off, and with this fact in mind, it is the advice of the farm bureau of Michigan that every effort possible be made to have the thousands of farmers of the state go to the polls en masse and cast an intelligent vote based on their own good judgment."

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers

An Organizer of a Nation-Wide System of Education and Research in Agriculture and Home

Economics is Dr. A. C. True, Director of the States Relation Service

By CAPT. H. P. SHELTON

"A GREAT winner of battles." That was the description I had of the man and the search for him took me to the very top story of a gray office building in Washington. I wanted to see this warrior—this man who fought the battle of the farm boy and farm girl, the farm woman, and the farmer himself. Quite naturally, I expected to find a typical fighter, a man lean of frame and strong of jaw; a man of steady eye and brief, curt address. But when a door opened and I stepped into the office of Dr. A. C. True, Director of the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, I met a man who had none of those marks which denote the warrior—excepting, perhaps, the eyes, which were steady and direct in their gaze. The man looked more like a scholar than a fighter; yet I had another's word for it that he was a winner of battles.

But was that all that my informant had said on the subject? Wasn't there another phrase? Oh, yes! "He wins the battles without fighting them!" That was the rest of the sentence; the qualifying statement that helped me to reconcile this scholarly appearing man with his reputation of accomplishment. "Winning battles without fighting them!" Strategy instead of force of arms. Didn't a great general say that more battles are won by marching than fighting? Haven't history's greatest soldiers been scholarly men? I began to understand.

Dr. True is not a fighter in the sense of plunging against obstacles; rather he is a diplomat and wins his point by clearing away the trouble-making barriers. He has great faith in common counsel, mutual understanding, and broad-minded co-operation. In the days when Dr. True was beginning the task that was to be his life work he was often met by strong, sincere opposition from men or from organizations. When this occurred, did he rave and rant and antagonize? Indeed, he did not! He gave his opponent credit for a sincerity equalling his own, and then set about to find why their "minds did not meet," as the lawyers would put it. Nine times out of ten he found the obstacle, nine times out of ten it was only the confusion of two minds striving for the same worthy goal, but approaching along different paths, and nine times out of ten he succeeded in clearing the misunderstanding away and enlisting the support of his one-time opponent. In the great cause for which he worked—the elevation of agriculture to its true rank as a profession, and the enlisting of effective co-operation of all worthy forces to this end.

Dr. True was educated at Wesleyan University, graduating from that institution in 1873. He attended Harvard University from 1882 to 1884. His education was classical and scientific, though it proved to be admirably adapted for the service he was to perform. His interest in agriculture came later, when the establishment of agricultural experiment stations and the development of the land-grant colleges opened the door to professional training in agriculture. Dr. True's work, after he left college, was that of teaching, but he was soon called to Washington to organize and edit the Experiment Station Record, which is now recognized as the most complete review of scientific investigation in agriculture in the world. This was in 1889, and from that time on Dr. True's effort was directed toward organizing and

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

establishing agricultural research on a sound scientific basis, putting agricultural subjects in pedagogical form—shaping the science of agriculture so that it could be more effectively taught in American colleges and schools—and making agriculture a recognized, honored, and useful profession.

"Judge a carpenter by his chips" is a homely way of stating the great truth that a man must be judged by the work he has done. Dr. True has heaped his bench with the right sort of chips. His tool has been the Office of Experiment Stations and its enlarged successor, the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture, and here are some of the finished products turned out by this bureau under his direction.

It has helped greatly to bring about the present system of agricultural experiment stations, which is "unsurpassed in the world for its efficiency and practical usefulness to agriculture."

It has been influential in putting the subject matter of agriculture and home economics in teachable form for

Guam and the Virgin Islands—is also being developed and made more nearly self-sustaining by the work of the service.

It has made important contributions to the scientific and practical knowledge of the economical and efficient use of the products of agriculture and to the subject of home economics in general through its investigations relating to foods, diet, clothing and household equipment, work and management.

To the inquiring person, Dr. True will probably emphasize especially the contribution of the States Relations Service toward making the science of agriculture an accepted course in American educational institutions, but you will find many men high up in farming affairs who hold this accomplishment second to that of organizing and developing station work under the Hatch and Adams Acts, or the co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics under the Smith-Lever Act. In the latter case there was a new idea in agricultural education to be tried out on a broad

The idea of service to the farmer is the motive back of every project of the Dept. of Agriculture is expressed by the States Relations Service, mostly in terms of agricultural and home demonstration agents—"men and women county agents." The department aims to have one each of these useful citizens in every county in the United States. At present, the score shows one-third of the total number of counties supplied with both, one-third with men agents only, and one-third with none at all. The battle is not yet won—there is still much to be done in the way of organizing the co-operative forces throughout the country, and training men and women for the very exacting work of the profession, but the Doctor is steadily scoring his quiet victories, and he will win for his idea, if there is any virtue in straight thinking, clear vision and unwavering faith in the cause he advocates.

Dr. True's relations and recreations are what one might suppose them to be—travel, trout fishing and botanizing. He loves to spend his vacation in the beautiful Champlain country of Vermont, where he finds ample opportunity to indulge in his pastimes. His Vermont neighbors remember instances when, with the hay out, and a summer storm approaching, they have welcomed the appearance of the scholarly volunteer and his pitchfork. In these tasks as well as in the greater work of the office he holds in the Department of Agriculture, Dr. True has been as loyal in nature as he is True in name.

WORK OF STATES RELATIONS SERVICE

THE States Relations Service represents the Secretary of Agriculture in his relations with the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, under the acts of Congress granting funds to these institutions for agricultural experiment stations and co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics; in carrying out the provisions of acts of Congress making appropriations to the department for farmers' co-operative demonstration work, investigations relating to agricultural schools, farmers' institutes, and home economics, and the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

The service is divided into five main offices: (1) The Office of the Director, (2) Office of Experiment Stations, (3) Office of Extension Work in the South, (4) Office of Extension Work in the North and West, and (5) Office of Home Economics.

Office of the Director

The Office of the Director handles all administrative matters relating to personnel, finances and other executive business. It also includes the Editorial Division, and sections dealing with investigations on agricultural instruction in schools, and farmers' institutes and movable schools.

The section dealing with agricultural instruction in schools studies the methods and subject matter of school instruction in agriculture in this and other countries, furnishing schools with up-to-date and properly organized subject matter and illustrative material.

The section dealing with farmers' institutes and movable schools studies and the methods used and prepares publications and illustrative material especially adapted to these purposes.

(Continued on page 19)



Dr. A. C. True, Director, States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in his office at Washington.

the use of agricultural colleges and lower schools.

It has helped the masses of farm people, who could not go to college, through the educational extension work in agriculture and home economics carried out by the county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, club leaders, specialists, farm bureaus, and publications.

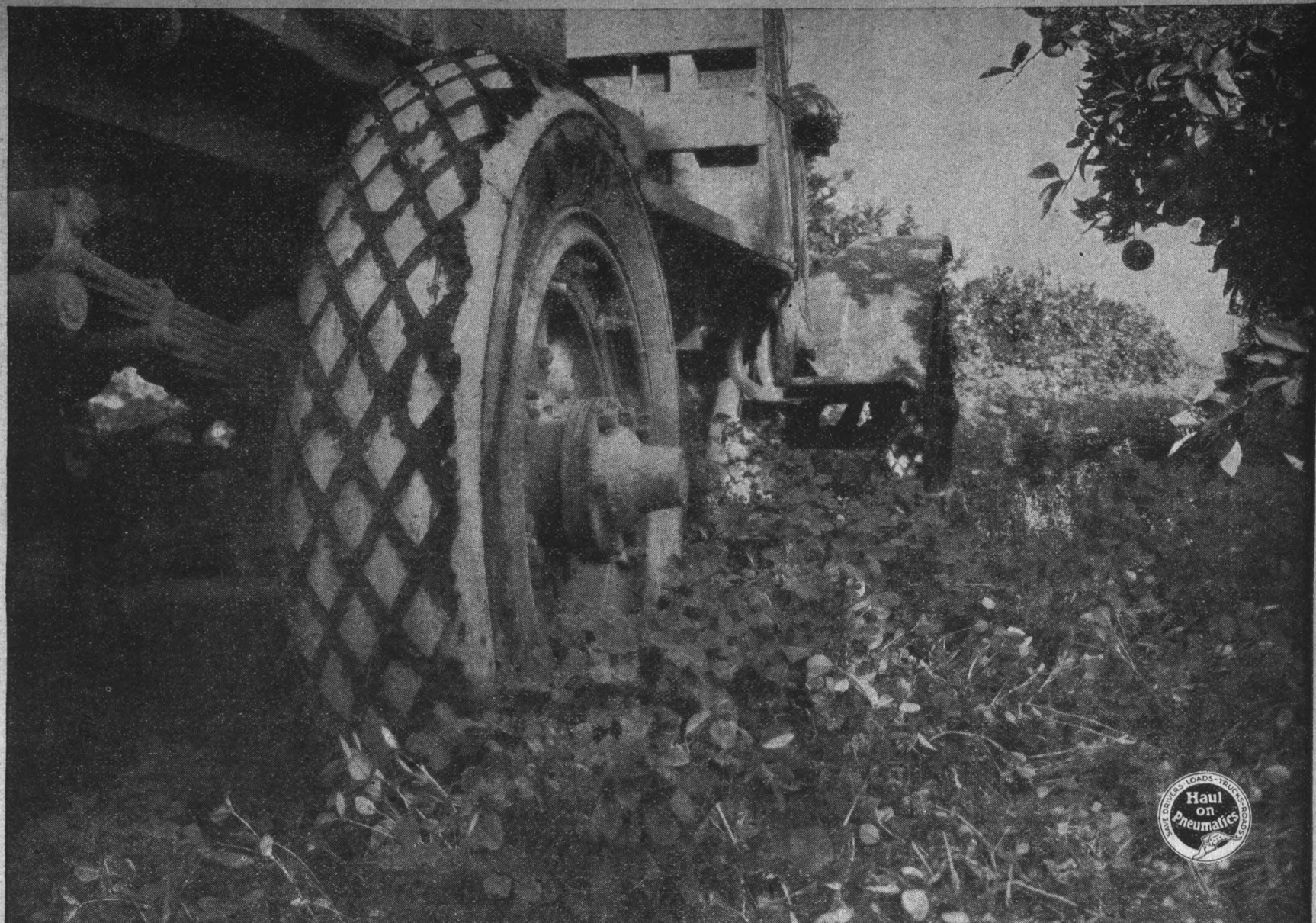
A widespread revival of the production and conservation, by canning and other means, of fruits and vegetables for home consumption is a notable achievement of the extension workers of the service.

Alaska owes its agricultural awakening to the service, and hardy cereals and vegetables are now grown within a comparatively short distance of the Arctic Circle.

The agriculture of our insular possessions—Hawaii, Porto Rico,

scale. If it should prove successful the extension system promised to be the most intimate and effective means for carrying precise and specific information to the farm people.

Thanks to the efficient organization which was built up, the extension system did work, and it worked so well that in the years since the first county agent went out to his work the number of county agents, home demonstration agents, club leaders and extension specialists engaged in extension work has increased to about 5,000 specially trained men and women—the infantry of the Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges; the live, intimate, friendly personalities who help the farmer and the farmer's wife, as well as the boys and girls of the farm, in their daily battle with farm problems.



Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"Your Goodyear Cord Tires on our truck go right through the plowed ground of our citrus groves, permitting loading at the trees, and they protect the fruit, particularly the lemons, which are very delicate, by smoothing the haul to the packing house. They save labor, fruit, time."—H. J. Kelly, Packing House Manager, Charles C. Chapman Ranch, Fullerton, California

IN rural hauling like this and in farm duty radically different, the use of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks has been found productive of a variety of important advantages.


Their traction has increased truck utility for farmers, ranchmen, fruit growers, dairymen and others, particularly owners of motorized farms, by enabling easy hauling through soft fields.

Their cushioning has effected continuous savings in the marketing of delicate vegetables, fruit, dairy products and of eggs and livestock, all of which suffer on slow, jarring solid tires.

Their nimbleness often has accomplished more hauling with less driving and resulted in a quicker feeding of power machinery while releasing hands and saving time for farm work.

Throughout extended terms of service these virtues have been delivered with the stout reliability developed in Goodyear Cord construction by manufacturing methods that protect our good name.

Farmers' various accounts of their successful use of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR

CORD TIRES

Credit for All Who Need It is the Purpose of the McFadden Bill

Agricultural Editors Make Favorable Report on Measure to Extend Credits on Personal Integrity

AT THE meeting of agricultural editors in Chicago a committee was appointed to study the McFadden bill which provides for the establishment of a co-operative system of farm credit based on personal security, as distinguished from land-mortgage security.

It is a well known fact that under existing credit conditions the farmer who is in greatest need of money has, as a rule, the hardest time to get it. This is because our credit system ignores the personal equation and the large majority of loans are made on real estate security. This does very well for the farmer who has no or little encumbrance upon his farm, but it does not take care of the farmer who is carrying a large mortgage, the renter or the settler upon new land.

In recent years the federal government has enacted laws which amply provide for the extension of credit to commercial interests and to farmers who are in a position to give a real estate mortgage. The first of these laws is the federal reserve law and the second is the federal farm loan law. Both of these are excellent measures and have been of inestimable value in keeping the wheels of industry and agriculture going at full speed during the war. But there are a very considerable number of people owning or renting farms in the United States who receive no benefit whatever from the farm loan system. And yet it is of the utmost importance to the nation that they shall have credit facilities which will enable them to expand their operations and produce a portion of the nation's food supply. The McFadden bill which is now before congress seems to provide this relief and is well worth the study of all who are interested in the development of American agriculture.

Based on European Idea

The fundamentals of the bill are adopted from the personal credit systems of Europe which have been in successful operation for centuries. The organization for operating the system consists of three units, a central bank, a branch bank in each state and a local association. Because of the complexity of the measure it will not be possible to discuss more than the most important features in this article.

We will start with the local association. This in some respects resembles the local association of the farm loan system. In other respects it is radically different. Seven farmers may organize a community association, as the bill calls it, a "commune." Each member must buy stock in the branch bank for the state in which the commune is located. This stock will bear interest, but no dividends can be paid upon it until the branch bank has accumulated

The McFadden Bill

THE EDITOR of The Business Farmer is one of the committee appointed by the American Agricultural Editors' Ass'n, to examine and make report on the McFadden Personal Credit bill. Other members of this committee are Dr. M. J. Spillman, former chief of the office of Farm Management and now associate editor of the Farm Journal; Carl Williams, editor Oklahoma Farmer and Stockman; John Thompson, editor Iowa Homestead, and C. A. Pugsley, editor Nebraska Farmer and president of the A. A. E. A. At the Washington meeting of this Ass'n, the majority of this committee expressed themselves as in favor of the McFadden bill, but out of deference to other members of the committee who, while they approved the main points of the bill did not want to openly endorse the measure, the committee simply reported favorably, the fundamental features of the bill, and recommended that the next congress be requested to conduct hearings on the need of personal credits along the lines embodied in the McFadden bill. It is not true as stated in a recent issue of a Michigan farm paper that the majority of the editors were against the bill. On the contrary, they were very much in favor of a personal credit measure and were willing to accept the recommendations of the committee. It seems certain that the next congress will be asked to pass the McFadden bill or one somewhat similar. The accompanying article is a very brief and incomplete summary of the bill. When the measure is before congress, we shall go more into its details.—Editor.

a safe surplus. There are three classes of communes, in each of which the extent of the liability of each member for the debts of the other members is different than in the other classes. The amount of credit of each member of a commune of the first class shall be limited to twenty times his paid-up stock; in the second class to twenty times his paid-up stock, and in the third class to five times his paid-up stock.

Applications for loans are made to the proper officers of the local commune. As under the farm loan system loans can only be made for productive agricultural purposes such as the purchase of animals, machinery, seed, feed, fertilizer, etc. Where the article to be purchased is not to be consumed or used up, a chattel mortgage is given, and such other security as the officers of the commune may see fit to demand. The applicant then draws up a number of "bills of exchange" against the commune. These bills are similar in some respects to a promissory note, except that they show upon their face that they are drawn for a productive transaction, and may freely be used as mediums of barter and exchange. In Europe millions of dollars worth of business is transacted through bills of exchange drawn by merchants and farmers. These bills are drawn in denominations and are for a period of time suitable to the convenience and desires of the borrower, subject to the approval of the local commune. They are sent, together with the chattel mortgage, to the branch for the state which issues a check against its deposits and forwards to the borrower. These bills are then endorsed by the branch bank and sent to the

central bank which in turn endorses them and places them on the market where they are bought and sold in much the same manner as are Liberty bonds and other securities.

Bills Are a Good Investment

The question will be immediately raised that these bills are not attractive investments because they are given by persons who are not known to the purchasers of the bills and whose credit rating as judged by the usual standards is not of the best. It is not the maker but the endorser of these bills which guarantees their safety and makes them one of the best investments for people of moderate means. The bills will pay six per cent interest and are readily liquidated.

What Is the Central Bank?

The whole stability of this system rests in the central bank. In Europe the capital of this and branch banks is originally furnished by the government and the merchants, but the McFadden bill would designate some insurance company having at least \$400,000,000 of approved assets to bear the principal burden of underwriting and carrying the risks of this system. To inaugurate the system the bill would appropriate \$25,000,000 from the National Treasury, this guaranty fund to be repaid in instalments from the sinking fund of the central bank. The insurance company would also provide the capital of \$50,000 for each of the 48 branch banks, this capital to earn 6 per cent interest.

There is no more substantial financial institution in the United States than the old line life insurance company. The mere knowledge that such a concern was endorsing to the limit of its financial resources the

bills of exchange of the rural credit society would naturally, instill great confidence in that class of paper as an investment, and it is believed that no difficulty would be encountered in finding a market for the bills.

Advantages of System

The principal advantages of this system in addition to those already discussed is that of giving every farmer a flexible credit system which would take care of both short and long time credit needs. Discussing the need for such a system the author of the bill says:

"To illustrate the inadequacy of our present banking or credit system, let us take the cattle-breeding industry. It is 9 months before a cow calves, and 15 to 21 months more before that calf may be converted into beef. Altogether it requires about the same time for credit used to build a silo to reproduce itself that is not safe business for a depositor banker, whose borrowed capital is payable principally on demand. But this business is done with perfect safety by European rural-credit systems doing open-market operations. Our beef production is not keeping pace with the increase in our population or industrial activities, and unless we provide adequate credit machinery to meet the requirements of that industry we may expect even higher beef prices than we now have."

Farmer Control

Speaking before the House in behalf of the McFadden bill, Congressman Goodwin of Arkansas said:

"Let us examine the responsibility of this control for the rural credit society. It will be observed that the directors, executive committeemen, and advisory councilmen must be members of communes of the first or second class—that is communes whose members are unlimitedly liable for the payment of the obligations of their respective communes. The farmer who cannot go out and find six farmer neighbors whom he is willing to trust, and who are willing to trust him, should not ask the privilege of legislating by enacting by-laws for farmers throughout the country who are willing to trust their neighbors. The communes of the first and second classes are nothing but partnerships, and the twentieth century corporation is but the evolution of the first century civil law partnership. And the only justification for the twentieth century corporation limiting the liability of its stockholders to their stock subscriptions is to raise capital from strangers—strangers to those who control the corporation. But we do not want strangers in these communes. Only farmers who are close neighbors, so that each may see that the others do nothing wrong, should form a commune."

U. S. Supreme Court to Determine Constitutionality of Farm Loan Act

(Note: To several letters that have recently been received asking for information on how to secure a loan under the federal farm loan act, the accompanying article is an answer. The farm loan banks have made no loans for over three months and will make none until the Supreme Court determines whether or not the loan is constitutional. This may be a matter of several or more months.)—Editor.

(1) In July, 1919, representatives of the Farm Mortgage Banks brought suit in the Federal Court at Kansas City, challenging the validity of the act. The court dismissed the complaint and the constitutionality of the act October 31st.

(2) The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and heard January 6th. On April 26th the Supreme Court ordered a reargument of the case to be taken some time during its next term in October.

(3) The Federal Farm Loan Board has offered no bonds for sale since the litigation was begun and does not intend to offer any for sale while the litigation is pending. (See Lobdell's letter to Platt.)

(4) Mr. Platt, Chairman of the

Banking and Currency Committee of the House introduced a resolution which would have given the Secretary of the Treasury authority to purchase farm loan bonds to the amount of \$64,000,000, this sum being the amount available to the Secretary of the Treasury from the \$200,000,000 appropriation provided by congress January 18, 1918, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, to be used for the purchase of farm loan bonds, in order to avoid having these bonds on the investment market in opposition with Liberty Bonds. Of this \$200,000,000 about \$136,000,000 had been used in the purchase of bonds, leaving a balance of \$64,000,000.

In his letter to Mr. Platt, Secretary Houston said, "I would urge that the congress limit the amount which the Treasury may use to purchase bonds to the actual commitments of the Farm Loan Banks, which as I understand it, will not exceed \$32,000,000."

(5) The Federal Farm Loan Board through Commissioner Lobdell took the same position as the Secretary of the Treasury.

(6) The Banking and Currency

Committee amended its original resolution and limited the authority to sell bonds in an amount only sufficient to cover loans approved prior to March 1, 1920—in round numbers, \$32,000,000.

(7) The Federal Farm Loan Board on June 2nd adopted a resolution providing that the office of Secretary of the Board, held by Mr. W. W. Flannagan, be declared vacant, and for the removal of clerks and stenographers and other assistants to the number of sixteen.

To those who are familiar with Mr. Houston's record as Secretary of Agriculture and his lack of insight and sympathy for farmers' problems it will not be surprising that now as Secretary of the Treasury he will welcome the dismissal of Secretary Flannagan. Mr. Flannagan has deep-seated convictions with reference to the questions of money and credits, which are believed to be not at all to the liking of Secretary Houston. For instance Mr. Flannagan in a preamble to a plan which he has submitted states:

(1) The public supplies the

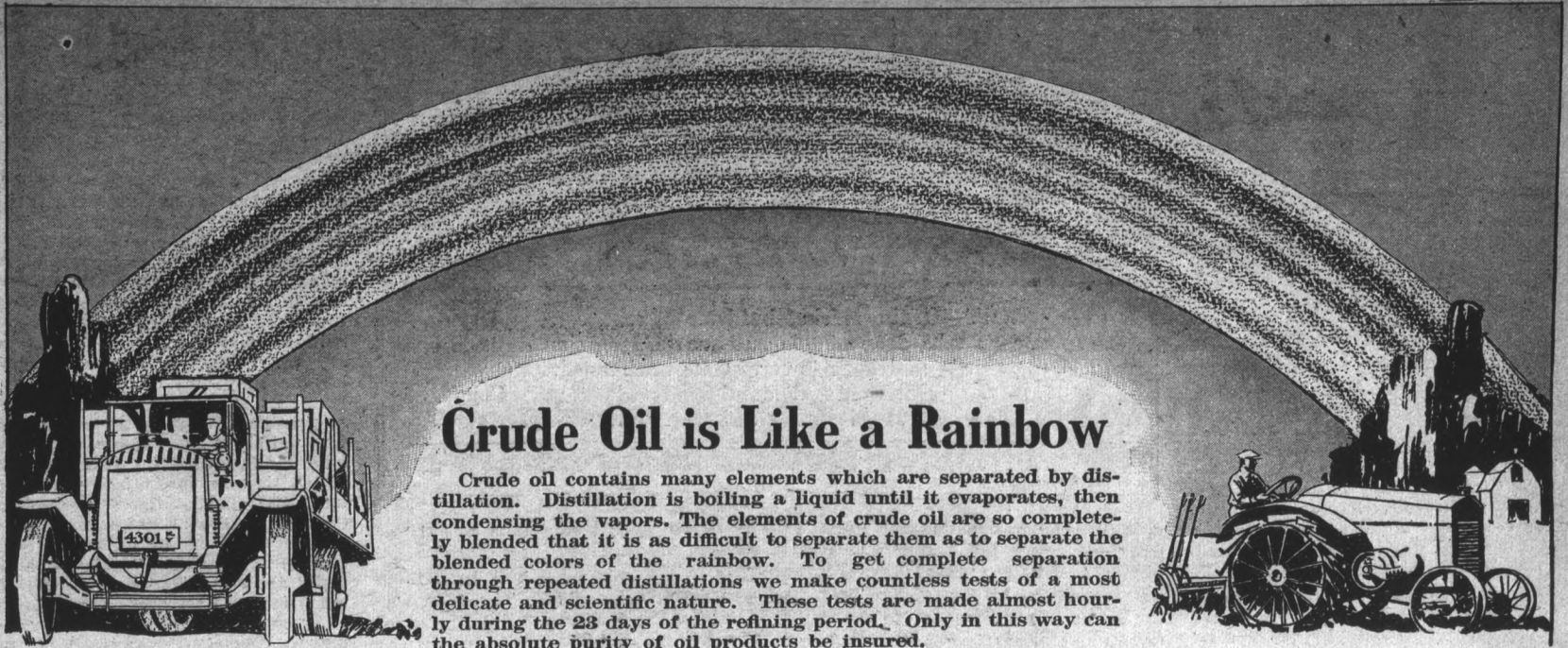
credit which enables the substitutes for coin to circulate as money.

(2) Such substitutes bear no interest and the public is entitled to the benefit arising from the use of such substitute.

(3) The National Currency Act gave to the banks the benefit arising from the public use of such substitutes and the Federal Reserve Act continues this benefit, except as to excess profits by the twelve Federal Reserve Banks over 6 per cent.

(4) The exclusive right to benefit from the use of this substitute is class legislation in favor of the business of banking.

From the above position with reference to the commercial banks of the country Mr. Flannagan argues that Farm Loan Bonds should be made convertible at any interest period into non-taxable, non-interest bearing certificates in the same form and denominations as circulating notes, and reconvertible into farm loan bonds at the option of any holder when presented at the Treasury.



Crude Oil is Like a Rainbow

Crude oil contains many elements which are separated by distillation. Distillation is boiling a liquid until it evaporates, then condensing the vapors. The elements of crude oil are so completely blended that it is as difficult to separate them as to separate the blended colors of the rainbow. To get complete separation through repeated distillations we make countless tests of a most delicate and scientific nature. These tests are made almost hourly during the 23 days of the refining period. Only in this way can the absolute purity of oil products be insured.

En-ar-co

SCIENTIFIC REFINING

The Oil of a Million Tests

The secret of successful scientific oil refining is painstaking care and unceasing vigilance. In making En-ar-co oils we average over a million tests a year. It is only by this multiplying of tests that perfect products can be made. This thoroughness in our scientific refining processes is the protection we offer to users of our products.

Why En-ar-co Motor Oil is Better

All refiners make lubricants, just as all cooks can make biscuits, yet there is as much difference in oils as there is between the delicious light, flaky biscuits mother makes and the heavy, soggy apologies for biscuits most restaurants serve. In each case the raw materials are practically the same but the "making" is different.

"The Oil of a Million Tests" is not merely a slogan. It is an actual fact. From the time we produce the crude oil (by test) to the end of the 23-day refining process it is tested almost hourly, and every refining test is checked by scientific laboratory tests.

To protect and safeguard your motor, use En-ar-co Motor Oil in your auto, truck or tractor. It contains no sediment-forming impurities. It is always uniform in excellence.




COPYRIGHT 1917 THE NATIONAL REFINING CO., CLEVELAND, O.

EN-AR-CO AUTO GAME FREE

Here is a fascinating game in which autos compete in a cross country race. Two, three or four can play. Only one game to a family.

Get this game for the children

Grown folks will like it. Sent free only to auto or tractor owners, to acquaint you with the merits of EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL.  USE COUPON.

White Rose Gasoline
Clean—Uniform—Powerful

National Light Oil
For Tractors, Lamps, Stoves

En-ar-co Motor Grease
For Differentials, Gears, Transmissions

The National Refining Co.,
2117 Rose Building,
Cleveland, Ohio

Date

Enclosed find 2-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing. Please send EN-AR-CO game free. I have never received an EN-AR-CO game.

Name

Street or R. F. D.

Post Office

County State

I own
(Make of automobile or tractor)

and am at present using
motor oil. I will be in the market for more oil again
about (give date).

Please quote me price on
gallons EN-AR-CO motor oil.

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY

Branch Offices in 92 Cities

Five Modern Refineries

2117 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

"While I recognize and for many months have comprehended the dangers in the general situation, I am more optimistic in regard to the future than I have been at any time during the past six years," said Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, recently regarding business conditions in this country. Shrewd observers of business and finance express their opinion that Mr. Gary is right and that the greatest menace to the present prosperity is pessimism. It is believed that Mr. Gary bases his statement on his observations of the greater efficiency of labor per man in the last 30 or 40 days than at any time in the last five years.

Banks are coming along fine and, while money is not what you would call "easy," credit can be secured by those who grow, manufacture or handle necessities; that is credit to a certain limit at undoubtedly a fairly high price for the accommodation. Bankers say there will be plenty of money to help the farmer move his crops. This movement calls for money from the middle of July to around the last of October or the first of November and one of the main reasons of the campaign by the Federal Reserve Banks to curtail non-essential loans was to meet this demand. The extent of the demand will depend largely on the efficiency, or otherwise, of the transportation system, but it is fully believed that it will be considerable greater than last year.

Last Saturday the Interstate Commerce Commission named the increased rates which the railroads will be allowed to charge in order to absorb the 600 million dollar wage increase granted to railroad employees by the commission. Passenger fares were increased 20 per cent. Freight rates were increased 40 per cent in the East, 25 per cent in the South, 35 per cent in the West and 25 per cent in the Mountain-Pacific territory. These increases may take effect on five days' notice given the commis-



DETROIT—Grain market bullish. Wheat, corn and rye advance. Beans take drop of 25c and market remains dull. Potatoes easy. Cattle and hogs lower. Oats unchanged.

CHICAGO—Enlarged demand sends wheat up. Corn and oats also advance. Hogs steady to lower. Cattle market slow.

(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.)

sion by the railroads and must be put into effect by January 1, 1921, but it is thought that they will be put into force by September first, as the government guaranty to the roads expires at that time. Shippers of milk will have a 20 per cent increase in rates to bear. If we can get better service and transport the crops to the market when we wish, thus enabling the farmer to sell his products when the price is right, the increase in rates will not seem so bad; in fact, better service will more than make up the difference in rates.

Crops in general are in favorable condition with excellent growing weather. Reports from the West and South show winter wheat all harvested and threshing well advanced. The harvesting in the East has been held up the past week by rains. The condition of spring wheat varies; some states report it to be ready to harvest and others that it is in the dough, but the general opinion is the yield will not be as large as the winter wheat. There is some damage done to corn in many states by cutworms, cinch bugs and army worms, but the outlook in general promises a big yield. It looks like there will be plenty of oats this year. Threshing has started in many sections while others expected to harvest this week. Rye is averaging fairly good. Prospects of a bumper fruit crop is very favorable.

Condition of crops as a whole looks

as if we were living in a world of plenty, doesn't it? It makes me think of a cartoon I saw in a farm paper the other day. The title was "Driven From Home," and it showed the farmer and his family out in the road, the barn bulging because it was so full of grain and hay, and his house had been pushed from its foundation by growing crops.

WHEAT LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 3, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.27	2.23	2.37	
No. 2 White	2.25		2.37	
No. 2 Mixed	2.25		2.70	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.19 1/2	2.18	2.34	
No. 2 White	2.17 1/2	2.17		
No. 2 Mixed	2.22 1/2			

Drastic liquidation has been the feature of the wheat market the past week. At the beginning of the week the market was weak and lower prices were in sight but about the middle of the week an attempt was made by some dealers to cause an advance. They succeeded in causing the market to halt and it looked like it might turn and advance but the strength only lasted a short time and then the market was weaker than it has been at any time since liquidation has set in; in fact, at one time on the Detroit market it appeared that prices could not decline fast enough. This panicky feeling was attributed to a wire received by operators from a Chicago dealer, who advised selling wheat and lose no time in doing it. There is no milling demand for wheat at present. The country is oversupplied with flour and many mills have shut down. Export buying has also dropped off considerably. A few foreigners bought during the declines of the current week. The British are out of the market for a week. Reports of damage to spring wheat by the black rust continue to come from the Northwest, but there is nothing to indicate that the damage is sufficient to bring the crop much below the government estimate of July first. Threshing returns show the winter wheat yield to be better than was expected. Returns from Kansas indicate the yield of that state will be around 147,000,000 bushels. Nearly all states where threshing has begun report yields satisfactory or higher than expected. Michigan has suffered some from the Hessian fly. One report from Allegan county shows a yield of 23.5 bushels per acre. Other counties, owing to fly damage, show yields of only 6 bushels per acre. Markets are well supplied with old wheat and farmers are rushing their 1920 crop to market, thus keeping the markets over-stocked. There is nothing to indicate that prices will not go still lower.

CORN CONTINUES WEAK

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 3, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.50	1.42	1.59 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.90	1.25	2.04	
No. 3 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				

Corn continues to show considerable weakness, but not quite as much as other grains owing to the fact that

this crop is not entirely out of danger yet. Indications now are that we will have a big yield as the crop is in excellent conditions in nearly all states but there is time yet for something to happen to it. Dealers are not so anxious to sell corn because the 1920 crop is so late it may be ruined by an early frost. They also say they think prices are about as low as they will go, for a time at least, as it is feared farmers will stop selling if prices go much lower. The editor of the *Rosenbaum Review*, who is an authority on markets, states that he looks for lower prices until the first of the year, owing to the liquidation of livestock, thus lessening the demand from that quarter, to the excellent condition and rapid growth of the crop at the present time and to the carry-over into the new crop which is bound to be large. This is the opinion we have held for some time, and, if you remember, we have expressed in these columns. The government estimate of July first was around 3 billion but with the present outlook it is thought that the estimate for August first will be about one-quarter of a billion more than that.

OATS FOLLOW THE DOWNWARD TREND OF OTHER GRAINS

OAT PRICES PER BU., AUGUST 3, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.85	.74	.95	
No. 3 White	.84	.71 1/2		
No. 4 White	.83			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard			.92	
No. 3 White	.77 1/2	.69 1/4		
No. 4 White				

It looks like a general liquidation had set in with oats as well as other grains. The price dropped 3c on the Detroit market last Saturday. How low the prices will go depends largely on how big a yield we are going to have. Threshing returns from such states as have started threshing are very good. Some states report abnormal yields, but the biggest share of the oat crop has not been harvested yet. Reports by government field agents give the standing grain to be excellent and a yield beyond expectations is promised. Some damage has been done by smut and dry weather in a few states, but not enough to lower the yield to any great extent. Chicago is receiving new oats from her own state. The crop is expected to move freely as soon as more cars are available. Farmers are not expected to like prices, but, as the *Rosenbaum Review* expresses it, "it must be remembered that the present decline is only natural, and that grains are readjusting to a new crop basis, in addition to seeking a post-war level."

RYE SLUMPS

Rye was caught in the downward sweep of the grain prices during the current week and dropped 25c on the Detroit market, which brings the price down to \$1.70 for No. 2. The market is quiet and easy. Reports from the country say the crop is yielding very good. The condition of this grain in foreign countries appears to be good. Harvest began in France, Belgium, Holland and several smaller countries about the first of July and they all report their crop very promising so far.

BEANS EASY

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 3, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	6.75	7.00	8.25	
Red Kidneys	15.50	17.50		

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

C. H. P. beans dropped 15c during the past week on the Detroit market and 50c on the Chicago market. The New York market rules fairly firm and prices not so changeable as the other markets mentioned. The Detroit market is experiencing a very light demand and the tone of the market is dull and easy.



(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 and is a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.
3. He advocates the providing of certain facilities by the State for the better handling and marketing of farm products.
4. He favors lake to ocean route as an outlet to Michigan products and a 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.

**MARTINDALE
FOR GOVERNOR
COMMITTEE**

802 Majestic Bldg., Detroit

POTATOES WEAKER

SPUDS PER CWT., AUGUST 5, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.45	
Chicago	4.00	
New York		8.89
Pittsburg		4.45
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

Potato markets in general are weaker than last week. The Detroit market declined around a dollar per cwt.; the New York market around 50c and at Chicago over one dollar. Potatoes at Detroit are very weak owing to an overstocked market caused by the railroads inability to deliver cars as per schedule for 3 days last week and then the roads brought in the 3 days' receipts all in one day. The result was, 117 cars arrived at the yards that day and the bottom dropped out of the price. One company reports a loss of \$400 per car on 41 cars. Another claims to have lost \$1,372 on two cars. Receipts on the Pittsburg market are about normal with prices much lower. Most of the markets report the consumer is not buying very many "spuds," as they are waiting for the prices to work lower. New York dealers say that the only thing that keeps the prices from declining faster is some demand for export. The crop appears to be in excellent condition throughout the country. Late potatoes in Michigan are reported to be coming along fine and an average yield expected.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34
Chicago	35.00 @ 38	32.00 @ 34	28.00 @ 30
New York	41.00 @ 39		31.00 @ 40
Pittsburg	34.00 @ 35	32.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	34.00 @ 35		30.00 @ 31
Chicago	32.00 @ 34	25.00 @ 28	
New York	34.00 @ 40	27.00 @ 32	
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
Chicago	35.00 @ 37	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32
New York	39.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 38	29.00 @ 31
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	34.00 @ 35	26.00 @ 29
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.00 @ 28	24.00 @ 26	
Chicago	31.00 @ 32	23.00 @ 25	15.00 @ 22
New York	35.00 @ 38	30.00 @ 32	
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38		

The demand for hay is at a very low point as pasturage is excellent and the consuming trade has been well supplied. Markets are congested and supplies that were loaded forward during the high value period continue to arrive. New invoices are small, however, but most markets report sufficient hay in sight to supply the demand for the next thirty days.

DROP IN WOOL CONSUMPTION

A drop in wool consumption of nearly 17,000,000 pounds from the average for the six months of 1920 is seen in figures for June, 1920, just released by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. According to the report, 46,000,000 pounds of wool, grease wool equivalent, entered into manufacture during that month, compared with 55,000,000 pounds for the corresponding month last year. Summaries for preceding months of 1920 have shown the following amounts used: January, 72,700,000 pounds; February, 63,700,000 pounds; March, 67,900,000 pounds; April, 66,900,000 pounds; May, 58,600,000 pounds.

The sharp decrease in wool consumption is a result of the curtailment of operations which began in the textile manufacturing industry in May and became more extensive in June. Many mills have been running on a short-week schedule, while some have suspended operations entirely, the suspensions in many cases being for an indefinite period. Lack of orders, cancellations and deferred shipments are given as primary causes for the unstable situation.

A comparison of the relative consumption of the different grades with figures for preceding months shows that fine wools not only continue to hold first place in demand, but appear to be recovering the points lost a few months ago. The percentages for June are: Fine, 31.5 per cent; 1-2 blood, 15.0 per cent; 3-8 blood, 15.5 per cent; 1-4 blood, 20.8

per cent; low, 2.9 per cent; carpet, 13.9 per cent; and grade not stated, less than 1-2 of 1 per cent. The percentages for May were: Fine, 30.5 per cent; 1-2 blood, 16.2 per cent; 3-8 blood, 16.7 per cent; 1-4 blood, 20.8 per cent; low, 3.2 per cent; carpet, 12 per cent.

Of the total reported, the amounts by conditions were: Grease wool, 33,940,086 pounds; scoured wool, 5,477,628 pounds; pulled wool, 1,262,206 pounds. Arranged according to states the figures show Massachusetts leading with a total of 14,668,380 pounds, with other states in the following order: Pennsylvania, 6,981,973 pounds; Rhode Island, 4,922,651 pounds; New Jersey, 4,075,587 pounds; New York, 3,352,566 pounds; Connecticut, Ohio, New Hampshire and Maine approximately 1,000,000 pounds each.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Uncertainty still reigns in the wool market and values are hardly more than nominal. Everyone is watching the course of the goods market, which is revealing little at the moment. Sales of wool have been few and small. The foreign primary markets

are unchanged and little or nothing new is reported from the West, practically all business being on consignments. Mohair is dull and nominal.

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine unwashed, 70@72c; fine unwashed, 60@62c; 1-2 blood combing, 68@72c; 3-8 blood combing, 50@53c.

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 58@60c; delaine, unwashed, 68; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 67@68c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 50@52c.

Wisconsin, Missouri, and average New England—1-2 blood, 60@68c; 3-8 blood, 48@50c; 3-4 blood, 40@43c.

Kentucky, West Virginia and similar—3-8 blood, unwashed, 53@58c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 48@50c.

Scoured basis—Texas, fine 12 months, \$1.50@1.60; fine 8 months, \$1.25@1.30.

California, northern—\$1.55@1.60 middle county, \$1.50; southern, \$1.25@1.30.

Oregon—Eastern, \$1.45@1.50; valley No. 1, \$1.50.

Territory—Fine staple, \$1.65@1.70; 1-2 blood combing, \$1.50; 3-8 blood combing, 95c@1.

Pulled—Delaine, \$1.60@1.65; AA

\$1.50@1.55; A supers, \$1.30@1.40. Mohairs—Best combing, 52@45c; best carding, 47@48c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

By H. H. Mack

The week opened with high grade beef cattle selling fairly well in all markets but all grade of grass-fed cattle were dull and lower with some of the poorer kinds almost unsalable. In Chicago, on Monday, prime killing steers and the better grades of heavy cattle were in active demand and about steady in price but in all other kinds were dull and lower. Buffalo, on Monday, showed the same symptoms as Chicago, the demand for tidy killers and heavy steers showing up strong and active while all grades of grassers were neglected. Detroit got a light run of cattle last week and prices for everything that carried killing quality sold from 15 to 35 cents per cwt. higher than the average of the week before. Some very good steers came to hand in Detroit last week and \$15 per cwt. was paid in one or two cases. The top in Chicago, last week, was \$17, this price being 25 cents higher than the week before. The average price for

(Continued on page 17)



Feed Your Wheat!

The wheat plant is the tiniest, tenderest and most delicate of all the cultivated cereals, yet it produces the bread of the civilized nations.

And the men who live on good, white wheat bread and butter are the men who lead the world.

Wheat prices are on the jump and in our opinion will bring the highest figures ever known at next year's harvest.

You can make the bushels that pay the extra profit and get the grade that commands the top price by using the fertilizer that bears the official stamp of FEDERAL, QUALITY, guaranteeing in every complete formula the largest amount of:

Readily Available Phosphorus

The Grain Making Material

Graduated Nitrogen

To Feed the Plant from Seed-time to Harvest

Soluble Organic Potash

From Ground Burley Tobacco Stems

Federal Fertilizer picks up the lost motion occasioned by lack of labor, unfavorable weather and late seeding to miss the fly.

Federal Fertilizer grows long, strong wheat roots to withstand the freeze and thaw of winter. It makes heavy wheat blades to protect the plant from injury and keeps it strong and vigorous to the time of harvest.

Federal Fertilizer grows plump, heavy berries in the place of shriveled grain. It makes the wheat stool out. "Every added tiller makes an extra head of grain."

Feed your wheat Federal Fertilizer to make the grass and clover grow. Rotate your fields from grain to grass crops to make humus in the soil. A set of grass and clover after fertilized wheat will more than pay for all fertilizer used.

There is a wheat and clover formula to suit your soil and a nearby Federal dealer who will supply your needs. Failing to find him, write us describing the character of your soil, whether clay, sand land or loam and we will give you the benefit of our thirty-five years experience in making fertilizer that has always given results in the field.

FEDERAL CHEMICAL CO.

INCORPORATED

COLUMBUS, O.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

First in the Field

FEDERAL FERTILIZERS

First in the Yield



Genuine Aspirin

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



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

SEND THIS COUPON—Save Money
A Back-Breaker for the High cost of Living **\$4.35**



Here's a good durable, comfortable work shoe. Locally they would cost you not less than \$7, perhaps more. Even in our chain stores the selling costs bring the price to \$8. Buying by mail does away with these expensive selling forces, high rents and all other unnecessary overhead. You get the benefit.

ONLY \$4.35

Solid leather from top to bottom. Special tanning to resist barnyard acids. Heavy soles of oak tanned leather—wear like iron. Brown only. You take no risk, simply send the coupon. Shoes are shipped, pay the postman \$4.35 on arrival. If you like them keep them, if not return them and we will refund money, including postage. Your word is enough. This is a great money saver. Don't delay. Mail coupon today. Sales last year over \$1,000,000.

Rambler Shoe Co., Dept. G36, New York City
Send my pair of Rambler worth-while work shoes I will pay postman \$4.35 on arrival. If shoes are not entirely satisfactory I can return them and you will refund money, including postage.

Name Size
Address State

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½.
Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY

Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on same plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

30 Days FREE TRIAL

and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

Albaugh-Dover Co. 2260 Marshall St. Chicago

CORN HARVESTER Self Gathering for and Kafir Corn. Cutting, Cane and throws in piles on harvester. Man and horse out and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$28 with fodder binder. The only self gathering corn harvester on the market, that is giving universal satisfaction—Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N. Y., writes: "3 years ago I purchased a Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence F. Huggins, Spearmore, Okla., "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved \$40 dollars in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio. "I have used a corn shucker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines, but your machine beats them all and takes less time of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haag, Mayfield, Oklahoma. "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling our silo." E. F. Ruesnitz, Otis, Colo., "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and came now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work and testimonials.

PROCESS MFG. CO. Salina, Kansas

A Newly Invented SAW RIG

Low introductory offer puts this new saw rig within reach of all, at small part of cost of other rigs. Saws your winter's wood in few hours. Powerful 4-cycle motor. Easy to operate, light to move. 30 days' trial to prove our claims. 10-year guarantee. FREE BOOK.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
143 Main St., OTTAWA, KANS.

"I INSIST," said Henry. "Oh, very well," Francis conceded. "Then we'll do it together. We can throw him farther off the steps."

Acting as one they clutched Torres by collar and trousers and started in a propulsive rush for the door.

All others in the room ran to the windows to behold Torres' exit; but Enrico, quickest of all, gained a window first. And, afterward, into the middle of the room, the Queen scooped the gems from the table into both her hands, and gave the double handful to Leoncia, saying:

"From Francis and me to you and Henry—your wedding present."

Yi Poon, having left the crone by the beach and crept back to peer at the house from the bushes, chuckled gratifiedly to himself when he saw the rich caballero thrown off the steps with such a will as to be sent sprawling far out into the gravel. But Yi Poon was too clever to let on that he had seen. Hurrying away, he was half down the hill ere overtaken by Torres on his horse.

The celestial addressed him humbly, and Torres, in his general rage, lifted his riding whip savagely to slash him across the face. But Yi Poon did not quail.

"The Senorita Leoncia," he said quickly, and arrested the blow. "I have great secret." Torres waited, the whip still lifted as a threat. "You like 'm some other man marry that very nice Senorita Leoncia?"

Torres dropped the whip to his side.

"Go on," he commanded harshly. "What is the secret?"

"You no want 'm other man marry that Senorita Leoncia?"

"Suppose I don't?"

"Then, suppose you have secret, you can stop other man."

"Well, what is it? Spit it out."

"But first," Yi Poon shook his head, "you pay me six hundred dollars gold. Then I tell you secret."

"I'll pay you," Torres said readily although without the slightest thought of keeping his word. "You tell me first, then if no lie, I'll pay you—See!"

From his breast pocket he drew a wallet bulging with paper bills; and Yi Poon, uneasily acquiescing, led him down the road to the crone on the beach.

"This old woman," he explained, "she no lie. She sick woman. Pretty soon she die. She is afraid. She talk to priest along Colon. Priest say she must tell secret, or die and go to hell. So she no lie."

"Well, if she doesn't lie, what is it she must tell?"

"You pay me?"

"Sure. Six hundred gold."

"Well, she born Cadiz in old country. She number one servant, number one baby nurse. One time she take job with English family that come traveling in her country. Long time she work with that family. She go back along England. Then time by—you know Spanish blood very hot—she get very mad. That family have one little baby girl. She steal little baby girl and run away to Panama. That little baby girl Senor Solano he adopt just the same his own daughter. He have plenty sons and no daughter. So that little baby girl he make his daughter. But that old woman she no tell what name be long little girl's family. That family very high blood, very rich, everybody in England know that family. That family's name 'Morgan.' You know that name? In Colon comes San Antonio men who say Senor Solano's daughter marry English Gringo named Morgan. That Gringo Morgan the Senorita Leoncia's brother."

"Ah!" said Torres with maleficent delight.

"You pay me now six hundred gold," said Yi Poon.

"Thank you for the fool you are," said Torres with untold mockery in his voice. "You will learn better perhaps some day the business of selling secrets. Secrets are not shoes or mahogany timber. A secret is no more than a whisper in the air. It comes. It goes. It is gone. It is a

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

ghost. Who has seen it? You can claim back shoes or mahogany timber. You can never claim back a secret when you have told it."

"We talk of ghosts, you and I," said Yi Poon calmly. "And the ghosts are gone. I have told you no secret. You have dreamed a dream. When you tell men they will ask you what told you. And you will say, 'Yi Poon.' But Yi Poon will say, 'No.' And they will say 'Ghosts' and laugh at you."

Yi Poon feeling the old yield to his superior subtlety of thought, deliberately paused.

"We have talked whispers," he resumed after a few seconds. "You speak true when you say whispers are ghosts. When I sell secrets I do not sell ghosts. I sell shoes. I sell mahogany timber. My proofs are what I sell. They are solid. On the scales they will weigh weight. You can tear the paper of them, which is legal paper of record, on which they are written. Some of them, not paper, you can bite with your teeth and break your teeth upon. For the whispers are already gone like morning mists. I have proofs. You will pay me six hundred gold for the proofs, or men will laugh at you for lending your ears to ghosts."

"All right," Torres capitulated, convinced. "Show me the proofs that I can tear and bite."

"Pay me the six hundred gold."

"When you have shown me the proofs."

"The proofs you can tear and bite are yours after you have put the six hundred gold into my hand. You promise. A promise is a whisper, a ghost. I do not do business with ghost money. You pay me real money I can tear or bite."

And in the end Torres surrendered paying in advance for what did satisfy him when he had examined the documents, the old letters, the baby locket and the baby trinkets. And Torres not only assured Yi Poon that he was satisfied, but paid him in advance, on the latter's insistence, an additional hundred gold to execute a commission for him.

Meanwhile, in the bathroom which connected their bedrooms, clad in fresh underlinen and shaving with safety razors, Henry and Francis were singing:

"Back to back against the mainmast,
Held at bay the entire crew . . ."

In her charming quarters, aided and abetted by a couple of Indian seamstresses, Leoncia, half in mirth and half in sadness, and in all sweetness and wholesomeness of generosity, was initiating the Queen into the charmingness of civilized woman's dress. The Queen, a true woman to her heart's core, was wild with delight in the countless pretties of texture and adornment with which Leoncia's wardrobe was stored. It was a maiden frolic for the pair of them, and a stitch here and a take-up there modified certain of Leoncia's gowns to the Queen's slenderness.

"No," said Leoncia judicially. "You will not need a corset. You are the one woman in a hundred for whom a corset is not necessary. You have the roundest lines for a thin woman that I ever saw. You . . ." Leoncia paused, apparently deflected by her need for a pin from her dressing table, for which she turned; but at the same time she swallowed the swelling that choked in her throat, so that she was able to continue: "You are a beautiful bride and Francis can only grow prouder of you."

In the bathroom, Francis, finished shaving first, broke off the song to respond to the knock at his bedroom door and received a telegram from Fernando, the next to the youngest of the Solano brothers. And Francis read:

"Important your immediate return. Need more margins. While market very weak but a strong attack on all your stocks except Tam-

room the two Morgans found Enrico and his sons opening wine.

"Having but had my daughter restored to me," Enrico said, "I now lose her again. But it is an easier loss, Henry. Tomorrow shall be the wedding. It cannot take place too quickly. It is sure, right now, that that scoundrel Torres is whispering all over San Antonio Leoncia's latest unprotected escapade with you."

Ere Henry could express his gratification, Leoncia and the Queen entered. He held up his glass and toasted:

"To the bride!"

Leoncia, not understanding, raised a glass from the table and glanced to the Queen.

"No, no," said Henry, taking her glass with the intention of passing it to the Queen.

"No, no," said Enrico. "Neither shall drink the toast which is incomplete. Let me make it:

"To the brides!"

"You and Henry are to be married tomorrow," Alessandro explained to Leoncia.

Unexpected and bitter though the news was, Leoncia controlled herself and dared with assumed jollity to look Francis in the eyes while she cried:

"Another toast! To the bridegrooms!"

Difficult as Francis had found it to marry the Queen and maintain equanimity, he now found equanimity impossible at the announcement of the immediate marriage of Leoncia. Nor did Leoncia fail to observe how hard he struggled to control himself. His suffering gave her secret joy, and with a feeling almost of triumph she watched him take advantage of the first opportunity to leave the room.

Showing them his telegram and assuring them that his fortune was at stake, he said he must get off an answer and asked Fernando to arrange for a rider to carry it to the government wireless at San Antonio.

Nor was Leoncia long in following him. In the library she came upon him, seated at the reading table his telegram unwritten, while his gaze was fixed upon a large photograph of her which he had taken from its place on top the low bookshelves. All of which was too much for her. Her involuntary gasping sob brought him to his feet in time to catch her as she swayed into his arms. And before either knew it their lips were together in fervent expression.

Leoncia struggled and tore herself away, gazing upon her lover with horror.

"This must stop, Francis!" she cried. "More: you cannot remain here for my wedding. If you do, I shall not be responsible for my actions. There is a steamer leaves San Antonio for Colon. You and your wife must sail on it. You can easily catch passage on the fruit boats to New Orleans and take train to New York. I love you!—you know it."

"The Queen and I are not married!" Francis pleaded, beside himself, overcome by what had taken place. "That heathen marriage before the Altar of the Sun was no marriage. In neither deed nor ceremony are we married. I assure you of that Leoncia. It is not too late—"

"That heathen marriage has lasted you thus far," she interrupted him with quiet firmness. "Let it last you to New York, or, at least to . . . Colon."

"The Queen will not have any further marriage after our forms," Francis said. "She insists that all her female line before her has been so married and that the Sun Altar ceremony is sacredly binding."

Leoncia shrugged her shoulders non-committally, although her face was stern with resolution.

"Marriage or no," she replied, "you must go—tonight—the pair of you. Else I shall go mad. I warn you; I shall not be able to withstand the presence of you. I cannot, I

pico Petroleum, which is strong as ever. Wire me when to expect you. Situation is serious. Think I can hold out if you start to return at once. Wire me at once. BASCOM."

In the living

know I cannot, be able to stand the sight of you while I am being married to Henry and after I am married to Henry—Oh, please, please, do not misunderstand me. I do love Henry but not in the . . . not in that way . . . not in the way I love you. I—and I am not ashamed of the boldness with which I say it—I love Henry about as much as you love the Queen; but I love you as I should love Henry, as you should love the Queen, as I know you do love me."

She caught his hand and pressed it against her heart.

"There! For the last time! Now go!"

But his arms were around her, and she could not help but yield her lips. Again she tore herself away, this time fleeing to the doorway. Francis bowed his head to her decision, then picked up her picture.

"I shall keep this," he announced. "You oughtn't to," she flashed a last fond smile at him. "You may," she added, as she turned and was gone.

Yet Yi Poon had a commission to execute, for which Torres had paid him one hundred gold in advance. Next morning, with Francis and the Queen hours departed on their way to Colon, Yi Poon arrived at the Solano hacienda. Enrico smoking a cigar on the veranda and very much pleased with himself and all the world the way the world was going, recognized and welcomed Yi Poon as his visitor of the day before. Even ere they talked, Leoncia's father had dispatched Alessandro for the five hundred pesos agreed upon. And Yi Poon, whose profession was trafficking in secrets, and not averse to selling his secret the second time. Yet was he true to his salt, in so far as he obeyed Torres' instructions in refusing to tell the secret save in the presence of Leoncia and Henry.

"That secret has the soring on it," Yi Poon apologized, after the couple had been summoned, as he began unwrapping the parcel of proofs. "The Senorita Leoncia and the man she is going to marry must first, before anybody else, looks at these things. Afterward, all can look."

"Which is fair, since they are more interested than any of us," Enrico conceded grandly, although at the same time he betrayed his eagerness by the impatience with which he motioned his daughter and Henry to take the evidence to one side for examination.

He tried to appear uninterested, but his side-glances missed nothing of what they did. To his amazement he saw Leoncia suddenly cast down a legal appearing document, which she and Henry had read through, and throw her arms, whole-heartedly and freely about his neck, and whole-heartedly and freely kiss him on the lips. Next, Enrico saw Henry step back and exclaim in a dazed, heart-broken way:

"But, my God, Leoncia! This is the end of everything. Never can we be husband and wife!"

"Eh?" Enrico snorted. "When everything was arranged. What do you mean, sir? This is an insult! Marry you shall, and marry today!"

Henry, almost in stupefaction, looked to Leoncia to speak for him.

"It is against God's law and man's," she said, "for a man to marry his sister. Now I understand my strange love for Henry. He is my brother. We are full brother and sister, unless these documents lie."

And Yi Poon knew that he could take report to Torres that the marriage would not take place and would never take place.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CATCHING a United Fruit Company boat at Colon within fifteen minutes after landing from the small coaster, the Queen's progress with Francis to New York had been a swift rush of fortunate connections. At New Orleans a taxi from the wharf to the station and a racing of porters with hand luggage had barely got them aboard the train just as it started. Arrived at New York, Francis had been met by Bascom, in Francis' private machine, and the rush had continued to the rather ornate palace R. H. M. himself, Francis' father, had built out of his millions on Riverside Drive.

So it was that the Queen knew scarcely more of the great world than when she first started her travels by

leaping into the subterranean river. Had she been a lesser creature, she would have been stunned by this vast civilization around her. As it was, she was royally inconsequential, accepting such civilization as an offering from her royal spouse. Royal he was, served by many slaves. Had she not, on steamer and train, observed it? And here, arrived at his palace, she took as a matter of course the showing of house servants that greeted them. The chauffeur opened the door of the limousine. Other servants carried in the hand baggage. Francis touched his hand to nothing, save to her arm to assist her to alight. Even Bascom—a man she divined was no servitor—she also divined as one who served Francis. And she could not but observe Bascom depart in Francis' limousine, under instruction and command of Francis.

She had been a queen, in an isolated valley, over a handful of savages. Yet here, in this mighty land of kings, her husband ruled kings. It was all very wonderful, and she was deliciously aware that her queenship had suffered no diminishing by her alliance with Francis.

Her delight in the interior of the mansion was naive and childlike. Forgetting the servants, or, rather ignoring them as she ignored her own attendants in her lake dwelling, she clapped her hands in the great entrance hall, glancing at the marble

stairway, tripped in a little run to the nearest apartment and peeped in. It was the library, which she saw visioned in the Mirror of the World the first time she saw Francis. And the vision realized itself, for Francis entered with her into the great room of books, his arm about her, just as she had seen him on the fluid-metal surface of her golden bowl. The telephones, and the stock ticker, too, she remembered; and, just as she had foreseen herself do, she crossed over to the ticker curiously to examine, and Francis, his arm still about her, stood by her side.

Hardly had he begun an attempted explanation of the instrument, and just as he realized the impossibility of teaching her in several minutes all the intricacies of the stock market institution, when his eyes noted on the tape that Frisco Consolidated was down twenty points—a thing unprecedented in that little Iowa railroad which R. H. M. had financed and builded and to the day of his death maintained proudly as so legitimate a creation that, though half the banks and all of Wall Street crashed, it would weather any storm.

The Queen view with alarm the alarm that grew on Francis' face.

"It is magic—like my Mirror of the World?" she half queried, half stated.

Francis nodded.

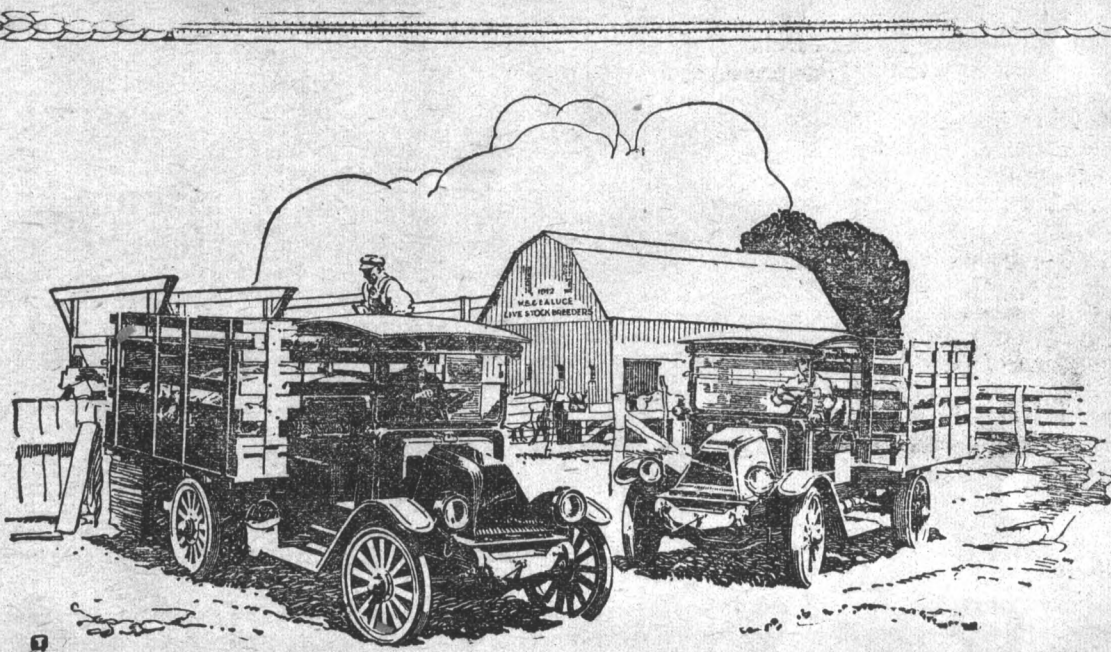
"It tells you secrets, I know," she continued. "Like my golden bowl, it

brings all the world, here within this very room to you. It brings you trouble. That is very plain. But what trouble can this world bring you, who are one of its great kings?"

He opened his mouth to reply to her last question, halted, and said nothing, realizing the impossibility of conveying comprehension to her, the while, under his eyelids, or at the while, under his eyelids, or at pictures of great railroad and steamship lines, of teeming terminals and noisy docks; of miners toiling in Alaska, in Montana, in Death Valley; of bridled rivers and harnessed waterfalls, and of power lines stilted across lowlands; and of all the mechanics and economics and finances of the twentieth century civilization.

"It brings you trouble," she repeated. "And also! I cannot help you. My golden bowl is no more. Never again shall I see the world in it. I am no longer a ruler of the future. I am a woman merely, and helpless in this strange colossal world to which you have brought me. I am a woman merely, and your wife, Francis, your proud wife."

Almost did he love her, as, dropping the tape, he pressed her closely for a moment, ere going over to the battery of telephone. She is delightful was his thought. There is neither guile nor malice in her, only woman, all woman, lovely and lovable
(Continued on page 15)



Your Rail-less Railroad

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

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

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

Government statistics show that in

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

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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920

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

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

GEORGE M. SLOCUM PUBLISHER
FORREST LORI EDITOR

ASSOCIATES

Frank R. Schalck Assistant Business Manager
Milton Grinnell Editorial Department
M. D. Lamb Auditor
Frank M. Weber Plant Superintendent
Mabel Clare Ladd Women's and Children's Dept.
William E. Brown Legal Department
W. Austin Ewelt Veterinary Editor

ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR

Three years, 58 issues \$2.00
Five years, 260 issues \$3.00
The address label on each paper is the subscriber's receipt and shows to what date his subscription is paid. When renewals are sent it usually requires 3 weeks time before the label is changed.

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them



OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS

We respectfully ask our readers to favor our advertisers when possible. Their catalogs and prices are cheerfully sent free, and we guarantee you against loss providing you say when writing or ordering from them, "I saw your ad. in my Michigan Business Farmer."

Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Rural Population

THE UNITED States Census Department has verified the oft-repeated assertion that rural population is on the decline. The tabulation of census returns from four of Michigan's best agricultural counties shows that their population is much less today than it was ten years ago.

Does this signify that the people of the rural communities are no longer begetting children? Is this situation a counterpart of that which prevails in some parts of France where people die at a greater rate than they are born? Not at all. While it be true that the people of the cities are not as prolific of children as in days of yore there seems to have been no diminution of child-bearing and rearing in the strictly rural communities. Judging from the birth columns in the local papers farmers are still producing future citizens in much the same old-fashioned way.

What then has happened to this multiplied rural population? For an answer examine the census returns from some of the large cities. In 1910 Detroit had a population of 466,000, which it took over 200 years to acquire. Today the city has close to a million. In other words Detroit's growth from 1910 to 1920 almost exactly equals her growth from 1710 to 1910. The city of Flint affords another striking example of the tremendous growth of cities at the expense of the rural communities.

To the cold eye of the census enumerator there is nothing startling about these facts. But to those who have an eye on the social and economic progress of the race they contain deep significance. He is apt to ponder upon the question, "How much longer can the drift of population from country to city continue without disturbing with various effects the balance that ought to be maintained between the populations of the two environments?"

The population of the world is increasing rapidly and consequently the need for more food becomes daily greater. Manifestly we cannot meet this increased demand for food products if the food producers leave their farms and go to the cities. It would seem that the very safety of the world depended upon stemming the migration cityward and encouraging men who are fitted for farming to go on with their job of producing food. There may or may not be a man-made solution to this problem. It is easy to theorize on how to keep folks on the farm but to actually keep them there is another matter. It is unlikely, except in possible cases of wide-spread crop failure, that the people of this country will ever suffer starvation. The abandonment of farms might so reduce the food supply as to require rationing for a period of a year or two, but in the last extremity self-preservation will force people back to the land and the crisis will have been averted. Over-production and under-production always act as automatic checks upon each other.

But there is another aspect of the decline in rural population which should cause the nation deep concern. We may close our factories and send the workers into the fields to produce crops, or we may import Mexican and Japanese labor, but how shall we repair the break in our social and moral fabric caused by the shifting of population from farm to city? The rural community has often and correctly been called the "foundation of the democracy." In its obscurity the world's greatest men have been born. In its crude and poor environs genius is a daily discovery. The rural community has for ages past been the crucible where science, invention, art and religion have had their rude beginnings. We do not attempt to explain in this editorial why this is true. We only know that it is true. History furnishes the proof. We also know that this foundry where the instruments of progress are forged must be strengthened if we are to gain new and greater achievements. The migration cityward must be stemmed. The community spirit must be developed. Rural communities must be brightened and enlivened to attract the younger folks and keep them there. The children of the country must be impressed with the fact that the glamour of the city is like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Its glitter can never bring contentment. Life in the country can be made as attractive as life in the city, and when that is done the migration to the city will be halted.

The Candidates

JONES got the best of Sam Seeds in a horse trade some years ago and Sam never got over it. Now Jim is a candidate for sheriff of Podunk county, and he'd make a right smart sheriff too, but Sam, who is some pumpkins in his community doesn't intend to let Jim get the nomination if he can help it. So he's out working for that good for nothing Ed. Edwards who never earned an honest dollar in his whole life and who if he got his just deserts ought to be jailed instead of jailer.

Sam also has it in for the independent candidate for Governor. Seems that once upon a time this gentleman defeated one of Sam's fourth cousins for town constable and the Seeds family never quite forgave him for thus robbing them of the chance to acquire official honors. And so while the independent candidate for Governor is the only real man in the bunch of candidates he'll have to struggle along without the support of the Seeds family.

Every community has its Sam Seeds. That may not be his real name, but you can spot him when he talks and reveals his narrow prejudices. He is the same type of individual who a few years ago voted for Bob Boozer because Bob was a friend of the saloon, and in Sam's eyes that was the all important issue upon which the country must survive or perish. Or maybe he is the same fellow who didn't believe in war, or who painted his neighbor's barn yellow because he didn't believe in war, or who spanked his wife for attending a woman suffrage meeting. Anyway he's the type of American citizen who believes that a man must be all good or no good; who cannot understand why all people do not think alike with him, and has no use for anyone who differs with him in the smallest detail.

Some months ago a man came to my office to remonstrate against a criticism that had been published against a man holding a position of influence in a farm organization. He said, "I have no use for that man personally. We have been enemies for some years. But I do think that he is the best man obtainable for the job he is holding and I am willing to forget my personal grievances in order to keep him there." Naturally we admired that gentleman for his broad-mindedness and outspokenness, and we wished that all might be able to put aside their petty personal grudges for the common good.

We are approaching another primary election. Nearly every man who takes an interest in political affairs will have some objection to offer to some of the candidates who present themselves to the voters. It is right that the voters should scrutinize these candidates. It is right that they should weigh their previous acts and public records if they have any. It is

right that they should know beforehand what qualifications the various candidates have to fill the position they seek. But too many voters make mountains out of mole hills. A trifling objection to one candidate often leads them to vote for another of far less capacity. Personal prejudices are too often permitted to warp a voter's judgment. The average voter is too prone to consider his own individual welfare instead of the welfare of his neighbors and the state in general. A certain amount of selfishness in choosing public servants is excusable but it should not be the dominating factor. The man who gives promise of best serving the interests of his constituents as a whole is generally speaking the safest man to vote for.

Trading at Home

DOES IT PAY to trade with mail order houses? Does it pay to send money hundreds of miles to firms whom you do not know to purchase an article you have never seen, and take the chance that your money may be lost in the mail, the goods be delayed in transit, or not be what you expected? Examination of scores of complaints over mail order transactions that have been brought to our attention convinces us that it does not pay to buy of a Chicago or New York mail order house when the merchant of your home town can furnish the goods at a reasonable price.

We have complaints covering almost every conceivable kind of purchase. Shoes, clothing, paints, roofing, incubators, books, plows, furniture, pumps, cream separators, etc. The purchases represent in the aggregate several thousand dollars. Of course, we are securing a satisfactory settlement in most instances and are mighty glad to be of service in this respect, but we cannot help but think that in the majority of cases our subscribers would have been much better off had they gone to their local merchants where the goods are on display, where credit can usually be had if needed and where if not satisfactory the goods can be returned the next day and the money refunded.

The price tags in the catalogue books are alluring. The pictures, done up in attractive colors are attractive, but after all does it pay to patronize them? Occasionally you get a purchase with which you are satisfied, but observation convinces us that the average transaction between the farmer and the mail order house entails a dispute or a grievance of some sort which costs the farmer time, money and patience.

A good deal could be said about the failure of the local merchants to live up to their responsibilities in meeting the needs of the farmers with satisfactory goods at satisfactory prices. Many merchants are merchants in name only. They do not try to attract the farmer's trade. They make no effort to give good service and conduct their business so as to be able to sell at a reasonable margin over the cost of the goods. We hold no brief for this type of merchant, but the average country merchant who will go half way in meeting the farmer, is we believe entitled to the trade of the farmers in preference to mail order concerns who pay no taxes and have no interest whatever in the local communities.

The country merchants are absolutely dependent upon the farmers. The farmers, in a lesser degree perhaps, are dependent upon the merchants. It ought, therefore, to be to their mutual interests to co-operate with each other. Just as no merchant could exist in a community deprived of its farmers, no farmer would care to live in a community deprived of its merchants. The farther farms are located from trading centers the less desirable they are. The farming communities would be in a sad way if the people who inhabit them should suddenly divert all their trade to mail order concerns and force the merchants of the villages to close their doors. This argument may not deter farmers from buying their supplies from mail-order concerns, but it is nevertheless one that is deserving of careful consideration.



What the Neighbors Say



AUTHOR OF AMENDMENT REPLIES TO FERRIS

The statement of ex-Governor Ferris demands an answer owing to his high position as an educator, statesman and lecturer.

We want to be very clearly understood on this subject—that our sole aim in this movement is complete separation of church and state. We charge the opposition with stirring up religious hatred by constantly and consistently crying "religion" "religion" "religion" and nothing but "religion" when it is not religion at all that is at stake. We have never attacked the Roman Catholic or any other religion as a religion. Our explanations of them, have been called forth by their interference in American politics. Our interest in the public school lies in the fact that they are the very cradle of Democracy, and upon the proper upbringing of our youth rests the salvation of our institutions.

Prof. Ferris says that the proposed amendment has for its object the closing of various denominational schools. This we admit is true, in so far as it refers to five hours a day, for 160 to 180 days in the year—during which the children will be required to attend public school.

Surely, Prof. Ferris, neither you nor your allies will deny the state the right of compelling attendance in a school which was organized for the sole purpose of making Americans, and to teach its future citizens to learn to live together. The Professor says "Why should quarrels among churches be kept up any more than quarrels amongst nations?" What church is it that claims temporal power as well as spiritual and when checked in its pursuit of temporal and financial gain, begs to be relieved from "religious" persecutions? Had Mr. Droulard and Mr. Gildray of Erie, been raised in a public school they could never have been induced to join a party to go to another community, eight miles away, for the purpose of breaking up of a religious meeting. They would not have lost their lives, nor would they have been a never-dying blot on their families, to say nothing of the heartaches caused the community as a whole.

Prof. Ferris also speaks of the supreme loyalty of the parochial school adherents. Until this time, we have refrained from entering into this phase of the controversy, but when such a learned gentleman as the ex-governor advances that as an argument, we must present to him a few of the facts.

Religious organizations conducting parochial schools and having for their cardinal loyalty to the flag which gives them bread and protection, should function the same the world over, under any and all flags.

We regret exceedingly being forced to say these unkind and unpleasant things. During the world war there were many priests in Italy shot for their conspiracy on the Piave (which all but cost the Allies the war) and for sinking of two Italian battleships, Benedetto Brin and Leonardo Da Vinci, in which 248 men lost their lives; the Pope's chamberlain, Monsignor Berlach, is now a fugitive from justice from Italy. The parochial school in parts of Ireland, Quebec and Australia are the only parts of the British Empire that produced traitors to that flag during the World War; and if they were, as they have often boasted, fighting a war for Democracy, the same principle was at stake in Great Britain and Italy as in the United States.

The German Lutherans have furnished more ministers that have been convicted for disloyal acts than all other denominations in the land, and they are the only religious denomination conducting foreign parochial schools that have taken the question into court to fight a legislative act when the legislature of Nebraska passed a law, compelling elementary instruction to be in English.

Prof. Ferris says the parochial schools teach all their subjects in English. We have a Polish Roman

Catholic school here in Detroit, where not a word of English is spoken.

Our Civil War is not entirely forgotten, and the figures of the pension officers of the U. S. is just about complete, and it shows that practically 90 per cent of the desertions from the Union Army were Irish Roman Catholics, after the Pope recognized the Confederate states and gave his beloved child, Jefferson Davis, his papal blessing.

Out of 144,000 Irish enlisted or drafted in the Union Army during the Civil War, 104,000 deserted.

The names of tens of thousands of people who signed the petitions for the school amendment were printed in lists, tacked up on the walls of churches, read out from the pulpits and instructions were given to the congregations to boycott those people. Is this the kind of Christian education Prof. Ferris is going forth to defend?

Ex-governor Ferris infers that other denominations are a party to the objections to this Americanization amendment. Let us hear who they are. Name them and let them advance their reasons for so believing.

The distinguished gentlemen is the only one who has come out against the amendment, who has offered to "go forth and show his friends that this amendment is cowardly and un-American."

To Prof. Ferris, Father Command, Rev. Cochran, Bishop Gallagher, Dr. Vance, Charles McKenny, Frederick C. Martindale, Dr. Hall, and all other parochial school proponents, we make the following proposal, which we recommend they accept. Inasmuch as Prof. Ferris says this amendment is cowardly and un-American, we will let the reader supply the proper term to be applied to Mr. Ferris, if he does not accept the following offer to give all the people both sides of the question and let the people decide for themselves. Our offer is as follows:

- 1st.—Each side writes 1,500 words of declaration of principles.
- 2nd.—Exchange briefs.
- 3rd.—Each write 1,500 words in rebuttal.

- 4th.—Publish them together, each paying half of the expense and receiving one-half of the copies.

We believe the whole problem could be settled by people reading both sides of this question.

If Mr. Ferris and the others were sincere when they made their respective statements, they will unquestionably accept our offer.

The gentlemen mentioned above are rather distinguished; while the writer, not even an eight grader, will undertake to present our side of the

question, in the firm belief that the superior justice of our cause, will more than offset the fine rhetoric and sophistry of the above mentioned distinguished gentlemen and scholars.
—Jas. Hamilton.

RIGHT TO EDUCATE CHILDREN IN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Having just read the letter of J. B., of Kent county about "Abolish Parochial Schools" must say that he is either narrow-minded or has just looked at one side of the question.

This country fought once for freedom of right and religion and it is our right to educate our children in a parochial school if we wish. About things being taught behind closed doors, that is not so, at least in the Catholic parochial schools. I am of the opinion that the other parochial schools are the same. You do not have to go to the parochial schools of any sect to find the pro-Germans. Right in our own country our worst pro-Germans are people educated in public schools. I do not think that any school has any influence on any child's patriotic opinion if the parents are true Americans so are the children no matter what they are taught in school.

In our parochial school at Vernon you will find as many non-Catholics as Catholics and our friend J. B. would be welcome to visit that school at any time. I think you will find the scholars of these schools farther advanced than in our rural schools and our children are taught music, cooking and can take up any branch or subject they wish. Of course they are taught our religion, but that is our right. We do not compel non-Catholics in our schools to accept our faith but they must respect it while in school. Our children are also taught to defend our country and our boys were the first to take part in this late war. So do you think when we know that all these reports are false about our schools that we would stand by and see our schools abolished. I say no, nor could you expect us to. So let us look at both sides instead of reading some books or papers that tell these false stories about our parochial schools.

Our public schools we must have and will give our help to maintain them. But we want our parochial schools, too. Every child should be in regular attendance at some school. In our school at Vernon the scholars must be there every day as the Sisters are very strict about a child being absent without a good excuse. Hope to see more express themselves on this matter. We like the M. B. F. as it is the only paper for us.—E. B., Isabella County.

A TEACHER'S VIEWS ON THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Speaking of the school amendment, no, you are not "lined up on the wrong side of this question," as Mr. Lamb says you are. But I believe he is the one who is sadly misinformed. You need not consult a priest in any one of the Catholic faith on this question but only follow the dictates of an unprejudiced conscience, and it will tell any true American follower of Washington and Lincoln which side to choose in the controversy.

Mr. Lamb need not worry about the Pope forcing himself on any one, much less, bigots. He is only zealous that Catholics in America receive the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Catholics have no fault to find with the public schools. They are excellent and our nation could not endure without them. In fact I am a teacher in one of them. I am also a graduate of the hated parochial schools. And in view of that fact I am still a true blue American. I do not feel that my education has been impaired by my attendance at the parochial school.

Parochial teachers are efficient in every respect. They teach the very fundamentals of Americanism, namely, love of country and brotherly love. They do not teach the latest fads in dancing, sex study, etc., but they do teach religion. And that is the only thing that bigots really see wrong with the parochial schools.

My former friends, this amendment spoken of is a strict violation of the constitution, also of the North West Ordinance of 1787, which provides that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Parochial schools as well as public are "schools and the means of education" and who has the right to abolish them? I should say "No one has." We haven't too many schools that we can afford to close any. Let us be fair-minded! We need public schools, parochial schools and every school that can give a boy or girl an education.

It was only a few months ago that our boys went overseas to rid foreign countries of autocracy. And while our boys were enduring the horrors of war the very seeds of autocracy were sown here in Michigan. The falling heroes in the great war have thrown the torch of education, religious liberty and rights of property to us to hold high, and if we break faith with them who die they shall not sleep though poppies grow in Flanders' fields.

Lastly, it has been officially announced by Secretary of State Vaughan, that the school amendment is unconstitutional and therefore, will not appear on the ballot in November. Now I do not know what Mr. Lamb will do for his "happy time" he is planning on having in November. But I know of two authentic dates in November for every American to celebrate—Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day.—S. M., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

WANTS CAMPBELL NOMINATED

I do not know that Milo D. Campbell will support the man that I hope will be president.

I do not know that he could have prevented the grasshopper plague in Michigan.

I do know that I like some of his views.

I do know that I think he will make Michigan a good Governor.

I do know that I have a small fruit farm in Benzie county Michigan.

I do know that I have not got a vote in Michigan.

I do know that I want to support Milo D. Campbell, therefore the enclosed \$10 to A. B. Cook for Campbell-for-Governor fund.—Walter C. Gunn, Chicago, Illinois.

The Week's Editorial

COX MAKES A PROMISE

The promise made by Governor Cox that if elected he will appoint a "dirt farmer" to be secretary of agriculture was made in part, of course for its value in the campaign.

Secretary Houston, who recently vacated the office, is an educator who specialized in economics and college administration. In one aspect that is not bad preparation for a secretary of agriculture, for the department is an educational establishment among other things. Secretary Wilson, who held the office for so many years, was a farmer part of the time. Before him came Norman Coleman, the first of all, and he was a farmer before he was secretary and for many years afterward, though he probably gave more time to his farm paper than to his farm. All of these men had experience that was valuable in office and some of the experience that they did not get in farming was as valuable as any that was acquired while they were next to the land.

The fact is that the secretary of agriculture ought to be an all around

man and an administrator. He ought to have the kind of mind that will understand farm problems and if he has had direct experience with farm problems so much the better. If he has had no other kind of experience he may find that taking charge of a department that numbers its employees by the thousand is not the kind of a job he is cut out for.

The problem of finding a good secretary of agriculture is like that which every great corporation faces when it is looking for a president. Technical men of every grade and kind, whether they be dirt farmers, steel experts, automobile engineers, actuaries or what not can be found, but the man who can take all of the experts and all of the men who are not expert and make them work together to some useful purpose is rare and precious. Such a man should be secretary of agriculture, and if he is a practical farmer actually engaged in farming so much the better, but the possibilities are that any man who is big enough for the job will have a variety of interests, of which farming will be only one.—Detroit Free Press.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



EDITED BY CLARE NORRIS

How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter

Write and tell me how you did it. Threshing day is one of the busiest days in the year for the farm wife if she has the men to a meal and if any of our readers have found a way to lighten the work on that day would like to pass it on to others. Maybe you do certain things the day before or you may have certain menus or some other way that reduces the work. Just write me a common letter telling how you do it. For the best letter received on this question I will pay \$2, and the second best letter \$1.—CLARE NORRIS.

THE FACT that the bankers are tightening up on their loans does not necessarily mean a panic—in fact they are very optimistic about it—they say, and it certainly sounds reasonable—that no more money will be lent to firms or corporations for the buying of luxuries—unless they have sufficient capital to advance the price or pay when it is due—they will have to stop buying. This applies to high priced articles of clothing, toilet articles, etc.

In the past two years the stores have loaded up—prices have soared—the people have paid the price, and the stores were able to meet all their obligations with few failures. Now the tide has turned—the stores which are stocked with high priced silks, etc., are all advertising sales. Oh, don't let their advertisements delude you—it isn't that they want to reduce the high cost of living, but that the banks are calling for their money—and they must meet their obligations—credit will not be longer extended and at last they are willing to unload these goods for about what they cost them—and as time goes on we will have more and more sales of this kind.

The staple articles will not be much reduced in prices, so say the bankers, for it costs too much to produce them in these days of the high cost of labor—but the luxuries are bound to be curbed. It may be a stiff dose of medicine for some of the profiteers, but we will be better off without those gougers.

If you want to build a home for yourself, and have the land all paid for and about thirty per cent of the amount needed to build and you are responsible—but builders who have been building to speculate—to sell at inflated prices have found that they can't get a dollar of credit at the banks, and private individuals who used to be able to borrow 50 per cent of the valuation of their building after the place was all clear, have found that they cannot get such a high loan now. This is being felt in the building world, and is doubtless responsible for some of the shortage of houses, but not wholly, for while materials are as high as now, unless one has unlimited means, can do the building themselves, or are driven to it, they will not build while labor and material remain so high.

And it is the women of the household to whom this problem of housing their families satisfactorily—of making improvements appeals most strongly, therefore we shall watch the trend of affairs with a great deal of interest.

POLITICAL CALENDAR FOR THE BALANCE OF 1920

"Women get into the parties!" August—Primary election, last Tuesday (31st). To nominate candidate for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, state senators and representatives, congressmen.

All elective county offices except

county commissioner of school. To choose delegates to county convention.

September and October—Re-registration of all qualified voters in townships and cities with a population of 10,000 or over; in others if so ordered by local legislative authority. This re-registration must be completed on the third Saturday preceding the next general November election (October 16, 1920.)

October—County convention, at the call of the county committee

To choose delegates to the state convention. State convention at the call of the state committees.

To nominate candidates for state offices not provided for in the August primary election.

To nominate presidential electors. November—General election, first Tuesday after the first Monday, 2nd.

To choose—

Presidential electors.

Congressmen.

State officers.

State senators and representatives.

County officers.

(Arranged by Bertha C. Buell, of Citizenship Committee, League of Women Voters, Headquarters 106 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich.)

HOME COOKING

(Contributed by Miss Matheson)

THE MOST common ways of preserving foods are canning, drying, preserving, pickling and jelly making. Fruits for a good many years have been put away for winter use, using one of these methods for a number of years. But vegetables that could not be stored in the cellar has had to be either sold or thrown away. The great demand for food, for the last few years, has taught us many things and the canning of vegetables has taken a decided increase.

The cold pack canning has been taught throughout the country and if the directions are carried out carefully there is no reason why any one couldn't make a success of it. Just be careful in selecting your vegetables—never using them if they have stood over a day. And one thing, don't be frightened if the can is not full of water after you remove it from the canner. The vegetables will keep; never fill the can with water, let it remain as it is.

The question that we are facing as we come to the canning season is the high cost and shortage of sugar, and it certainly is a serious one. For the use of fruits in our diet is very necessary for they contain acids and mineral salts that help purify the blood and build up the bony tissues of our bodies.

In a great many cases, especially in the making of preserves and

jams syrup can be used in place of sugar with good results. And in canning there are a number of fruits that can be put up without sugar, such as peaches, plums, cherries and berries of all kinds except strawberries and red raspberries. The can should be opened a short time before serving and the sugar added and in many cases I have found the fruit has a more natural flavor, and it doesn't take as much sugar.

In using syrup in jelly you must be very careful because it is apt to get waxy but in preserves and jams it works very nicely. Peach Conserves 3 pounds of peaches. 2 small oranges (rind and

Weekly Cheer

Sing and the world's harmonious,
Grumble and things go wrong;
And all the time
You're out of rhyme
With the busy, bustling throng.

juice.)

1 cup dates, cut in small pieces.

1-4 lb. walnut meats.

1 1-2 cups syrup (commercial.)

1-2 cup seeded raisins.

Remove skins from peaches, stone and cut in pieces. Add syrup, raisins, finely chopped oranges and dates and water to cover. Cook slowly for about one hour until thick. Add nuts five minutes before removing from the fire. The dates may be omitted. Put in jelly glasses and seal with paraffin.

Ginger Pear

1-2 lb. ginger root.

4 oranges, 3 lemons, juice and rind.

8 lbs. sugar.

1 pint water.

8 lbs. pears, weighed after pared and cored.

Cook the ginger, orange and lemon peel with the water until tender then add the sugar, orange and lemon juice and cook until the sugar is dissolved then add the pears chopped coarse and cook slowly for two hours. Seal in cans or jelly glasses.

BUTTONS AND MATCH BOXES GREAT TOYS FOR KIDDIES

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey

DO YOU remember that long ago day when you put the dolls and dishes up in the attic, because you had outgrown them, and how you shed a tear of two because you had? Never mind; I know a young lady who earns a lot of pin money making toys that sell. There are always the kiddies at home or next door for whom you can make play materials.

Button Dolls

Get those white bone buttons that have two large holes for sewing them on; they are the heads of these quaint paper dolls. Glue a button to a body that you cut from rather heavy cardboard. The holes in the button, with

the cardboard back of them allow for painting a pair of most expressive eyes, and the other features are painted on the bone itself. Dress these button dolls in



Used with permission Edgar A. Guest.

There's a wondrous smell of spices
In the kitchen,
Most bewitchin';
There are fruits cut into slices
That just set the palate itchin';
There's the sound of spoon on platter
And the rattle and the clatter;
And a bunch of kids are hastin'
To the splendid joy of tastin';
It's the fragrant time of year
When fruit cannin' days are here.

There's a good wife gayly smilin'
And perspirin'
Some, and tiring';
And while jar on jar she's pillin'
And the necks o' them she's wirin'

I'm a sittin' here an' dreamin'
Of the kettles that are steamin'
And the cares that have been troublin'
All have vanished in the bubblin'
I am happy that 'Im here
At the cannin' time of year.

Lord, I'm sorry for the fell'er
That's missin'
All this hiss'n'
Of the juices, red and yell'er,
And can never sit and listen
To the rattle and the clatter
Of the sound of spoon on platter.
I am sorry for the single,
For they miss the thrill and tingle
Of the splendid time of year
When the cannin' days are here

What are the Women Asking?

We want to know what the farm women of Michigan are thinking about—what questions they are asking—about house, farm, their husbands or their children problems. Let's get this big family of 60,000 women readers talking it over.

In order to give you an idea to start on I am suggesting "How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter." To get live questions which women want discussed on this page I will pay \$1 for each question I use for a future prize letter contest.

character using other scraps or some crepe paper. They lend themselves to all sorts of different characterization, such as babies, kewpies, soldiers, clowns, fairy tale heroes and heroines, old folks.

Match Box Furniture

The small boxes, lined with thin wood, that hold matches will make the foundation for delightful dolls' house furniture. Glue, scraps of cretonne and chintz in a small flowered pattern and hand silk are all that you need.

Glue together three or four match boxes so that the boxes will pull out like drawers; finish with a cretonne ruffle and a piece glued to the top, and you have a bureau.

One of the boxes with the cover glued upright to the end makes the dolls' bed. Make diminutive bedding for it, a valance of cretonne, and a curtain of the same for the head.

Cut one of the boxes in half, glue it, inverted inside the cover and you have a high backed chair that you will be able to upholster in silk or cretonne charmingly.

FOOD FOR GROWTH

FROM A bulletin issued by the department of interior the following suggestions have been selected as important to consider in the selection of food best suited for the growth of the child.

The child is the adult of tomorrow. The kind of food a child has today determines, to a considerable extent, the fitness of the future citizen.

Good food habits should be established at an early age. Meals should be taken at regular times; plenty of water should be taken between the meals; a child should be taught to like things that are good for him; plenty of time should be allowed for meals; a child should not be allowed to eat when angry or cross.

A child should not be allowed to make his entire meal from one or two articles. He needs a variety of foods to supply all kinds of growing material.

Milk should form an important part of the food for the growing child. No other food can take its place. A child over five years of age should have at least three cups a day. Milk slightly warm is more easily digested than cold. If a child rebels against taking milk alone, it may be given in the form of cocoa, milk soups, custards, etc. Tea and coffee should not be given to children at all.

Very little meat need be given before the seventh year where plenty of milk and an egg a day are included in the diet of the child. Do not allow more than two ounces daily for a child from seven to ten years; three ounces daily for a child from ten to fourteen years.

When meat and eggs cannot be used because of scarcity or cost, the diet should contain a quart of milk a day with pea or bean soups, spinach, and other green vegetables, oatmeal and dried fruits.

"HEARTS OF THREE"*(Continued from page 11)*

—alas, that Leoncia should ever and always arise in my thought between her whom I have and herself whom I shall never have!

"More magic," the Queen murmured, as Francis, getting Bascom's office, said:

"Mr. Bascom will undoubtedly arrive back in half an hour. This is Morgan talking—Francis Morgan. Mr. Bascom left for his office not five minutes ago. When he arrives, tell him that I have started for his office and shall not be more than five minutes behind him. This is important. Tell him I am on the way. Thank you. Good bye."

Very naturally, with all the wonders of the great house yet to be shown her, the Queen betrayed her disappointment when Francis told her he must immediately depart for a place called Wall Street.

"What is it?" she asked, with a pout of displeasure, "that drags you away from me like a slave?"

"It is business—and very important," he told her with a smile and a kiss.

"And what is Business that it should have power over you who are a king? Is business the name of your god whom all of you worship as the Sun God is worshipped by my people?"

He smiled at the almost perfect appositeness of her idea saying.

"It is the great American god. Also, is it a very terrible god, and when it slays it slays terrible and swiftly."

"And you have incurred its displeasure?" she queried.

"Alas, yes, though I know not how. I must go to Wall Street—"

"Which is its altar?" she broke in to ask.

"Which is the altar," he answered, "and where I must find out wherein I have offended and wherein I may placate and make amends."

His hurried attempt to explain to her the virtues and functions of the maid he had wired for from Colon, scarcely interested her, and she broke him off by saying that evidently the maid was similar to the Indian women who had attended her in the Valley of Lost Souls, and that she had been accustomed to personal service ever since she was a little girl learning English and Spanish from her mother in the house on the lake.

But when Francis caught up his hat and kissed her, she relented and wished him luck before the altar.

After several hours of amazing adventures in her own quarters, where the maid, a Spanish-speaking French woman, acted as guide and mentor, and after being variously measured and gloated over by a gorgeous woman who seemed herself a queen, and who was attended by two young women, and who, in the Queen's mind was without doubt summoned to serve her and Francis, she came back down the grand stairway to investigate the library with its mysterious telephones and ticker.

Long she gazed at the ticker and listened to its irregular chatter. But she, who could read and write English and Spanish, could make nothing of the strange hieroglyphics that grew miraculously on the tape. Next, she explored the first of the telephones. Remembering how Francis had listened, she put her ear to the transmitter. Then, recollecting his use of the receiver, she took it off its hook and placed it to her ear. The voice, unmistakably a woman's sounded so near to her that in her startled surprise she dropped the receiver and recoiled. At this moment Parker, Francis' old valet, chanced to enter the room. She had not observed his carriage, and, so immaculate was his dress, so dignified his carriage, that she mistook him for a friend of Francis rather than a servitor—a friend similar to Bascom who had met them at the station with Francis' machine, ridden inside with them as an equal, yet departed with Francis' commands in his ears which it was patent he was to obey.

At sight of Parker's solemn face she laughed with embarrassment and pointed inquiringly to the telephone. Solemnly he picked up the receiver, murmured "a mistake," into the transmitter, and hung up. In those several seconds the Queen's thought underwent revolution. No god's or

spirit's voice had been that which she had heard, but a woman's voice.

"Where is that woman?" she demanded.

Parker merely stiffened up more stiffly, assumed a solemn expression and bowed.

"There is a woman concealed in the house," she charged with quick words. "Her voice speaks there in that thing. She must be in the next room—"

"It was central," Parker attempted to stem the flood of her utterance.

"I care not what her name is," the Queen dashed on. "I shall have no other woman but myself in my house. Bid her begone. I am very angry."

Parker was even stiffer and solemn and a new mood came over her. Perhaps this dignified gentleman was higher than she had suspected in the hierarchy of the lesser kings, she thought. Almost might be an equal king with Francis, and she had treated him peremptorily as less, as much less.

She caught him by the hand in her impetuosity noting his reluctance, drew him over to the sofa, and made him sit beside her. To add to Parker's discomfiture, she dipped into a box of candy and began to feed him chocolates, closing his mouth with the sweets every time he opened it to protest.

"Come," she said, when she had almost choked him, "is it the custom of the men of this country to be polygamous?"

Parker was aghast at such rawness of frankness.

"Oh, I know the meaning of the word," she assured him. "So I repeat: is it the custom of the men of this country to be polygamous?"

"There is no woman in this house, besides yourself, madam, except servant women," he managed to enunciate. "That voice you heard is not the voice of a woman in this house, but the voice of a woman miles away who is your servant, or is anybody's servant who desires to talk over the telephone."

"She is a slave of the mystery?" the Queen questioned, beginning to get a glimmer of the actuality of the matter.

"Yes," he husband's valet admitted. "She is a slave of the telephone."

"Of the flying speech?"

"Yes, madam, call it that, of the flying speech." He was desperate to escape from a situation unprecedented in his entire career. "Come I will show you, madam. This slave of the flying speech is yours to command both by night and day. If you wish, the slave will enable you to talk with your husband, Mr. Morgan—"

"Now?" Parker nodded, arose, and led her to the telephone.

"First of all," he instructed, "you will speak to the slave. The instant you take this down and put it to your ear, the slave will respond. It is the slave's invariable way of saying 'number?' Sometimes she says it, 'Number? Number?' And sometimes she is very irritable."

"When the slave has said 'Number' then do you say 'Edystone 1292,' whereupon the slave will say 'Eddystone 1292?' and then you will say, 'Yes, please—'"

"To a slave I shall say 'please?' she interrupted.

"Yes, madam, for these slaves of the flying speech are peculiar slaves that one never sees. I am not a

young man, yet I have never seen a Central in all my life—thus, next after a moment, another slave, a woman, who is miles away from the first one, will say to you, 'This is Eddystone 1292,' and you will say, 'I am Mrs. Morgan. I wish to speak with Mr. Morgan, who is I think, in Mr. Bascom's private office.' And then you wait, maybe for a half minute, or for a minute, and then Mr. Morgan will begin to talk to you."

"From miles and miles away?"

"Yes, madam—just as if he were in the next room. And when Mr. Morgan says 'Goodbye,' you will say 'Goodbye' and hang up as you have seen me do."

And all that Parker had told her came to pass as she carried out his instructions. The two different slaves obeyed the magic of the number she gave them, and Francis talked and laughed with her, begged her not to be lonely, and promised to be home not later than five that afternoon.

Meanwhile and throughout the day, Francis was a very busy and perturbed man.

"What secret enemy have you?" Bascom again and again demanded, while Francis shook his head in futility of conjecture.

(Continued next week)

CHEERING WORDS

I have been a reader of the M. B. F. for several years. I consider it a valuable paper as it stands for the interests of the farmer and not the millionaire. It is always a welcome visitor in our home.—B. O., Lapeer County.

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

Positively the Finest Flour Milled in America

The making of fine flour into bread—known for ages as the "staff of life"—is a more scientific process than most people realize. They take flour for granted. This can safely be done with

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the
ROWENA
trade-mark
on the sack

because it is positively the finest article of flour that is produced in Michigan.

LILY WHITE has been the reliance of real home-making women for three generations. Countless women have made, and still are achieving, proud reputations for their skill at baking, by using this flour.

The choicest selection of wheat is used. It is subjected to numerous cleanings and scourings before being ground and milled. An astonishing amount of dirt and undesirable materials are eliminated. Completed, after close expert inspection at all stages, the flour is supremely fine, white, clean and beautiful. That is why it makes such delicious, palatable and enjoyable bread, biscuits and pastry.

Be a LILY WHITE FLOUR user. It is guaranteed without restriction.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"



DEAR CHILDREN: Only a few more weeks and then school begins. Are you sorry or are you glad? When I was little and lived on the farm it seemed as if the months during the vacation time was the shortest months in the year. Does it seem that way to you, boys and girls?

Boys, do you remember the story and pictures of Raymond Buckman and the cup which he won as Junior Champion Corn Grower of Michigan for 1919 that we printed in the front part of M. B. F. last May? He lived in Macomb county and raised one hundred and sixteen bushels of corn on an acre of ground, and was only twelve years old. Remember it? Well, I would like to have you boys write to me and tell me if you have a corn club in your neighborhood and if you belong to it, how your corn is growing and everything. If you don't have a corn club in your neighborhood tell me about what you have planted on the farm this year and what you are going to do with the money when you sell it.

Now girls, do you remember that in the story I just ask the boys about, there was a little story about the girl's canning club? How one girl canned over twelve hundred quarts in one year. If you have a canning club I would like to have you write me about it. If you haven't any such club but have canned something this summer tell me about it, will you?

If you don't remember the story I speak about ask papa or mama, or find the May first issue of the M. B. F. and look on page 4. Affectionately yours—AUNT CLARE.

EARNING MONEY

“Y-O-O-HO-O-O, Skin-n-a-a-y! Did you know that us boys, and the girls too, can win some of the money in the M. B. F.'s Big Gold Contest?”

Yes girls and boys, you can win the money as well as your mama or papa or your big brother or sister. Maybe you haven't read about it yet. In case you haven't I'm going to tell you something about it. We want to get a lot of new subscribers this month and are going to pay our readers, both children and grown-ups some money to get these subscribers for us. We have taken \$100 and are going to divide it up into six prizes. The first prize is to be \$50; the second prize, \$25; the third, \$10; fourth, \$5; the fifth, \$5 and the sixth \$5. Now as to what you have to do to earn this money. First, the subscribers you are to get for us must be people that do not take M. B. F. now. Second, they are to give you \$25 for which they are to receive this paper from now until January 1, 1921. Third, you must send the money you get and the names and addresses of the people who gave you the money to us every Saturday. And the last names you send us must reach us by the first day of September. Then we add the names up and the one that sent in the most names and money gets \$50 and the next one gets \$25, and so on.

“\$100 in prizes! Gee, let's get busy.”

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have seven brothers and one sister. I am eleven years old. Lucy Max, Alger, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl ten years of age. I will be in the sixth grade. This is the second letter I have written to you. I would like to see my letter in print. Miss Grace Groh, Pinconning Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. I am a girl 9 years old. I will be in the sixth grade at school next year. For pets I have two cats. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. Hoping to see my letter in print. Miss Cory Anderson, Williams-ton, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. I am a girl 9 years of age. I will be 10 years old the 8th

Muskrat Champion Builder; Two Homes Every Year

By J. H. MILLAR

HOW WOULD you like to live in a house that is washed away every spring so that you would have to build a new one for the next winter? That is what the muskrat does.

He has two houses, though. In the summer he and Mrs. Muskrat live in a house dug out of the bank of a stream. He starts the entrance to his house below the water and digs up into the bank until he is above high water line. Then he starts making a sort of a chamber or room in which he and his mate can live. Sometimes these holes cause a lot of trouble. No end of dams and levees have been washed out because the water got to seeping through the holes leading to Mr. Muskrat's home and soon grew into a hole which wiped out the dam.

When winter comes, Muskrat and his mate travel to some swampy place where they and several of their relatives build another sort of a house, a little conical affair made of reeds and clay and looking much like the beaver's house only smaller. The

roof to this home too is underground. In one of these houses several families of muskrats spend the winter.

In the spring this house is washed away by the floods, and Mr. Muskrat is too, if he doesn't get out in time. He then moves somewhere out along the bank of the stream and builds or rather digs his summer home.

He is of brownish color, shading from a black brown on his back to a chestnut brown on his sides. His tail is black, almost blue on the under side. This tail is a very interesting affair. It

is flattened sideways into the shape of a paddle and fringed with stiff hairs. Mr. Muskrat uses it as a tool with which to swim. This tail takes up more than a third of Mr. Muskrat's length. He is usually about twenty-one inches long, so you see, his tail is something over seven inches in length. He needs it, too, for the greatest portion of his existence is passed in the water and for that reason he needs a good strong swimming instrument.



of March. We have 5 cows and two horses and 3 calves. For pets we have a dog and three cats. Will close for this time. Mildred Wheeler Fife Lake, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the eighth grade next year. I am sending a picture of a little overall boy. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 3 head of horses and 6 milk cows and 6 calves. For a pet I have a dog named Buster. Leota Lamb, Lake City, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—I like the Children's page the best of all. I will be in the 4th grade at school next year. I have two brothers and one sister. I live on a farm of 70 acres. An aeroplane lit on my father's field about two weeks ago. I hope my letter will be in print. Adaline Alice Zylman, Vicksburg, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you. I am a girl ten years old. I have five brothers and three sisters. I will be in the fifth grade next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like to read the Children's page. I live on a 100 acre farm. As my

letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Paulina Weber, Freeland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. We live on an 80 acre farm. For my pets I have a calf and a pig. I hope to win a prize for my horse and see my letter in print. I am a boy 12 years of age. Harry Madzelna, Mesick, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the Children's page. I am a girl 12 years old. I go to school nearly every day. I will be in the seventh grade next year. For pets I have three cats. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Clara Weber, Freeland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 15 years old and am I too old to join in with the rest of you? I hope to be a school teacher when I grow up. I am in the tenth grade and like to go to school very much. I can tat and crochet and do some plain knitting. I would like to exchange some tating patterns

with some of the girls and I'll send them some of mine. We live on a 40 acre farm. For pets I have a dog and four kittens. We have a car and my brother has a motorcycle with a side car and sometimes he takes me to ride with him. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Will some of the girls write to me? I will be very glad to hear from them. Will close with best wishes to all. Fern Rosella Harrington, Dorr, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 12 years old, and in the 7th grade. I live on a 40-acre farm a half mile from town. I am enclosing Mutt and Jeff which I have drawn myself. Hazel Johnson, Newaygo, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 9 years old. I will be in the fourth grade next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I live on a farm of 90 acres. We have 3 horses and 6 cows and 16 pigs. This is the first time I have written to you. I hope to see my letter in print. Bernice Sartwell, Hesperio, Michigan, R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl nine years old and I live on a farm of 120 acres. I read the letters in the M. B. F. and enjoy reading them very much. I live with my grandma. I help all I can. I am learning to make cake and to iron. We have seventy little chickens. I help take care of them. I am in the fourth grade at school. I hope to see my letter in print. Gladys Gulick, Shaftsbury, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl eleven years old and I like to read the M. B. F. especially the Children's Page. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I do not live on a farm. I live in town. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I hope to see my letter in print. This is the first time I have written to you. I will have to close to leave room for others. Elsie Wells, Midland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have just been reading the boys and girls letters and am very interested in the Children's Hour. I wrote once before but my letter was not in print. I am a girl nine years old and in the 5th grade. For pets I have three rabbits and two cats. I have one brother and one sister. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Lydia Mae Osborne, Mason, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written you. I am eleven years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. We take the M. B. F. I read the Children's Hour and enjoy it very much. We girls went in swimming the other day and the pony went in with us. He enjoys swimming as much as we do. I am sending a picture of him and we three girls in the cart. Virginia Sutton, Bancroft, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I am eleven years old and weigh 103 pounds. I help my father with the hay-making. We own a farm of 250 acres. I have two sisters and two brothers. We have an Overland car. For pets we have five kittens and a dog. I hope to see this letter in print. Olive Fraleigh, Jeddo, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is my first letter to you. I am in the third grade and I am 8 years old. I have one mile and a half to go to school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. We have 200 acres of land, 6 horses and 12 cows, 4 calves and 44 sheep. We keep one hired man. We live 16 miles from Muskegon. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Mildred Pierson, Muskegon, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I like to read the boys and girls letters very much. I live on a 120 acre farm in Fraser township, Bay county. I read the following little verse in a paper the other day and I thought I would send it in. Perhaps some of you would like to read it. If this escapes the waste basket I will write again and send in another one. Beatrice McKeon, Pinconning, Mich., R. 2.

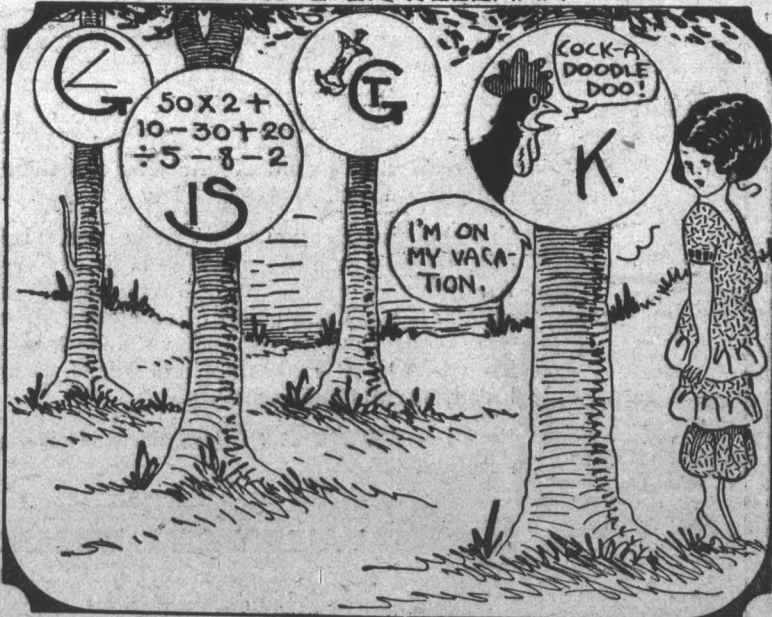
“Twas midnight on the ocean
Not a street car was in sight
The forest fires burned dimly bright
It rained all day that night.
Twas a winter's day in August
The snow was sleeting fast.
When a barefoot boy with shoes on
Stood sitting in the grass.”

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade. For pets I have a dog and a cat. We live on a 20 acre farm and we also have 3 horses and 2 cows. I am going to write a true story of my wren. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Miss Louise Stanley Bangor, Mich., R. 2.

My Wren and I
Once I heard a wren out by the garden and it was trying to find a place to build her nest, so I went and made a little wren house and put a pan on the post near by and nailed the house to the post and went back and sat down to watch and soon she had built her nest and laid her eggs, and then it didn't seem long before she had hatched her eggs, flew away and now she comes every year.

VACATION JOYS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Mabel is having her vacation, and is wondering what to do to amuse herself. On the trees are represented four things which usually please vacationists. What are they?

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

(Continued from page 9)

good steers in Chicago last week was \$14.50; this price was 35 cents lower than the week before and \$1.75 lower than for the same week last year. Detroit got a liberal run of cattle on Monday of the current week and the outlook favors further price recessions locally in this department. The demand for yearling cattle of good quality is strong in all markets and current receipts are far short of the demand of this kind.

The demand for dressed beef showed a marked improvement last week over the week before which contained a string of Jewish holidays. On Friday of last week, carcasses of beef which carried good quality, were from \$1 to \$2.50 per cwt. higher in eastern cities than on the same day of the week before. Kosher beef took a big jump all around the market circle; these conditions had a marked effect upon the sale of cattle. Beginning a week ago last Monday and continuing up to the present, the spread between high grade killing cattle has steadily increased until it is a fact that some of the poorer grades of canning cattle will little more than pay freight and shipping expenses. In Chicago and western markets the dividing line in the steer division is at about \$14.50 per cwt. Kansas City is about the only market that is getting grass cattle that yield satisfactory dressing percentages. The chief drawback, connected with the purchase of the grass cattle just at this time, is the uneven quality which they show; killers find it very hard to estimate the "yield" of these cattle so they play safe by buying them very low. For some weeks to come, prime killing cattle will gain in value and the kind that invoice only hide and bones will continue to work lower. Veal calves are fine under moderate receipts. Stock cattle are sharply lower.

The outlook for the sheep and lamb trade is decidedly bad at this writing and nothing but lower prices can be safely predicted. The largest run of the season, at the week end in Chicago and western markets, made a bad finish of a week that had shown a trend toward lower prices from the opening on Monday to the close on Saturday night. The average price for fat lambs in Chicago last week was \$15.20. Both native and western range lambs showed a loss in Chicago, from the beginning to the end of last week, of 75 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. Mature sheep made a better showing, prices gaining about 25 cents per cwt. from the close of the week before. The top in Detroit, on Monday of this week was \$14 for lambs, a drop of \$2 per cwt. in two weeks. The wool market is still in a comatose condition but there is a fair prospect of an early revival in demand. Feeding lambs are lower and slow sale at the decline.

The hog market of last week while it was rather disappointing to the men who had hogs to sell, was considered a decidedly healthy trade;

all of the loss sustained in the recent bad break in values was regained but the market cleaned up well every day and the week ended with a decidedly active call for york weights and medium hogs but rather a slack demand for the heavy kinds. Chicago took a little off on Monday of this week and Detroit was higher for p.s. and about 15 cents lower for finished hogs, than on Monday of last week. The speculative trade in provisions has had a hard road to travel of late, but better things are looked for in the near future. The writer expects to see higher prices for both live hogs and hog products before the close of next month.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Potatoes are a little lower and in ample supply. Cabbages are easy and there is a steady tone in other parts of the vegetable deal. Berries are in large supply and there is not much doing. Butter easy and abundant. Receipts are holding up well and consumers are not specially active as purchasers. With eggs the tone is firm and all receipts that are in good condition find competition among consumers. In the poultry deal there is an oversupply of small broilers and consumers are not taking that kind freely. The price is a little lower, but other lines hold steady and there are plenty of buyers for the best hens and broilers. Dressed calves and hogs are steady.

Blackberries—\$9@10 per bu.
Huckleberries—\$9@10 per bu.
Black Currants—\$11@12 per bu.
Apples—New, Michigan, \$2@2.50 per bu.
Gooseberries—\$1@1.25 per 6 qt. basket.

Raspberries—Red, \$11@12; black \$9@10 per bu.

Cherries—\$2.75@3 per 16 quart case for sour and \$3@3.25 per 16-quart case for sweet.

Cabbage—4@5c per lb.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

Green Corn—50@60c per doz.

Celery—Michigan, 25@40c per dozen.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 18@20c; heavy, 16@17c per lb.

Dressed Calves—Best, 26@26c; ordinary, 20@23c per lb.

Tomatoes—Home grown, \$6@6.50 per bu.; hothouse, \$1.25 per 7-pound basket.

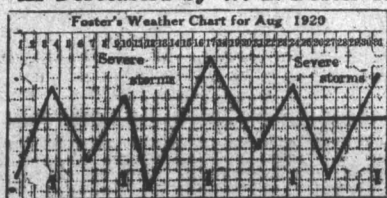
Cantaloupes—\$5@6 per standard crate; \$2.25@2.50 for flats and \$4@5 for pony crates.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 48@52c; Leghorn broilers, 38@40c; hens, 36@37c; small hens, 34@35c; roosters, 20@22c; geese, 18@20c; ducks, 36@38c; turkeys, 40@44c per lb.

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

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver B. C. about Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 8, 15, 22, 29; plains section 9, 16, 23, 30; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 10, 17, 24, 31; lower great lakes and eastern sections 11, 18, 25, Sept. 1, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about August 12, 19, 26, Sept. 2. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves one day behind storm waves. I cannot determine the exact paths the storm waves will follow. They come a little behind the warm waves. Temperatures will average much lower in the northwest quarter or quadrant of the storm than at the storm center and much higher in the southeast quadrant. The northeast and southwest quadrants will average about same temperatures as the center of the storm. Big storms have a clear or partially cloudy center with dense clouds all around that center. Most precipitation falls on that side of the storm which is in the direction from its center toward that part of the ocean waters from which the moisture comes. Some moisture is now still coming from the Gulf of Mexico but most of it comes from Baffin Bay. Baffin Bay moisture will increase for several months and that from the Gulf of Mexico decrease. The storm to cross continent from Aug. 7 to 13 will be one of the most severe of the summer and that from 21 to 29 a still greater storm. The month of August will not be good for northern harvests but for the continent cropweather will be better than the average. Some great destructions of crops will occur from tornadoes, hurricanes and heavy rains but these will cover comparatively small sections. My warnings of severe storms for the week centering on July 23 was certainly good. Watch August weather; it will be radical.

W. T. Foster

—when "delicious and refreshing" mean the most.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

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

Save Money on a Silo

Buy now. Big sale of Redwood Silos. Low prices made possible by purchase of Government Redwood at low figure. Write today. Address Department No. 12

Cairo, Ill. McClure Co. Saginaw, Mich.

Does Ten Men's Work

One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day

STRICTLY AGRICULTURAL

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

For best results on your Poultry. Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

CULOTTA & JULL
DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

A New Book on

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY

—BY—

Wm. A. BURNS

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

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.00.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

DESTROY NOXIOUS WEEDS

The farm (vacant for three years) adjoining mine is one solid mass of milkweed. I have worked hard and killed out the pest on my farm. My land, the roadsides and other farms are being re-seeded every year, because of this and others given no attention. Is there any law or way to compel the Highway Commissioner to see that these are cut? He notifies me, with others every year to cut all foul stuff on my premises, but these vacant farms are let go and a menace to the entire country. There must be something done at once, as the seed balls are formed now.—Subscriber, Thompsonville Mich.

Sections 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, and 4607 of the C. L. of 1915 provide that it shall be unlawful to allow such weeds to grow. If the owner does not cut them then the highway commissioner, overseer, or some one employed by them shall cut them and the cost shall be levied as a tax. To collect the tax strict compliance with the law laid down will be necessary. The law provides that the highway commissioner neglecting his duty may be fined.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SOWING ALFALFA

Will alfalfa sown this August make hay next summer? My land is sandy. Will it do well on sandy soil? I have heard it is hard on the land. Is it?—J. M. W. Gratiot County.

"As a general rule, plantings made in early August in lower Michigan secure a good start before winter, and furnish two cuttings of hay the following year. Should extraordinarily dry weather occur soon after planting, or in case of an early winter, the start made in summer and fall may be retarded and a light stand secured. During the present season, however, we have had a good supply of summer rain and alfalfa seedlings made in early August should do well. Seed beds free of weeds can be prepared at this time.

Sandy land is well adapted to alfalfa if properly handled. The application of two tons of ground limestone or several cubic yards of marl should be made. It is important that light land be firmly packed with roller or cultipacker at the time of seeding. Several rollings just before seeding, or use of the cultipacker, both before and after seeding, is advised. A light top dressing of manure worked into the seed bed at the time of planting or applied in late fall, should aid in giving alfalfa a good start.

Culture for inoculation of alfalfa may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed.

Land is greatly benefitted by growing alfalfa and crops of corn, potatoes and following crops of small grains after a stand of alfalfa, are usually considerably larger than when grown in ordinary rotation.

Circular No. 97 from the Michigan Agricultural College gives detailed information in regard to alfalfa growing.—J. F. Cox, Professor Farm Crops, M. A. C.

SAND VETCH

When is the right time to sow sand vetch and how much to the acre? Are the roots as good as clover-sod for the ground? As for hay, can horses be fed on sand vetch in winter time? Where can the seed be bought?—E. L. M., Bailey.

Sand vetch for best results, should be planted during August or early September. Seedlings made during the middle or latter part of August have a much better chance for a good start, before winter, than plantings made in the latter part of September. We would advise planting 20 pounds of vetch with one bushel of rye. The seed bed should be prepared as is usual for rye with particular attention given to packing firmly with roller or cultipacker before planting.

Applications of finely ground limestone and marl are usually necessary on lands needing lime.

Culture for the inoculation of vetch may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel

of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.

The vetch and rye mixture makes an excellent hay and the vetch alone is comparable to alfalfa in feeding value. The mixture of rye and vetch can be fed safely to horses, but vetch alone should be fed with a mixture of other hay, as alfalfa is fed.

Sand vetch may be secured through the Farm Bureau Seed Department, Lansing, Mich., or from the S. M. Isbell Company of Jackson or the A. J. Brown Company of Grand Rapids.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

EVICTED; NOT PAYING RENT

Is it possible to evict a tenant who is behind in paying his rent, even though he has a garden planted? I will look for an answer in the M. B. F.—J. M. A., Gould City, Mich.

Tenants who fail to pay rent according to contract may be evicted. Upon his eviction his rights in the garden are terminated. To protect his garden rights he must pay rent as agreed.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TRANSPLANTING PEONIES

Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper, when it is best to transplant peony roots.—A Subscriber, Caro, Mich.

We would advise that the plants be dug either in the fall or very early spring. Since the peony start to grow so early in the spring it is better to transplant in the fall after growth is completed.

The peony plants desire a moderately rich, well-drained soil. Fresh manure should not be used near the roots. If old plants are dug for transplanting the crowns can be divided, but it is usually two or three

years after transplanting before such plants become thoroughly re-established and produce the best blossoms.

The plants should be set at the same depth as they were previously growing, deep planting or shallow planting both being common errors in setting any plants. The crown of the plant should be slightly below the soil after planting. Plants may be protected over winter with leaves or straw.—C. P. Hallegan, Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

PURCHASED BEANS AT OWN RISK

In the first part of May we sold some beans to say John DeGroote. He was at one place and looked at the beans that is he looked at 2 bags. We told him to look at all the bags but he, at that time said that he did not have time to look at all the bags. He asked my brother how the other bags were. He told him that he did not know as they were threshed at the time he was in the army, but he was buying the beans just as they were then. He and my brother went to my other brother who was in the field working. This brother asked him if he had seen all the beans. He said "yes I do not buy a cat in the bag," then they started talking about the price. Then my brothers told him that if we couldn't get over \$4 a hundred they would feed them to the hogs but they would not sell them for less than \$3 a bushel, but finally they agreed on \$2.75 a bushel. He paid \$50. Then we were to send the beans which we had but when received he said that the beans were mouldy and that he wanted a rebate on the same which we refused to do on the grounds that he had seen the beans and bought them as they were. Can he now force us to return him the price that he paid for the beans. He has returned the beans, that is, he has thrown them on the road after we refused to accept the beans.—G. R. H., Zealand, Mich.

You are not liable upon your statement of facts. He bought the beans at his own risk.—W. A. Brown, legal editor.

THE COLLECTION BOX**FIRM SETTLES AFTER NEARLY A YEAR**

"I sent for a hat, waist and coat. I received the hat and waist. The whole order amounted to \$28.25. The part they sent amounted to \$7.96 and I have never received the coat. I have written twice to them and have had no reply. The coat and parcel post amounted to \$20.29. I put it in the Justice of the Peace's hand. He wrote to them and had no reply. Then he made draft on our home bank and they would not send it in. The firm sent me a card that if the rest of my goods did not come in a few days to send it back and I did so and I had no reply. My order was sent Sept. 27, 1919. I got the card about the middle of November, before I put it in the Justice of the Peace hands. The order was sent to Bellas, Hess & Co., New York, N. Y.—Miss M. M., Twining, Mich., June 30th.

On July 15th the Bellas Hess Co. acknowledged receipt of the complaint and enclosed copy of letter written to our subscriber as follows:

"We are in receipt of a communication from THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, relative to an order placed with us for which you have failed to receive a satisfactory adjustment. Enclosed herewith is our check for \$20.29 the amount due you. We realize that you have sufficient cause for complaint, but we want to assure you that we are glad you have given us an opportunity to adjust matters satisfactorily."—Bellas, Hess & Co.

LAWYER FAILS TO COLLECT; M. B. F. SUCCEEDS

"The 31st day of March last I sent to the Home Tire & Rubber Corp., of Grand Rapids for two 30 x 3 tires they sent me a circular advertising them for \$10.45 each. I sent them a check for \$20.90. In about 8 days I received one tire. I wrote to them twice and could not get any reply so I had a lawyer in town write and he doesn't get any reply either, so I guess they are a fake. If so I would like your read-

ers to know."—C. F. W., Fowlerville, Mich.

This complaint was promptly taken up with the firm in question. No reply was received from them, but under date of July 9th, two weeks later, our subscriber wrote us as follows:

"Three cheers for your paper. I received a check in full from that Grand Rapids Tires Co., you wrote to. You certainly brought them to time in a hurry. I would be willing to pay you but I see in your paper you make no charge so many thanks to you and here is a check for \$2 to extend my subscription. I think the legal advice is worth many times the price of your paper."—C. F. W., Fowlerville, Mich.

COMMISSION COLLECTED

"Several months ago I sold a cream separator, for H. B. Babson to my neighbor. I received a letter from Babson acknowledging same but no \$7.50, the commission I was supposed to receive. I wrote him a letter some time ago and received no reply. Will you kindly help me collect my commission."—G. M., Wheeler, Mich., July 8th.

On July 15th, the Babson Company sent us a copy of a letter they had written to our subscriber, as follows:

"I just received a letter from THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

"I depend a great deal on my old customers in recommending the Melotte Separator and making sales for me. It is of course, my desire and intention to send every commission promptly as it falls due. In your own position you undoubtedly realize at present the help situation. Through oversight on the part of one of our bookkeepers, I failed to send you the commission due on the sale to Mr. Will Prichard promptly when due. This, however, was forwarded before Mr. Schalck's letter was received. I appreciate the interest you have shown in the Melotte, and will assure you that I will be more prompt in paying commissions in the future."

CANADA THISTLE BLADES

I would like to get some advice from some one with regard to Canada thistle blades. I would like to get some kind of a tool that would cut 2 or 3 inches under the ground and about 6 feet wide. The objection I have to the attachments I have seen for a two horse cultivator is that they do not cut wide enough to make their use practical in large fields infested with Canada thistles, quack grass, etc.—A Subscriber, Marion, Mich.

I know of no attachment now manufactured which will meet the needs as you describe them. I called at the John Deere Plow Co. branch at Lansing recently and Mr. Hurd informed me that to his knowledge there is no such implement except as it is found on the two-horse cultivator. He suggested that going over the land with a double disc harrow would be an efficient means of destroying the thistles.—E. C. Sauve, Ass't Professor, Dept. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

GOVERNMENT LOAN

Please give me the facts of the government loan. I am just starting in on a new farm in the woods. Is there an office or bank in this part of the state?—Subscriber, Cheboygan County.

I have understood that the Land Banks have not been making recent loans on account of the financial condition of the country and also because of legal contests involving the banks themselves. I think there is no bank nearer to you than the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minn. You could obtain particulars by writing to them. It is their method to have an abstract of title, to be able to show a clear title in the applicant to have their own appraisers appraise the land and to loan only one half of the appraised valuation.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RE-REGISTRATION

Understand that in order to vote on the parochial school amendment every voter has to re-register before Aug. 14, 1920. Please let us know if that is correct.—N. R. D., Reed City, Mich.

A re-registration is required in townships and cities having a population of ten thousand or more, while in cities and townships of less than ten thousand a re-registration will be had in any township or city where the council or other legislative body declares, by resolution, that it is desirable to have a re-registration in such city or township.—Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State.

PAYMENT OF LEGACY

In January my father passed away and by the terms of his will I was to have all money on hand at time of his decease, the property both real and personal was to be divided between my two sisters and a deceased sister's child. There is a 70 acre fruit farm valued at \$100 per acre and tools and stock. They are trying to sell but as yet have found no buyer. Now what I want to ask you is this. Does the money which was left to me (it amounts to \$410) have to lay here in this bank until the estate is settled? The administrator is the banker here, and of course he wants the use of that money as long as possible at 3 per cent while we have to pay 7 per cent on a mortgage on our farm at a neighboring bank.—X. Y. Z., Frankfort, Mich.

If the debts and expenses of administration have been paid the judge of probate may take an order for the payment of your legacy. The administrator may otherwise withhold distribution until final settlement of the estate.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WHEAT ON BARLEY GROUND

I have a piece of barley ground sown on corn stubble. I disced the ground in fitting for the barley. I think the land was sod turned under for the corn. The soil is clay loam, well drained. Would I be safe in plowing after harvest and top dressing with stable manure? What would you advise me to sow with timothy, alsike or June clover or both?—W. E. C., Montcalm County.

While you do not state that you desire to sow wheat this fall, under the conditions you mention this is probably advisable and we would recommend plowing as soon after harvest as possible, then top dressing the seed bed with stable manure and working this into the soil. When the wheat is sown from 3 to 4 pounds of timothy seed may be seeded, followed by a spring seeding of 2 pounds of alsike and 4 pounds of June clover.—C. R. McGee, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

UNCLE SAM'S HIRED MEN WHO SERVE FARMERS

(Continued from page 4)

Office of Experiment Stations

This office is broadly organized to exercise the supervision provided by law over the funds and operations of the State agricultural experiment stations under Federal appropriations and to afford such advice and assistance as will best promote their efficiency.

This office also collects and disseminates, through the Experiment Station Record and otherwise, information regarding similar institutions and work throughout the world. To this office is assigned the general direction of the work of the insular experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, which carry on investigations and experiments with reference to native and introduced crops, plant and insect pests, and improvement of live stock, with a view to the diversification and general improvement of the agriculture of these outlying possessions of the United States.

Offices of Extension Work

The two offices of extension work, one for the South and the other for the North and West, undertake, in co-operation with the State agricultural colleges and local organizations to carry directly to the farm, and the farm home the information regarding agriculture and home economics collected by the department and the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

At the present time the department co-operates with the state agricultural colleges in employing 3,800 extension agents, of whom 2,340 are engaged in county-agent work, 1,040 in home demonstration work, and 410 in club work. Approximately 2,000 counties have men agents and 800 have women agents. Altogether there are over 2,800 counties that have sufficient agriculture to demand the employment of an agent, but only about two-thirds of these counties have men agents and not quite one-third have women agents. The ideal to be attained is to have a man and a woman agent in every agricultural county.

Appropriations

During the present year there is available \$14,250,000 to carry on this work. Of this amount \$5,700,000 is provided by the Federal government under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act and the direct appropriation to the department for farmers' co-operative demonstration work and for demonstration work to be carried on by the investigating bureaus of the department. Of the \$8,470,000 available from within the states, \$4,640,000 was contributed through sources within the respective counties, the remainder being contributed by direct appropriation of the State legislature or from funds under the control of the state colleges. Of this fund, \$7,872,000 is being used to pay the salaries and expenses of agents employed in county agent work, \$3,560,000 for home-demonstration work, and over \$1,000,000 for the employment of county club agents and leaders. At present it is difficult to maintain a sufficient force of suitably equipped extension agents, on account of high prices and the competition of outside agencies for the type of men and women that make successful extension agents.

Office of Home Economics

The Office of Home Economics investigates, both from the scientific and from the practical standpoint, the nature and uses of agricultural products utilized in the home for food, clothing, and equipment, and the methods of household work and management.

The publications of the Office of Home Economics make available to housekeepers, teachers, students, and extension workers the results of such studies. This office conducts investigations with the respiration calorimeter, an instrument that measures energy in terms of heat and the exchange of gases due to respiration. The investigations include studies of the efficiency of foods, clothing and household equipment and various methods of work. This office is the only one in the government service that devotes its time exclusively to investigating subjects

of material interest to the home and to farm women.

Publication Work

The publication work of the States Relations Service is handled through its Editorial Division, which also has charge of lantern slides and other illustrative material for service use, and the duplicating and publicity work of the service.

In all matters of printing and distributing publications and dissemination of publicity matter the service works through or in co-operation with the Division of Publications of the Department. The States Relations Service makes an annual report to Congress on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations under the Hatch and Adams acts, and on co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics under the Smith-Lever act.

It publishes the Experiment Station Record, a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, the distribution of which is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The Record is issued in two volumes of ten numbers each annually.

It publishes the results of the work of the experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Guam in reports and bulletins.

It publishes the results of the Office of Home Economics on food, clothing, shelter and household management, in the form of technical bulletins and through the Farmers' Bulletins of the department.

It issues professional bulletins and leaflets based on the work of the Division of Agricultural Instruction in Schools.

It also prepares reports on studies of problems in agricultural education in co-operation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the Association of Land Grant Colleges which are published by the Board or the Association.

The co-operative extension work is

aided by distribution of circulars, lantern slides and other illustrative material, prepared by the service in co-operation with the other bureaus of the department and the state extension services.

The service makes contributions to the Farmers' Bulletin series of the department, especially on subjects in home economics; it prepares articles for outside publication in technical journals, and supplies a considerable amount of material relating to the more popular features of its work for the use of the Office of Information of the Division of Publications of the department.

REPORT SHOWS PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK DECLINES

The Institute of American Meat Packers' recently issued the following statement: Meat production in the United States during the half-year just closed, as compared with the first half of 1919, shows a decrease of about five per cent, which amounts to several hundred million pounds, according to official figures of slaughter at the sixty-nine principal stockyards.

At these sixty-nine markets combined, slaughter of cattle, hogs and sheep for the first six months of the year shows a falling-off of more than two and a half million animals as compared with the first six months of 1919. This indicates a probable decrease at the sixty-nine markets of more than 400,000,000 pounds in meat production for the first six months of 1920 as compared with the same period in 1919. If this rate of increase should continue the same for the rest of this year, meat production in the United States in 1920 at these markets probably would be nearly a billion pounds less than in 1919. Such a decrease would be just under five per cent of the 1919 production. So far as domestic supplies are concerned, it is possible that this decrease would be counteracted to some extent by the decrease in exports.

During nearly every month of

1920, producers lost money on cattle and many packers reported losses on beef. Prices of hogs and pork products are substantially lower now than at this time last year, due largely to diminished exports. The decrease in slaughter indicates that, as a result of these losses, some producers have cut down their herds and may restrict production. Such a situation would be an economic misfortune for both the livestock producer and for the public. Past experience has been normally that higher prices for meat animals, and hence for meat, have followed restricted production, after which the consumer again restricted consumption. The ratio of livestock to population for the last twenty years, with the exception of one or two of the war years, has been constantly decreasing.

In some quarters world crop conditions and the price trend in corn and hay are interpreted favorably to producers of livestock. Those holding this view point out that lower prices for grain obviously would reduce the cost of raising livestock.

Fluctuations in receipts during May and June brought the price of beef cattle in May down near the level prevailing when the United States entered the war, and then, in June, sent it up again so that the average price at Chicago for native beef steers—\$14.95—was, with the exception of June, 1918, the highest June average on record. At seven leading markets the receipts for the first two weeks of June were less by more than 100,000 than the receipts during the first two weeks of May.

INDIANS USE PUREBREDS

More than 191,000 head of livestock owned by Navajo Indians in New Mexico henceforth will be bred only to purebred sires. The female stock includes 5,000 cattle, 8,000 horses, 150,000 sheep, and 30,000 goats, besides smaller numbers of swine and poultry.



OUR SERVICE

is the kind you would want
if you could know batteries
inside and out as we do . . .

"WE will make your battery last longer—no matter what its brand. Say you bring us your battery. You're sure it's 'dead.' You are willing to buy a new one. But no, there is no sale. For we open your battery up, show you where a slight repair will make it as frisky as a spring lamb, and give you a guarantee of 8 months more battery life."

"We've saved you money and made an honest profit. And when you really need a new battery we'll be glad to sell you the USL—the one with Machine-Pasted Plates."

"The reason we USL men prosper is that, once people try our honestly built battery or our Golden Rule Service, they know we're the right people to trade with."

U. S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Likely there's one of our fifteen hundred service stations in your town. If there isn't, for the address of the nearest, just drop a post card to the nearest of the following distributors:

United Electric Service Co., Detroit, Mich.
U. S. Light & Heat Corp'n, Chicago, Ill.



The USL
Farm Lighting
Storage Battery

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS PER WORD, PER ISSUE.

20 words or less, \$1 per issue, cash with order, or 7c per word when charged. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FARMS & LANDS

232 ACRE FARM WITH HORSES, 25 COWS. Tools, Crops, big steady income, near town, close creamery; broad machine-worked fields, 40-cow, spring-watered pasture; 2-story, 10-room house, spring water, maple shade, big stock barn, silo, water supply, poultry house; owner unable occupy throws in horses, cows, 3 yearlings, 2 2-year olds, machinery, tools, an apart growing crops; less than \$50 an acre for everything, easy terms. Details of this and another at \$2,900 page 2. 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. CASHUS BAILEY, Harrison, Mich.

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

WANTED—FARM NEAR SOME GOOD town, must have running water, good buildings. V. A. BARGAIN, R 1, Box 23, Clarion, 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, 3 miles from Lansing, Mich. S. HEMPEY, 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. Oscoda and adjoining counties have everything to offer. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF LAND, PRICE \$2,000. For description write CONRAD STRIETER, Crosswell, Mich., Sanilac County.

FOR SALE—102 ACRE FARM, PARTLY IMPROVED. For description and price write to S. A. DOUGLAS, Twinning, 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. 25c each. Cash with order. Special price to County Agents in carlots. A. M. TODD COMPANY, Menasha, Mich.

FOR RENT—MODERN 160 ACRE DAIRY farm, 2 miles from Lansing. Equipped with two silos, 40 head dairy barn and milk house. Rent one year with privilege. H. T. LORENZ, East Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—HERCULES STUMP PULLER and grub plow complete. Clears three acres at one setting. 200 ft. One inch cable. First class condition. \$150. New Sharples Cream Separator, or, hand or power, large capacity. \$100. E. J. "N" SON & SONS, Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY IF YOU NEED a team engine or separator. I have a dandy Stevens' 12 h. p. steam engine traction. Set your own time to pay, and I have a dandy little Sterling 20 inch cylinder new separator and a drive belt that is just the thing for a small company or where jobs are small. Now is the time to make money threshing by and on your own terms. Write me. LEVERN FRYAN, East Jordan, Mich., R 6.

IF YOUR ADDRESS LABEL ON THIS COPY BEARS THE BLUE PENCIL X

It is a sign your subscription has expired according to our records, and we will greatly appreciate a prompt remittance in the enclosed envelope.

IF YOU HAVE RENEWED and the date has not been changed, please advise us when and how you remitted. Or if you are receiving two copies each week, send us both labels, so we can correct our error.

WE ARE ANXIOUS to have you receive all copies promptly and correctly addressed, so tell us when any error occurs.

MAILING DEPARTMENT
The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Sudan Grass Grows Well in U. S.

TEN years after its introduction to the U. S. from Khartum, Africa, Sudan grass was being successfully grown in nearly all parts of the United States. It does not serve well either as a "money crop" or a soil improver, hence it may never find a permanent place in regular crop rotations. It has, nevertheless, a very important place in the farmer's second line of defense as a catch crop which can be planted to give satisfactory returns when conditions have brought failure to other hay crops. This is the verdict pronounced by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmer's Bulletin 1126 recently issued.

Sudan grass is replacing millet as the premier catch crop in many localities because of its ability to produce a fair yield and a high quality of hay under conditions of low rainfall; its rather short growing season; and its ability to thrive on a wide range of soil types. Large yields of Sudan grass are obtained only on good soils, but the grass fails completely only on cold, poorly drained land.

Sudan grass produces heavily. In California under irrigation it has made yields of 9.8 tons of field cured hay an acre, when alfalfa produced but 8.3 tons under like conditions; it ordinarily yields about the same as alfalfa under irrigation in the Southwest, but Sudan grass gives its full crop in three cuttings against the four or five required for alfalfa. It is the only grass yet found which in this part of the United States ranks as equal of alfalfa in point of yield and quality of the hay. Its record in this respect has led to its use in "patching" old alfalfa fields when the stand of alfalfa has been destroyed. In the Southern Great Plains where there is a low rainfall, Sudan grass grown without irrigation will yield from one to three tons of hay to the acre.

There are certain parts of the United States where the Department of Agriculture considers it unwise to depend on Sudan grass for hay. This is true of the strip of territory 200 miles along the northern boundary; the regions of high altitudes in the

Western States; and also most of Florida and a narrow strip of land along the Gulf Coast. Low temperatures prevent success with the grass in the first two regions named, and disease is the limiting factor along the Gulf Coast. In a majority of the Central and Southern States, however, climatic and soil conditions are favorable to Sudan grass.

Although Sudan grass is best adapted by nature to use as a hay crop, it is also used with great success as a soiling and pasture crop for summer pastures. Its use as a silage material is limited by the fact that it is easily made into hay and fed as such with very little waste, and also because corn and sorghum both out-yield it and are generally available throughout the region where Sudan grass is grown.

In the semi-arid districts the highest yields are obtained when the grass is sown in rows so as to allow of cultivation. The advantage in yield of the row over the drilled seedings is so small, however, that most farmers prefer to avoid the necessity of cultivation by drilling or broadcasting the seed. A common grain drill handles well-cleansed Sudan grass seed without trouble and the hay from drilled seedings is finer stemmed and matures more evenly than row plantings.

The feeding value of Sudan grass is equal to timothy hay. In localities where soy beans or cowpeas do well these legumes may be grown in mixtures with the Sudan grass. Such a mixture produces a hay of higher feeding value than the grass alone, because of the high protein content of the legumes.

Sudan grass hybridizes freely with the sorghums. It is necessary therefore, if pure seed is produced, to have the Sudan grass field at some distance from any sorghum, otherwise, it will result in a mongrel crop the following year.

The Department of Agriculture's new bulletin goes very thoroughly into the details of cropping, planting, harvesting—both for hay and for seed—as well as the best methods of feeding the hay to live stock.

Horse Dealers are Behind on Orders

INCREASED production of good horses is the great need at present. Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, New York, one of the largest firms dealing in horses in the East, state that they sold more draft horses for city use in the first six months of 1920 than in any other similar period for many years, and could have disposed of many more had the supply been available. A. M. Ernst, general manager of the company, when interviewed on Friday, July 16th, said of the situation in the east:

"We have enjoyed an unusually good trade this year. City users of transportation are swinging back to big draft horses as the cheapest, most reliable and most efficient motive power for all heavy transportation within the working radius of a horse, despite the increase in the cost of feed, which has been formidable during the last year.

"City users are also coming to realize that for all hauls, no matter what distance, where frequent stops are involved, as in delivering groceries, ice, milk or other supplies furnished to customers on regular routes, horses are the only practical economical hauling power. The trade is gaining. Our great problem today is to supply that trade. Good horses are becoming increasingly scarce and prices have been higher this season than we have ever known. Heavy draft teams have been bringing from eight to twelve hundred dollars per pair, but if they go much higher, the balance of favor will be liable to swing over to motor trucks. There is a good profit to farmers in raising draft geldings to bring \$325 to \$400 on the farm, yet we cannot get enough of that.

"The market is here and will continue as long as the supply is anywhere near adequate. I know that about ten central west states.—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, North and South

Dakota and Nebraska,—produce ninety per cent of all the good draft horses that eventually find their way into city use, but our buyers in the Mississippi Valley report that farmers haven't bred their mares during the last four years and but few are in a position to sell any heavy draft animals.

"In the past, good farms had young stock coming on, and could and did sell their mature mares and geldings hardened and suitable for city use. Today, on account of the fact that no young horses are coming on to take the place of these older ones, they cannot spare the horses seven and eight years old. It is a great handicap to our trade.

Advices Buying Range Horses

"The practical thing to do to meet the immediate situation, is to follow the suggestion of Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, who advises all central west farmers to buy good grade western horses three or four years old this fall and sell the older farm stock. These western horses, raised in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and western states, carry three or four crosses of draft blood, and mature in the range states between fourteen and fifteen hundred pounds. However, if shipped to corn belt farms and worked there during their fourth and fifth years, with liberal feed, they mature at sixteen to seventeen hundred pounds. The corn belt farms will benefit doubly because they will be able to sell their old horses before any material depreciation sets in, and they will also gain in the increase in value of the young western horses purchased as 3 or 4 year olds and grown out to increased size and usefulness."

STORING BARNYARD MANURE

The principal source of loss in plant food from manure are through leaching, fermentation and scatter-

ing, and if manure is to be stored, all practical precautions should be taken to keep down loss from any of these agencies. An important point to consider in storing manure is the cost of handling. Handling manure increases the expense and at the same time lowers the value of the manure since the forking over of compacted manure exposes it to the air and gives the material a better chance to ferment and decay. For these reasons it is best to leave manure undisturbed where produced, so far as possible, until it can be hauled to the field, says F. L. Duley of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

Where animals are confined in stalls or covered feeding yards the manure may be allowed to accumulate for several months and be hauled out only once or twice a year, with a comparatively small loss of plant food. If plenty of bedding is used it will absorb the liquid manure and the trampling of the animals will keep this compact and moist so as to prevent much of the aerobic fermentation and consequent loss of nitrogen. If manure is left in the stall or feed yard where it will be kept moist and thoroughly tramped, so as to exclude the air, there is no better method of storing. Since there is no leaching under these conditions there will be practically no loss of phosphorus or potash. The covered feed yard is extensively used in some parts of the country.

This method of handling manure is advisable mainly where well-bedded stalls are provided for horses, and in cattle sheds or mule barns where the animals run loose and the trampling is very thorough.

DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS AND INTERNATIONAL BELGIAN HORSE SHOW

Premium lists for both the Dairy Cattle Congress and International Belgian Horse Show to be held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 27-October 3, are off the press and are being sent out to breeders in all states of the Union and Canada.

The 1920 Belgian Horse show is the second annual event of its kind. The premium list this year is substantially larger than that offered at the first show held last year. Because of the success of the first show the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses has voted to increase the offer \$1,500 in cash premiums. The total cash premiums offered this year is \$6,500.

The premium list has been prepared by a committee after special study of conditions and is intended "to develop the Belgian horse industry in the best possible way; to encourage the small breeder to show; to make the show of the greatest educational value to the breeders and the general public.

The show committee for the International Belgian Horse Show is composed of the following successful breeders: Dr. T. U. McManus, Waterloo; Chas. Irvine, Ankeny, Iowa; and J. W. Van Nice, Garrison, Iowa. Judges for Belgians will be Prof. Donald J. Kays, Columbus, Ohio; Charles Brown, Marcus, Iowa; and George Rupp, Lampman, Sask., Canada.

Especially attractive are the premiums offered by the Dairy Cattle Congress management and various breed associations for classes and individual animals of the five dairy breeds—Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss. The total premium lists are substantially larger than last year due to the addition of some special premiums and increases made by the breed associations. One department is devoted to state association Holstein herds such as was shown by Minnesota at the 1919 show.

With increased premium lists for both shows the management anticipates a greater showing of both dairy cattle and Belgian horses than last year and indications point to the greatest success in the history of the Dairy Cattle Congress which has become nationally recognized as an important factor in the dairy industrial world.

Veterinary Department

SWELLING ON WITHERS

I have a 5 year old gray mare that weighs about 1,100 pounds that while out in pasture hurt herself. The next morning she appeared stiff and we were unable to locate lameness. Finally a swelling came on top of the withers. It was about the size of a walnut and soft. We operated on it and found it full of puss. What would you advise?—R. M. C., Midland County.

Your horse has Fistula of the Withers, caused in my opinion by a bruise while rolling in the pasture. Until recent years this has always been one of the most dreaded diseases affecting the horse; now, if taken in the early stage, the vaccine treatment, together with proper drainage is very satisfactory in majority of cases. This consisted of the subcutaneous injection of mixed infection vaccine every three to five days.

In the chronic form surgical treatment is the most reliable resort and if properly done usually brings desirable results. These are cases in which a graduate veterinarian should be employed.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

LUMP ON HORSE'S HEAD

I have a horse that has a lump on top of its head, just back of the ear. It is about half as large as a hen's egg. It has been there about two months. What will take it away? I thought it might be a poll evil coming on. The lump is quite hard.—R. G., Newaygo County.

This has no doubt resulted from a bruise and will in all probability terminate in either an abscess or a Poll Evil. Shave the entire enlargement, and after washing thoroughly with a good antiseptic solution, apply a blister consisting of one part red iod. mercury to ten parts of lard. This will soften the enlargement in from three to five days when it should be lanced and probed by a competent veterinarian to find out and remove the cause.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

CURING COLLAR BOILS

Having seen the request of W. H. S., Newaygo county in M. B. F. regarding the removing of collar boils by surgical operation I wish to say that no operation is necessary and he can work his horse every day if he will apply the following mixture: One-half pint of fish oil, 1 gill

of turpentine and 2 tablespoonsful of powdered blue vitriol. Shake and apply twice a day. Keep the collar clean.—A Subscriber.

COW GIVES LESS MILK

We had a cow that blew up two weeks after she had a calf but is better now. Last year she gave 14 quarts of milk and now she gives only 2 quarts. Let me know what to do as soon as you can.—P., Bitely, Mich.

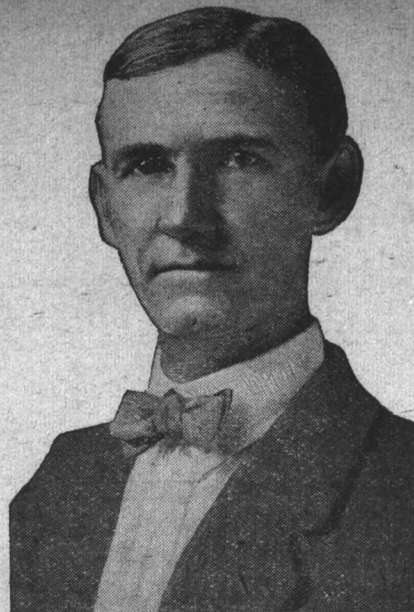
Your cow has indigestion. Give her a good cathartic consisting of epsom salts lbs. two; powdered gentian and ginger equal parts one oz. capsicum one dram; dissolve in two quarts of hot water, let cool and give slowly at one dose. After this works off give the following tonic. Powdered Nux Vomica, oz. two; powdered gentian, ounces five and add Sodium Bicarg to make one lb. Give one tablespoonful three times a day.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

CURING WARTS ON COW'S TEATS

If F. J. S. of Berrien County will apply good castor oil to warts on his cow's teats, the warts will soon disappear. Apply once a week or more, after milking. Castor oil is very good for cow's teats that are nursing calves. The writer had a heifer that was troubled with warts around her eyes and jaw and a few applications entirely removed them with no bad results.—D. H. M., Shiawassee Co.

VALUE OF EXHIBITS AT WEST MICH. FAIR WILL EXCEED \$3,000,000

The total value of the exhibits at the West Michigan State Fair, September 20-24 will exceed \$3,000,000 making the Grand Rapids exposition one of the largest in the central states. The automobiles, tractors, farm machinery, implements, electrical devices shown will exceed \$2,000,000 while the agricultural, horticultural and forestry displays together with the thoroughbred livestock will be worth well over \$1,000,000. The displays in all departments will be greater than ever before. Many new educational features have been added this year including boys and girls livestock judging contests, egg laying contests, tractor contests



HON. L. WHITNEY WATKINS
Manchester, Mich.

ONE OF Michigan's best-known farmers and live stock men and prominent in public affairs. Born and trained in agriculture on the huge farm he now owns and operates at Manchester and upon which his father lived for 85 years.

L. Whitney Watkins started his education in the district school. Graduated from Michigan Agricultural College in 1893 and went straight back to the farm. Appointed to the State Board of Agriculture in 1899. Chosen by Governor Warner as Michigan's representative Farmers' National Congress, 1906. Served two terms as senator from the tenth Michigan district. Was twice president State Association of Farmers' Clubs and twice president Michigan Live Stock Breeders and Feeders Association.

Was Progressive candidate for Governor upon the Theodore Roosevelt-Hiram Johnson ticket in 1912.

Was selected by the U. S. Department of Animal Industry and the Michigan Live Stock Sanitary Commission to appraise the live stock condemned and slaughtered during the Foot and Mouth epidemic in Michigan during 1914.

Was elected in 1918 to his second term upon the State Board of Agriculture and upon which he now serves.

Mr. Watkins is a very enthusiastic member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and one of its staunchest advocates. He is a member of the board of control of the Michigan Co-Operative Elevator Exchange, a department of the Farm Bureau, is a Director of the Manchester Co-Operative Live Stock Shippers Association and was the first president of the Jackson County Farm Bureau. He has served upon the executive boards of both the West Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids and the Michigan State Fair at Detroit. He is now president of the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n.

L. D. WATKINS
L. WHITNEY WATKINS
Bank References:
The Peoples Bank, Manchester, Michigan
Peoples National Bank, Jackson, Michigan
BELL PHONE 76 F-11

WATKINS FARMS

Fancy Apples
Live Stock :: Pedigreed Grains

Detroit Packing Company,
Detroit, Michigan.

POST OFFICE
MANCHESTER, MICH. May 29, 1920.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to yours of the 27th inst., I hereby hand you my subscription for a block of stock and agree to accept a position on your Board of Directors, acting in the capacity of Special Live Stock Advisor, and hereinafter state my views for so doing.

First, I know as every live stock producer knows that at present we have entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory marketing facilities in Michigan. Our Cattle, hogs and sheep are forced to market outside our state at greatly increased freight and shrinkage cost, which are paid for by the live stock producer and the consumer of meats.

Second, I believe Detroit an especially well adapted center for the development of a large packing enterprise which will foster and encourage Michigan agriculture along the lines of live stock husbandry.

Third, I believe the Detroit Packing Company if properly conducted will be a financial success and conducive to the best interest of our people.

Fourth, The Detroit Packing Company, which is in no sense a cooperative institution will give preferential and special attention to the farmers' business, because its officers realize that the farmers are now for the first time interested in carrying their business of marketing to the direct sale of finished products to the consumer, and invite and encourage their participation in the affairs of the Detroit Packing Company, through the purchase of stock and the direct marketing of their live stock in their own state and through their own business concern.

Trusting that this will state my position clearly in the matter, I am

Very truly yours,

L. Whitney Watkins

LWW:D

If Interested, Call In Person or Write

The Detroit Packing Company

Edward F. Dold
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Hon. L. Whitney Watkins
Special Live Stock Advisor

Frank L. Garrison
Vice-President

Joseph Gardulski
Sec'y-Treas.

Plant and Yards:
Springwells Ave. and Michigan Central R. R.

DETROIT



Prize cattle, blue ribbon winning horses, sheep and other stock and whopping big pumpkins draw plenty of interest at the Michigan State Fair but not any of these attracted more attention than this young man and young lady for they were among the blue ribbon winners of the baby show. The picture above introduces John Lawrence Connolly and Virginia Kennedy. John takes the winning of first prize in his class of young men as something serious. He was declared by the doctor judges to be a 99 per cent perfect baby. Virginia is a 99 per cent perfect young lady also.

The baby show always is one of the big features of the fair and, according to G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager, entries made thus far this year are such that this year's show will prove no exception. The fair opens Sept. 3 and closes Sept. 12. During that time hundreds of babies will be presented by dotting parents to the physician judges.

Besides the possibility of having their babies declared to be the very best in Michigan, mothers have the opportunity of obtaining a complete physical examination of their children by entering them in the baby show. Physicians who will do the judging this year will present each mother with a chart showing in the most minute detail the exact physical condition of her offspring.



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 15, 25 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. 10, Duroc-Jersey. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.
Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hill, 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. Brewster & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY of your DAIRY HERD

by using a REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE
We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.

Also grade and purebred cows and heifers

MICHIGAN
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION

Old State Building Lansing, Mich.

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

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

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

His price is only \$150.00.
From a fully accredited Herd.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Address all correspondence to

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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

11 cows 3-9 yrs. 5 heifers three of which are yearlings, most cows fresh. 4 head in 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

JOHN F. VOLZ, JR., Bay Port, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN'S

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Peter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for price and further information.
Musolff 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 Lund Kornelke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" 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.

SOLD AGAIN

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

BAOKE KRAT ORMSBY

Bull born March 6, 1919, a double grandson of Risinghurst Johanna Ormsby Hope 121985 (2 A. R. O. daughters) who is from a 30 lb. Sr. 4-yr.-old with 1164 lbs. in 365 days. He traces three times to Johanna Concordia Champion (30 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) His dam is from an 18.93 lb. 2-yr.-old. A fine individual, 8-4 white, nicely marked, ready for service and a bargain at \$200. Dam and Grand dam go on test as soon as they freshen this fall. Write for pedigree.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS
Hill Crest Farms, 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 35 lb. senior sire, KING KORNIDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

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

Several 36 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. Nahl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by \$9.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—182652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-better-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it. Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE

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

STUART SPRAGUE

Vermontville, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alben 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.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 20 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire boys, full born, ready for service and gifts. Bookings orders for spring pigs. Belgian and Fanchon Stallions and mares: Imported and American bred.

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
El Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S. Mich

FOR SALE

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

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

Herd free from disease.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Reg. stock only

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

Good milkers, some fresh. Also some heifers. All are sired and bred by registered bull.
W. J. LITTLE, Houghton Lake, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554

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

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.
Roy E. Fickles, Chesaning, Mich.

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

SHORTHORN

We Wish to Announce

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

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

PALMER BROTHERS

Established in 1898 Berling, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD
grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwellton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

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

FAIRVIEW FARM

F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, well fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

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

Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Mtio, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT
FOR SALE
Wm. J. SELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mass., Mich.

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mo. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculosis 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. Cram, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, Meriden, Michigan.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Dams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Wair, 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.
GEO. B. DOSTER, Boster, Mich.

HEREFORDS

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 195627 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. MCCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624181 HEAD OF HERD 20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

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!

HEREFORDS

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

Also bulls not related.

ALLEN BROTHERS

PAW PAW.

MICH.

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 719941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 886905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

JERSEYS

Senior Herd Sire Junior Herd Sire
Noble Sensational Lad You'll Do's Duchess
118536 Oxford 158393

PURE BRED JERSEYS

of capacity, type and beauty.
Let us know your wants.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich.
Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R. 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R. 5, Vassar, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

REG. BROWN SWISS BULL FOR SALE, 16 mos. old and fit to head any pure bred herd; bred from State Fair winners on both sides. T. R. tested. I am also in the market for a small herd of Reg. females.
T. H. LOVE, R. 3, Howell, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Got a grand champion while the getting is good. Bookings orders now. Bred girls are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Disher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

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

WONDERLAND HERD

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

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA. All sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324781, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humbergers.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDING. Bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726-672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growthy. Prices reasonable.

L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS. One fall boar, spring pigs both sex, and tried sows while they last.

HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

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

JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

FAREWELL LAKE FARM

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

W. B. RAMSDALE, Hanover, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

In introducing our herd we offer choice pigs by W's Sailor Bob and out of dams by Buster Boy, Long Superba, Smooth Wonder 3rd, and Orange DesMoines. Priced to sell.

W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

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

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to P's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.

CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. FOR SALE. SPRING PIGS OF both sex. Sired by Wiley's King Bob the Big Smooth kind.

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

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

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.

DEWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

DUROCS

DUROCS WITH QUALITY Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich

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

C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS bred to Walt's King 32948 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

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

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY swine. Sows bred to Model Cherry King 10th for Aug. and Sept. farrow. Write me your wants.

VERN N. TOWNS, R. 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROC BOAR PIGS A FEW GOOD ONES left. Let me send you one on approval.

E. E. CALKINS, R. 3, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Farmington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.

H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

AM SELLING DUROCS

August 4th.

Get on mailing list for catalog.

W. C. Taylor, Milan Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Spring pigs for sale.

J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

A few spring pigs left at \$25

BLANK & POTTER

Pottsville, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.

JOHN CRONENWETZ, Carleton, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.

C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

DUROC Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1,000 lb. herd boar.

JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

DUROC GILTS BRED FOR AUGUST FAR- row. Spring pigs either sex.

JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT- ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write.

MCAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.

PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

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

ARZA A. WEAVER, Chesaning, Mich.

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

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or tris from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow.

E. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

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

RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE, either sex. Boars ready for service. Prices right.

LYLE V. JONES, Flint, Mich., R. F. D. No. 5

HAMPSHIRE

BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Also 1 Bred Sow

W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.

JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4

HAMPSHIRE

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

GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

O. I. C.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE Choice sow pigs of March farrow. Bloodlines of the Grand Champions Prince Big Bone and C. C. Schoolmaster. Write your wants to.

CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O I C GILTS

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

F C BURGESS

Mason, Mich., R. 3

O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.

CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Menroe, Mich.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

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

DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.

A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R. 3.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y. 18 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS that have size and type write or call on.

ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.

C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Shepherds of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines.

PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich., R. 3

BETTER BREEDING STOCK Put your faith in For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit.

KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Prop. Coldwater, Mich.

See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.

CYCLE HATCHERY COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg.

Elmira, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Early hatched, free range cockerels from standard-bred heavy winter layers. Liberal discount on orders booked now for fall delivery.

VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 6

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

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EARLY hatched Cockerels. Farm range from excellent laying stock.

J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Young and old stock for sale.

LEO GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., R. 4.

WYANDOTTE

Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes. Bargains in surplus yearling stock to make room for growing birds. Clarence Browning, R. 2, Portland.

LANGSHAN

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

DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$18 per 100, \$9 per 50, \$4.75 per 25, prepaid and hatch July 27th. Catalog free. Last INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

COLLIE PUPPY SALE

For ten days only I will sell thoroughbred Collie puppies for \$15, either males or spayed females; natural heel drivers, bred from trained stock. Send check in first letter; all puppies guaranteed. Order today or you will be too late.

Dr. EWALT'S COLLIE FARMS, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

THE AUSTIN STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF THE World's Greatest Strain of Registered Duroc Hogs. Clyde R. Austin, Proprietor. Bloomingdale, Mich.

Offers for sale 6 choice 3 months old boar pigs, picked from 3 litters of 11 and 12; two sired by 900 lb. Ypsland O. C. King by C. O. C. King by O. Orion Cherry King bred by Ira Jackson. He has 1 C Cherry Chief Dam Ple's Dam 400 lb. yearling by Superba boar, \$40.00 each. 4 sired by 700 lb. Mumford boar by Principal 6th, by Principal 4th. This Mumford boar is a half-brother to Brookwater Demonstrator the Grand Champion boar at Detroit State Fair. Her dam Cherry Jewel King by Brookwater Cherry King, 2 have 400 lb. yearling Mumford dam and 2 by 400 lb. Superba D.M. \$30 each. Pedigree furnished. They will all make Herd Headers. First check gets first choice. Satisfaction or money back. We have purchased a son of Scissors, the National Grand Champion boar of the World.

JERSEY CATTLE AT AUCTION

Thursday, Aug. 19, 1920, at Swartz Creek, Mich.,

(on Grand Trunk Ry.) 95 miles west of Port Huron

The entire herd of Sophie's Tormentor Jerseys, owned by Bloss Bros., rich in the blood of Champion Butter Cows. Several daughters of the herd sire Champion Dorono's Son 7th, whose brother sold for \$7,500 and sired 20 R. of M. cows. Others of Hood Farm Patis 9th, Interested Prince, Fox Hall's Jubilee and Rioters Jersey Lad breeding.

Write for catalog.

COL. D. L. PERRY, Auct.

Columbus, Ohio.

J. V. COTTA, Sale Mgr.

Crawfordsville, Indiana.

This Imlay City breeder says

"I find that the Michigan Business Farmer is the paper to do the advertising in as my ads. were answered from all over the state."

WILL CHRISCENSKE, Imlay City, Mich.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

Young sow due to farrow in September. Spring boar ready for shipment. Choice individuals of BIG TYPE breeding. I ship O. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name.

J. CARL JEWETT,

R. 5, Mason, Michigan

Michigan State Fair

- All Profits
Go Back Into
Permanent
Improvements
and Premiums

Sept. 3-12th
Detroit