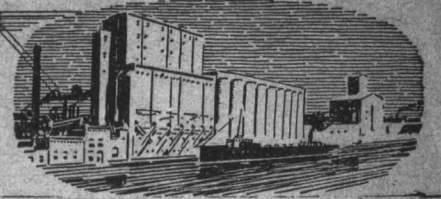


# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



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## Model Farm and Modern Farming at State Fair

*Henry Ford to Build Farm Buildings and Carry on Farming Operations During Michigan Exposition*

OUT WOODWARD avenue, Detroit, just north of the Michigan State Fair ground is a vacant field. In one part of the field corn is growing. The rest is barren of crops. There are no buildings,—no house, no barn, none of the customary outbuildings you associate with a farm. There is no sign of life. A few months ago you might have seen the owner of the field going through the corn with a cultivator. Except for the steady stream of automobile traffic which flows by north and south by the field it is as isolated as though it were set down in the dense woods of northern Michigan.

But if you should chance by that field, three weeks hence when the State Fair is in progress you would see a wonderful transformation. As if transplanted there by the hand of Alladin you will see a substantial modern farm house, set an appropriate distance from the highway. Conveniently to the rear you will observe a barn, well set up and attractive in appearance. Scattered here and there you will also note other buildings such as a garage for tractor and automobile, milk house, flour mill, electric light plant, saw mill, etc. Should you make your visit during the noon hour you will probably observe little signs of life about these modern surroundings, as the farm hands will undoubtedly be gathered about the dining room table which is the proper place for hungry farm hands to gather between the hours of twelve and one. You may observe standing in various positions a large number of tractors, some belted, some hitched to wagons, and others unattached as tho waiting for the hand of man to give them a job to do. If your curiosity has been excited and you hang around a spell until the hour of one has struck you will be able to see Henry Ford's model farm in action.

### Feature of State Fair

It was upon the suggestion of Mr. Geo. Dickinson, manager of the Fair, that Mr. Ford decided to add this novel feature to the round of events at the Fair. The actual purpose of the model farm and the modern farming operations that will be carried on during the week of the fair is to show the large number of uses to which a tractor can be put. Mr. Ford calls the tractor a "mobile power unit;" in other words

a unit which can be moved from place to place about the farm and made to do almost any kind of mechanical work performed by man or horse. Twenty to thirty tractors will be employed simultaneously for this work.

The numerous activities which will be carried on upon this model farm during the fair will include the routine work of both farm and household so there will be something to interest the ladies as well as the men. Shocks of wheat will be placed in the field as if just stacked from the binder. These will be threshed and sacked and transported by a tractor to a tractor-driven flour mill a few rods away where it will be ground into flour. This flour will be turned over to a model bakery near by where it will be made into bread, the mechanical mixing machines also receiving their power from a tractor. In order to find out whether "tractor-made" bread is as good as any other kind, it has been decided to install a power churn which will turn out tractor-churned butter to spread upon the bread. While the ladies are satisfying their curiosity and their appetite from this tractor combination the men will turn their attention elsewhere for a few moments.

Farmer Ford suddenly discovers that his corn needs cultivating. So he sends Tractor Ed. to the corn-field with a tractor, and there if you desire you may witness the seemingly impossible task of cultivating corn with a tractor. After the corn has been cultivated and a few hours elapses to permit it to complete its growth and ripen it will be cut by

a corn binder pulled by a tractor and hauled to the barn. Some of it will not be fit for husking so it will have to go into the silo, and, of course, the silage cutter will receive its power from a tractor. Ripe corn will be taken to the grinding mill where a tractor will convert it into meal.

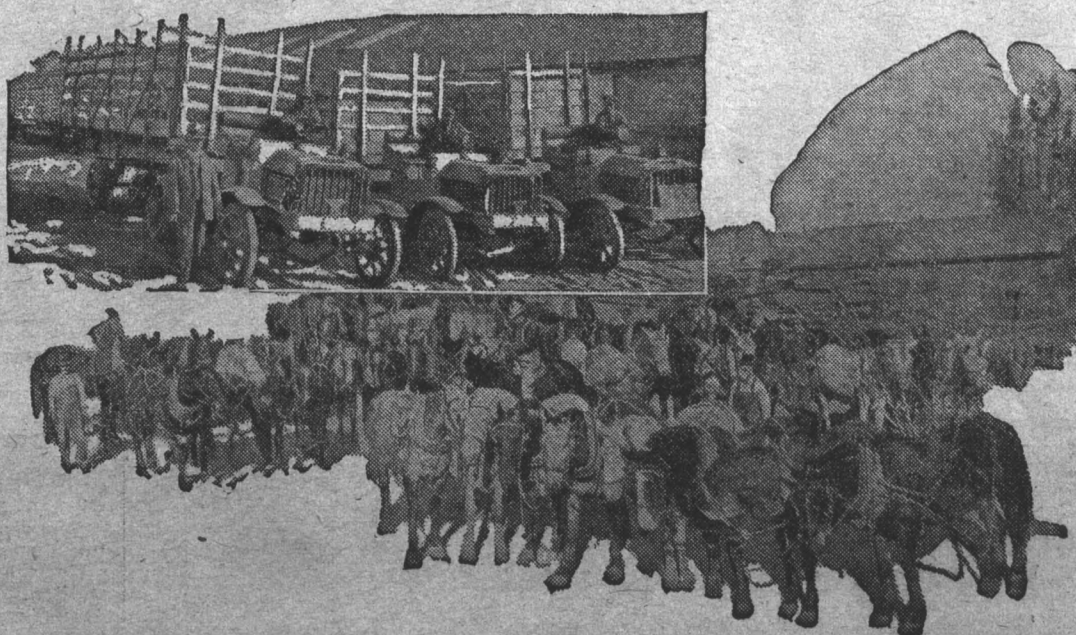
During these manifold operations something may happen to halt operations for a little while. It usually does on every well-regulated farm. Possibly one of the hired men may get mad because he has been put on tractor No. 2 instead of No. 13 and kick a hole through the pig pen. Or perchance a stray cyclone may stop long enough to rip a few boards off the barn. But, pshaw, why worry over such trifles as these. The model farm is prepared for all such emergencies and all hands are called off the job of threshing, milling, siloing, cultivating, churning and eating bread and butter, etc., to help manipulate the portable sawmill where in less time that it takes to tell it the tractor-driven machinery turns out the necessary lumber for repairing the damage caused by the indignant hired man and the refractory elements.

In the meantime the ladies will no doubt have explored the model house. They will have exclaimed with squalors of delight over the running water, the electric washing machine, the electric iron, the electric fan, the electric waffle iron, and a dozen or so other electrical appliances intended to make the farm house work easier and more efficient. And if you stay long enough you may see the

model house brilliantly lighted from cellar to garret with that greatest of all boons to the country dweller, the electric light. Upon investigation you will find that the electricity for all of these lighting, heating and power purposes was generated by a dynamo belted to a tractor.

These are a few of the scores of the demonstrations that will be conducted showing the practical ways in which the tractor can be used upon the farm. The tractor is only in its infancy and farmers have much to learn about its usefulness. It will be worth the while of every rural visitor to the State Fair to visit this exhibition and see how Henry Ford does his farming.

## Three Motor Tractors Replace 120-Horse Equipment



Scene on a Western farm showing the trucks used to transport the apples from a 4,000-acre orchard. This scene may be duplicated in many of the large fruit farms of Michigan.



# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS TO GET REFUND

Through a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in session at Washington, every shipper of live stock to the Chicago market for more than three years past is entitled to a refund of 25 cents per car on every car shipped. The decision knocked out the charge of 25 cents

for loading and unloading which the shippers were forced to pay when the railroads refused to absorb the additional charge placed by the stock yard company.

For more than fifty years carriers delivery stock at Chicago loaded and unloaded without charge to shipper. But on May 21, 1917, the stock yard company increased the charges for

unloading and loading to 50 and 75 cents per car respectively, being an increase of 25 cents per car. Carriers transporting live stock to and from Chicago had borne or absorbed the former charges but refused to bear or absorb the increase with the result that the stock yard company collected and retained such additional charges from the shippers.

The knocking out of the charges means a large saving for the live stock owners who ship to the Chicago market. The order instructing the return of the money means that around \$200,000 will be turned back to the men who shipped stock to the Chicago market since May 21, 1917. Approximately 800,000 cars have been received at the market during the time in question and it is estimated that 25,000 shippers will share in the money to be divided. Men who purchased stock at the market for shipment to other points are also entitled to a refund because they paid the extra charge. Thus feeders who purchased thin stock at the market are entitled to a refund of 25 cents per car.

## CREATING NEW MARKETS

### *The Dairyman's Problem*

**T**HE successful business takes advantage of every market presented for its products. Utilizing the formerly wasted by-products of manufacturing processes has invariably benefited both the producer and the consumer.

Three fundamental principles of business practice which have stood the test of long experience are—

Eliminate waste by utilizing the entire product.

Always seek new outlets for the product.

Create for every by-product a legitimate market.

Now how can these business principles be applied to dairying?

Government reports show that about 41 per cent. of the total production of milk in this country—or about thirty-four and one-half billion pounds—is devoted to butter-making. Of this amount only about four per cent., or three and one-third billion pounds, actually becomes butter. The balance—about thirty-one and one-third billion pounds—goes back to the dairyman as skimmed milk for which some other use must be found. There are no statistics to indicate what becomes of all the skimmed milk, but government figures show that only about two per cent. of this valuable food finds its way into the human dietary.

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, in a recent bulletin, says about skimmed milk:

"In the past, much skimmed milk has

been wasted, both by throwing it away and by feeding it to live-stock, when it could have been used to better advantage as human food. This does not mean that no skimmed milk should be fed to calves, hogs and chickens. Such a conclusion would be ridiculous, because our markets are not ready to absorb all of the skimmed milk produced, but human needs should be cared for first, and only the surplus skimmed milk should be fed to live-stock. Such a procedure is logical and is based upon economic grounds."

It is apparent that the dairyman is not putting all of his product to its most profitable use.

And this is due largely to the fact that because lacking a fat content skimmed milk does not appeal to the taste.

It is necessary, therefore, to find for skimmed milk a human use, and so improve the product that it will be best suited for that use.

By the addition of a fat, wholesome and nutritious, skimmed milk can be made very desirable for use in cooking and baking.

This fact is what first suggested HEBE, a product consisting of pure skimmed milk enriched with coconut fat. HEBE is the first real effort to develop a broad commercial outlet for skimmed milk as human food. It sells to a multitude of housewives who would not otherwise use milk for cooking at all, and thus it increases the general consumption of dairy products.

### HEBE BENEFITS ENTIRE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Then the question arises—How will HEBE benefit the dairyman who is not near enough to a HEBE condensery to send his milk there? The answer is that while the HEBE industry is young and HEBE plants few in number, yet every can of HEBE sold is helping to develop this new market, and every bit of advertising put out by The Hebe Company is helping to educate the public to a greater use of dairy products. The ice-cream industry is a parallel case. Although many dairymen are not within shipping distance of an ice-cream factory, yet every milk producer is benefited by the increased demand caused by the use of nearly four billion pounds of milk

yearly by the ice-cream manufacturers.

HEBE is not intended to replace milk for direct feeding purposes. It is offered as an auxiliary to the family milk supply, for use in cooking and baking. It is honestly labeled as to contents and uses, and is advertised extensively.

Thus HEBE becomes an important factor in the solution of the dairyman's problem—"creating new markets." As an ally to the dairying industry it seeks to make for itself a new market, without interfering with other established markets, and in doing so it increases the general use of dairy products to the profit of the entire dairying industry.

You will be interested in reading our booklet, "The Missing Third." Ask us to send you a copy. There is no charge for this. Address 2881 Consumers Bldg., Chicago.

**THE HEBE COMPANY**

CHICAGO

SEATTLE

### DO NOT OVERSPRAY FRUITS

Growers of apples and pears especially are cautioned by the United States Department of Agriculture against excessive applications of spray mixtures for the second brood of the codling moth.

The high market value of fruit products warrants careful attention on the part of growers to the various orchard operations and especially to spraying. The department feels, however, that necessary protection from insects can be secured without danger of leaving spray residue on fruits at harvesting. Careful directions for spraying have been given out by the Bureau of Entomology and the entomologists connected with the agricultural colleges in various states which if followed will protect fruit from insects without leaving an objectionable residue.

Some injury to the fruit-growing industry resulted last year from the seizure by certain health officials of fruit showing considerable spray residue. While it is generally recognized that spraying is an absolutely essential part of fruit growing, the department feels that carelessness in making the summer applications may result in undeserved loss to the growers of fruit through fears of the public caused by the few exceptional instances in which oversprayed fruits may reach the markets.

### FARMERS' FIELD DAY AT RIVERSIDE, SAGINAW

All the country rural organizations are co-operating in making plans for the entertainment of the 6,000 people expected to participate in the farmers' field day festivities Wednesday, August 18, at Riverside park. Addresses by prominent speakers, 200 prizes for the winners of the field sports, a baby show and a mystery box hunt are promised as features of the day. Special awards will be made to the shortest, tallest and heaviest farmers present and also to the family coming the longest distance, the largest family and the oldest county pioneer. A special prize will be given the county club having the largest attendance in proportion to its membership.

It is expected that Congressman Joseph W. Fordney, Milo D. Campbell and J. W. Ketcham will give short addresses.

### PRIZES FOR STALLION OWNERS

The Horse Association of America is going to divide one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in cash prizes among the three stallion owners who report to them the largest number of mares bred to a pure bred stallion this season.

The stallion owner who reports the largest number will receive a cash prize of fifty dollars; the second largest report will win twenty-five dollars and the third largest report will win fifteen dollars.

The reports must be itemized, giving names and addresses of the owners of the mares and the name of the stallion. You can write these affidavits in your own way, so long as you give the facts and make affidavit thereto. Your local bank will attach suitable affidavit on request. Reports must be in by September first, and cover this breeding season only—April first to the date of making report.



# Beet Growers to Renew Efforts for Recognition

*Mgr. Ackerman Says Time is None Too Early to get Ready for Renewal of Struggle With Manufacturers*

THE SUGAR beet issue is not dead, notwithstanding that it has shown little life of late. It has merely been lying dormant, but Mr. C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Growers' Ass'n, says the growers think it is about time to punch it up. The time is approaching when the factories will be around again with the 1921 contract. Perhaps they have already decided among themselves upon the price of beets for 1921. That is their custom. Having succeeded in inducing a large number of farmers into signing the 1920 contracts on the manufacturers' terms, it is reasonable to suppose that they will try the same tactics on the growers' another year.

## What Is to be Done?

Even those most out of sympathy with the present year's controversy admit their desire to see the farmers recognized by the factories and given a voice in the making of the contract. They concede that the present contract is one-sided. They want the farmer to have a larger share of the profits of the beet industry. There is almost entire unanimity among the growers upon that point. They are ready to embrace some plan that will insure better treatment from the manufacturers and a fairer division of the profits. There is slight difference of opinion as to what is the better plan to follow this year.

The Michigan Farm Bureau announced several months ago that it would erect sugar factories. But so far as known, that is as far as the Bureau has gone. The co-operative sugar plant idea appeals to the average farmer. It is being tried out in the west. It is not yet known with what success. The building of sugar factories, however, involves a large sum of money, time, and intelligent management. The farmers could no doubt scrape together the money, but the time is too short in which to build factories for operation next year, and up to the present time the management has not been discovered. So it is the belief of Manager Ackerman, and others, that the farmer-owned sugar plant idea is not feasible at this particular time and that the best way for the growers to secure their just rights is to organize along the lines adopted last spring. It is their belief that if the campaign is made early enough, before the factories get into the fields with their 1921 contracts, the great majority of those who are producing beets this year can be secured as members of the organization.

It is frankly admitted that some who are growing beets this year may be satisfied with their returns from the crop, providing the government does not step in and set the price. That this very thing is likely to happen it now seems certain.

The reasons for this will be discussed later. It must still be borne in mind, however, by those who are growing beets this year that no matter what the profits they may make from their crops, the manufacturers will make a far greater one. If they are satisfied, after taking all the risks incident to the growing of the crops, to give the manufacturers five to seven times as much profit as they receive, they may as well be left out of the reckoning. But there will be many who have a clearer conception of justice than that who will co-operate for a better contract.

The majority of the beets are looking good and a fair crop is in prospect. Whether the yield will represent a normal tonnage cannot yet

be told. We have seen some beet fields that have been abandoned to the weeds and grass. We have seen others where the beets were growing in patches, and still others where the crop will not be worth pulling.

## Is There Money in Sugar?

(Reproduced from ad in "Facts About Sugar.")

### In Sugar Securities

*The First Mortgage Serial Bonds of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company Yielding 7 1/2%*

offer an investment opportunity worth your careful consideration.

These bonds are a direct obligation of a company which produces about one-tenth the beet sugar output of America. They are secured by assets equivalent to \$4,000 for each \$1,000 bond, and by a proven earning capacity which, for the past four years, has averaged more than five and one-half times the maximum interest requirements on this issue.

A choice of maturities is offered from one to ten years.

*We trade actively in Western Beet Sugar Stocks*

**Palmer Bond & Mortgage Co.**

Walker Bank Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah

(Editor's Note: In a later issue we shall have something to say about the surplus and profits of a well-known Michigan sugar company.)

hundred. Bear in mind that this company paid for their beets on the basis of \$13 sugar. A short time after the period had elapsed on which the price to the farmer was figured, the board of directors ordered an ad-

In the two latter cases the land is unsuited to the growing of beets and the farmers who planted the crop will lose money. It is probable that there is a large enough acreage of poor stands of beets to cut tonnage far below normal.

## What the Government May Do

Officials of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., have been indicted for profiteering by the United States government under charges preferred by the Federal Trade Commission. The company is alleged to have arbitrarily increased the price of its sugar from \$13 a hundred pounds to \$22.75 per

vance of \$9.75 per hundred, which represented a clear additional profit on the balance of sugar remaining in the company's possession. Think a little over this. The company's profits per ton of beets on 13 cent sugar would have been large, probably in the neighborhood of \$10 per ton. The extra \$9.75, all profit, increased their profit per ton of beets, at least \$25, or a total approximate profit of \$35 from each ton of beets out of which the sugar was manufacturer that sold at \$22.75. Compare: Farmer received in the neighborhood of \$12. That had to cover both cost of production and profits. The manufacturer, for a portion of the crop, received a clear profit of around \$35 per ton. In other words the manufacturer's profit was three times as great as the farmers gross return from his crop.

Why do we cite this case in far off Utah? Because sufficient evidence exists to warrant our suspecting that identically the same thing happened in Michigan. Of course, the manufacturers in this state claim their entire output was sold at the price on which payment for beets was figured. There is no way for the layman to prove the correctness of this statement. We have to take the manufacturers' word for it. At the same time there are vague rumors about that certain men largely interested in the Michigan sugar companies formed a pool and gobbled up a lot of Michigan sugar at 12 1-2 cents a pound which they later sold at 25 cents, cleaning up several hundred thousand dollars on the deal.

Now if the government suspected that there was profiteering on the part of the western companies, we know of no reason why they should not be as equally suspicious of the Michigan sugar companies. Somebody made enormous profits out of the 1919 sugar crop. It wasn't the farmers. Who was it? Someone will make enormous profits out of the 1920 crop. And again it will not be the farmers. The Attorney General of the United States and the Federal Trade Commission know this as well as you and I, and we cannot believe that they are going to pass right by without looking in. If the government conducts an investigation in this state and it finds that the farmers are under contract to deliver beets at \$10 per ton which will enable the sugar companies to sell their output at 10 cents per pound and make a nice profit on the transaction, does anyone think they are going to permit the companies to sell

(Continued on page 11)

## Utah Farmers to Build Factories

THE BUSINESS Farmer is in receipt of the articles of incorporation and contract of the Pioneer Sugar Company, which has been organized in Salt Lake county on a strictly co-operative basis, ownership of shares being confined to bona fide growers. Our informant is Mr. C. G. Patterson, who spoke at the Michigan beet growers' mass meeting in Saginaw last winter. Mr. Patterson is secretary of the new company.

The initial capitalization is \$50,000, which will be increased as necessary. All but one of the incorporators are farmers owning land and growing beets. Meetings are being held where the proposition is discussed and subscriptions taken for stock. Michigan growers will watch with interest the progress of this company.



By Charles Dudley Conrad  
in The Harvester World

This is the climax of a perfect year,  
The summer days which joy and gladness bring  
All find fruition and fulfillment here  
The yellow grain which rippled gay and blithe,  
In every vagrant wind, whose worth is more  
Than all the minted gold Earth holds in store  
Has given up its treasures to the reaper's scythe.



—Courtesy of Weekly Kansas City Star.

## Utah Farm Bureau Makes 1921 Demands

ACCORDING to "Facts About Sugar," the farmers of Utah who are not participating in the new co-operative venture, are formulating through the state farm bureau, their demands to be presented to the sugar companies in the negotiations over beet contracts for 1921. The main point which the farmers will press will be the introduction into the contracts of a sliding scale provision which will take into account the sugar content of the beets as well as the price of sugar. Idaho farmers obtained this year an alternative contract providing for payment on the basis of sugar content this year, and a similar provision is desired by the growers of Utah. Michigan growers, please take notice.



# How Shall We Fight the Grasshopper Plague?

*Readers of Business Farmer Believe That State Should Take Charge of Eradication Work*

THERE HAS scarcely been a season in recent years that Northern Michigan has not experienced a more or less destructive visitation of grasshoppers. They appear some times as early as the middle of May, if the winter has been mild and the spring forward. They grow rapidly and about the first or middle of June when the green crops are springing up they invest the fields and unless checked usually do much damage. As we have said this happens nearly every year so that in a measure the farmers of the affected sections have become accustomed to the pests and take the losses to crops in a rather philosophical manner. Last year the frequent rains of June and early July and the comparatively cool weather kept them in check. Moreover, greater efforts were put forth this year to destroy them, and as we shall later show from signed statements from farmers the damage has been less than usual.

## Habits of Hoppers

The grasshopper is a member of the locust family mentioned in the Bible which often caused famine in the biblical lands by destroying the entire season's crops. Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa knew the locust long before America was discovered. Concerning their earlier depredations the Americana tells us:

"From time to time bodies of certain species swept from one region to another in swarms many square miles in area and so dense as to darken the sun, feeding on grasses and herbage and consuming not only crops and pasturage as if by fire, but stripping bushes and trees of foliage and even of the bark. In the ancient world such visitations, which frequently extended into central Europe caused extensive local famines, some times resulting in the loss of hundreds of thousands of human beings and vast numbers of grazing animals. Such plagues lasted for two or three years, the hosts breeding numerously at first, but gradually dying out and ceasing to reproduce outside the limits of their permanent breeding grounds."

In the United States, the Americana tells us, "the Rocky Mountain locust has been a scourge of agriculture west of the Mississippi ever since settlements began there. Among the more recent plagues were those of 1856 and 1874, the latter enduring three years and causing widespread ruin throughout the whole region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The federal government appointed a commission of entomologists to investigate the habits of the insect and its reports are exhaustive essays on the subject." As a result of the subsequent efforts to extinguish the pest, "the troublesome grasshoppers now breed in considerable numbers only in Northern Idaho and central British Columbia. Swarms occasionally migrate and do damage, but the extensive plagues of the past will probably not recur."

## Cut-Over Lands to Blame

It is clear that this chronicler has never visited Northern Michigan during the grasshopper season else he would have included that section in his list of hopper-infested sections. There is one very good reason why the hoppers multiply so rapidly and thrive in so great numbers in the fertile sections of Northern Michigan and that is because of their proximity to the plains and the cut-over lands.

## The Truth About the Grasshopper Plague

ABOUT THE first of June the enterprising press correspondents of some of the state dailies who had possibly never seen a grasshopper before sent out stories broadcast that the greatest grasshopper plague in the history of the state had struck Northwestern Michigan, and were hungrily engaged in eating up entire fields of hay, grain and potatoes. Some of the stories of the ruin were so ridiculous that the editor who has himself lived among the grasshoppers doubted their authenticity and said so in an editorial which was published in the June 19th issue of The Business Farmer. Immediately there was a great furore among the story tellers. Some of the newspapers in the Northwestern part of the state which were never before known to turn a hand to help the farmer verbally berated The Business Farmer for its skepticism, saying that the farmers were more interested in saving their crops than they were in sustaining the market value of their farms. They did not explain, however, how exaggerated press reports spread over the entire United States were going to help kill the hoppers. After the editorial was published the editor was in Washington, D. C., six hundred miles away from Michigan and the first subject which a brother farm paper editor from one of the far western states brought up as the "terrible" grasshopper plague in Michigan. It needs no explaining on our part to show what an effect such propaganda would have upon the value of Michigan farms and upon the future of the rural communities of the state. Upon our return from Washington we decided to make a survey of the hopper situation and sent letters to ten farmers in each of ten counties in the section said to be the worst afflicted. The almost unanimous opinion of these farmers was that the hopper plague was not as bad as in previous years, the damage less, and that no fields to their knowledge had been entirely destroyed. It is true that in isolated sections the damage was very great and a few farmers declare that the reports were not exaggerated. It is not the primary purpose of this article to defend our position upon the matter, but to present the true facts and more important than all else to discuss means for the future control of the pest. Of all newspapers published The Business Farmer ought to be and is the most interested in the agriculture of Northwestern Michigan because of its large circulation in that section. It does not believe in telling to the world exaggerated stories of grasshopper plagues because its subscribers living in that section may want to sell their farms some day and who would want to buy a farm in a section so hopper-ridden as the newspapers have claimed Northern Michigan to be? We do believe in discussing the situation frankly among ourselves and instead of waiting another year until the hoppers have begun their work, plan now the means of combatting them.—Editor.

In all sections where there is a large acreage of uncultivated lands the hoppers are much worse than in well cultivated regions. The reason for this is clear when their breeding habits become known. This will be discussed later.

## The 1920 Visitation

The hoppers put in an appearance this year about the first or middle of June. Quite in keeping with long established customs they immediately began their work of destruction. They came out from the cut-over lands in great numbers and migrated straight across the northwestern part of the state. Some localities they almost ignored. In others they settled down and decided to stay a spell. They fed upon the green wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and seemed especially fond of the new grass seedling to which of all the crops they have done the most damage. In rare instances they sampled the potatoes, but there are no indications that any damage to speak of was done to this crop. In some counties the county agent exhorted the farmers to buy poison and spread it over their fields. The demand for poison exceeded the supply. In counties where the poison was used extensively the damage was negligible. In other counties where poison could not be had or where there was no county agent to take the lead the damage was material. But in spite of the report of Crop Statistician Church that the loss will exceed \$1,000,000 the statements received from actual farmers of the infested counties do not bear out that statement. In any case the damage does not appear to have been as great as last year. Our readers will

be interested in the results of the survey we have made of the hopper situation and can judge for themselves whether the facts warranted the "scare" stories which were published.

## Farmers Differ

It appears from the reports received that the damage by hoppers varied greatly in different sections. Some counties report almost no damage; others slight; still others heavy loss. Even adjoining townships in the same counties report different experiences with the hoppers.

## Damage Slight in Grand Traverse

Nine correspondents in Grand Traverse county all agree that the damage in that county is not as great this year as last. S. L. of Acme, says: "We have grasshoppers but as to them destroying entire fields it is not so. They have done very little damage this year. We have been very lucky. Last year we were hit pretty hard with them but this year the damage has been very little. Thanking you for taking so much interest in us northern farmers."

Geo W. A., of the Green Valley Stock Farm, of Bates, writes: "The grasshopper situation has been enlarged a good deal. They have been awful thick but I do not believe there is a field in Grand Traverse county entirely stripped. They have damaged the old meadows and practically all the new seedling is eaten up and they will cause quite heavy loss among the oats. If the county would look after the non-resident land we could handle the grasshoppers all right. They hatch in the old sod and brushland, eat all there is there and then come onto the farms."

E. A. W., of Traverse City, says: "The grasshoppers have done practically no damage to crops in our neighborhood, only they have troubled the gardens to some extent. We cannot see that they are any worse than they were a year ago."

H. B., of Traverse City, writes: "They are not so bad this year as last. Last year we had no oats, beans or seeding. This year we have oats, beans and a fair crop of seeding left and I live in a grasshopper county. I have seen them ten times worse. Ten years ago they ate everything in sight, so don't let them put anything over on you. This is the western part of Grand Traverse county."

## Benzie County

Out of five correspondents in Benzie county only one claims that the situation is as bad as painted. E. W., of Beulah, says: "I have not seen anything in the press too bad about the pest. The situation is getting alarming. Some are using poison which helps but will never rid them until all waste as well as cultivated land is poisoned as early in the spring as the hoppers commence to come. One neighbor is keeping them down with four or five hundred chickens." After giving specific instances of loss this correspondent concludes, "I think the hoppers are as thick this year as last but we have more rain and don't notice it as much."

S. F., of Elberta, gives his views as follows: "The grasshoppers are bad enough but not so bad as claimed. Some of my neighbors have put out poison with indifferent success as to hoppers but very successful in killing horses, cattle and poultry. I have not put out any as I do not think I have them as bad as some. A short rotation is the best way to fight them. They have damaged my hay and oats some but not more than they have for some years past. One man has lost a few rows of beans on the side of the field next to his meadow. Two brothers lost their cabbage crop owing to hoppers eating the young plants in the bed before they were old enough to transplant. This was partly their own fault in planting the bed in the middle of an old pasture with old sod on all sides. One of these men lost a cow with poison he put out for the hoppers."

J. T. W., of Beulah, says "No, they are not as bad as reported but bad enough," while F. S. of Wallin, after admitting some loss less than last year, however, concludes encouragingly, "On the average there is more grain in this locality than last year. Potatoes and corn look good at present."

## Damage Large in Antrim County

Four correspondents in widely separated localities all agree that the damage in Antrim county is greater this year than in any previous year. F. J. D. of Alden, says: "The grasshoppers are much worse this year than last. At present they are eating up the oats and buckwheat. They have already destroyed hundreds of dollars of grass seedling. Between grasshoppers and taxes many of our farmers will have to give up farming. We have tried to kill them with arsenate of lead but it doesn't seem to amount to much."

O. B., of Bellaire, is just as positive about the damage. "The grasshopper plague is so much worse this year than in former years that there can be no comparison," he says, and

(Continued on page 11)

## Legislation Needed to Compel Poisoning of Grasshoppers

THE GRASSHOPPER pest exists through no fault of the farmer. He suffers great loss as a result of its depredations. Indirectly the state also suffers a loss. The farmer is powerless to control the pest unless the measures of control are used on all the land affected. Millions of acres of land in the hopper ridden sections are owned by the state, lumber companies and other non-residents. Because none of these are engaged in the production of crops they refuse to help eradicate the hoppers. This is not right. Either the state should take complete charge of the grasshopper eradication, or else every land owner should be forced to spread poison on his property. The Business Farmer pledges itself to the following program: First, if possible, to secure a law at the next session of the legislature that will put the entire job of grasshopper control into the hands of the state, under the supervision of the M. A. C. If that cannot be done, then to enact legislation which will compel all land owners to combat the pest or in case they refuse, to authorize the local authorities to spread poison upon their lands and levy taxes against the property owner to pay the expense.—Editor.



# Income Tax in Other States, Why Not Michigan?

Next Session of Legislature Should be Asked to Adopt Measures for More Equitable Taxation

By C. H. BRAMBLE  
Overseer Michigan State Grange

**A** MENDMENT to section 3 article 10 of the constitution: "The legislature shall provide a law, a uniform of taxation except on property paying specific taxes, and taxes shall be levied on such property as shall be prescribed by law. (Provision may be made by law for a tax on incomes, which tax may be graduated and from which reasonable exemptions may be allowed. For the purposes of such tax property and persons, firms and corporations upon which such tax may operate may be classified. All taxes assessed and collected on incomes derived in whole or in part from the use or operation of property that is now taxed by law for the benefit of the primary school fund, shall in the proportion that such incomes are derived, be credited to such fund.) Provided, that the legislature shall provide by law a uniform rule of taxation for such property as shall be assessed by a State Board of Assessors and the rate of taxation on such property shall be the rate which the State Board of Assessors shall ascertain and determine is the average rate levied upon other property upon which ad valorem taxes are assessed for state, county, township school and municipal purposes."

The income tax is the outgrowth of our modern civilization and democratic ideas. It is applying the principle set forth by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations." Namely: "That the subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of governments as nearly as possible in proportion to the revenue they enjoy under the protection of the state." It is conceded by all authorities that the personal and intangible property of the state and nation has very largely escaped taxation. The first income tax was the outgrowth of the democratic ideas in Florence at the close of the fifteenth century. Their attention was attracted to the enormous fortunes made in trade and commerce that escaped taxation. Later it was enacted in England during the first part of the nineteenth century to finance their many wars. It was fixed upon the British government as a national policy in 1853 by Gladstone and is today Great Britain's chief source of revenue as well as in France and Italy. United States used it to finance the war of the Rebellion. Repealed it in 1872. It was again enacted in 1895 and declared unconstitutional by a divided court. On the recommendation of Roosevelt in 1900, our constitution was amended by vote of the people early in this present century. An income tax was levied by the federal government to finance the late world war and will this year produce a revenue of at least five billion dollars. It carries out Adam Smith's idea of taxation. It measures a man's tax by his ability to pay. In fact, it is the democratic idea of taxation, namely: a square deal to all. The taxpayers of Michigan when they paid their December taxes, began to realize a need of some system of taxation that would reach the intangible property of our state. It is estimated by careful financiers that the intangible personal property escaping taxation in Michigan has a value and an income far in excess of the value and income of the real estate. Our taxes in one short year have been increased 91 per cent. It has about reached the limit. In 1918 the intangible property of Wisconsin under an income tax paid over \$10,000,000 of revenue to the state and municipalities. In Michigan we paid an excess of over former years of over \$9,000,000 which was added to the property tax. The income tax has been recommended by our state tax commission in lieu of personal intangible property taxes. Amendment to our state constitution was introduced in the last legislature but was given no consideration by its members. It never will be considered as long as the representatives from the commercial centers dominate our legislature. A study of a history of income tax will show that it has always been opposed by the recipients of large salaries and large incomes

and by large industrial centers. The tax is just and is opposed from selfish motives only, therefore, it is up to the voters of the State of Michigan to see that a legislature and governor is elected next fall who will revise our taxing system and provide means for reaching by taxation the intangible property of our state.

The following is a synopsis of what other states in the union are doing. Study these carefully and I think you will find something that will fit the condition of Michigan.

In 1915 the State of Connecticut imposed an income tax on manufacturing and mercantile corporations based on the reports to the federal government. The rate is 2 per cent upon the net taxable amount reported to the federal government.

Delaware passed an income law in 1917; imposed a 1 per cent income tax upon all incomes over \$1,000. This income tax has exemptions and allowances very similar to the federal income tax law.

Missouri passed an income tax law in 1917. Imposes a one-half of 1 per cent on all incomes from individuals, corporations and companies, above \$3,000 for a single person and \$4,000 for husband and wife. The exemptions and allowances are similar to those under the federal law.

Oklahoma passed an income tax law in 1910 which was afterward amended in 1915. This is a graduated income tax on all net incomes above \$3,000 for an individual and

## The Scully Income Tax Bill?

**D**URING the last session of the legislature Sen. Scully of Almont introduced a resolution to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution to provide for an income tax. The resolution was referred to the Committee which thought so much of it that they kept it during the entire session. The Business Farmer has always believed in the income tax, for the same reasons as set forth by Mr. Bramble in the accompanying article, viz.: because it compels people to pay taxes according to their ability to pay. Other states, as Mr. Bramble shows, have adopted income tax laws, and there is no reason why the next legislature should not take the subject up.—Editor.

\$4,000 for a husband and wife with \$300 exemption for children (a) Seven and one-half mills on the first \$10,000 of excess income above exemptions. (b) On the next \$15,000 of such excess one and one-half per cent. (c) All incomes in excess of the above 2 per cent.

South Carolina has a graduated income tax above \$25,000 on all net incomes from whatever source. Incomes \$2,500 to \$5,000, 1 per cent; \$5,000 to \$7,500, 1 1-2 per cent; \$7,500 to \$10,000, 2 per cent; \$10,000 to \$15,000, 2 1-2 per cent; \$15,000 and over 3 per cent. The world incomes means gross profits after deductions made for necessary expenses for carrying on business or occupation.

Virginia imposes a tax of one per cent upon all net incomes from whatever source above \$1,200 for individuals and above \$1,800 for husband and wife. Added allowance for \$200 for each child. The exemptions are very similar to the federal law.

West Virginia levies an excise tax for the privilege of doing business in the state on all corporations and companies organized for profit. The act is a model on the federal insurance law. The rate is one-half of one per cent on net income of all kinds of business transacted and capital invested in the state.

Last year the State of New York found itself facing a deficit of \$53,000,000 due largely to prohibition

and also due to the inadequate property tax on personal and the allusive nature of personal property as a revenue producer. She therefore imposed a graduated incomes tax on all incomes and profits; above \$1,000 for an individual and \$2,000 for husband and wife. The tax is one per cent on the first \$10,000 above exemptions of one per cent. On the next \$40,000 two per cent and above \$50,000 three per cent.

Massachusetts income tax places a tax of six per cent upon the interest received from notes, bonds, money at interest and other evidences of debts, so that a five per cent bond actually pays three-tenths of one per cent of principle.

It exempts the above from the general tax. It does not apply to mortgage interest as mortgages are otherwise taxed.

A certain portion of interest paid on indebtedness can be deducted from above tax.

It levies one and one-half per cent on excess, over \$2,000 of net incomes from professions, employments trades and business.

There is an allowance of \$500 for husband and wife and \$250 for each dependent not to exceed \$1,000.

One and one-half per cent on annuities in excess of \$300.

Three per cent on gains on speculations, dealing in intangible property. This law seeks to supplement the tax on tangible property by placing an income tax on intangible property, that is fair and reasonable to the investor and a tax that is hard to pass along to the other fellow.

In North Carolina taxpayers are required to show on their lists their gross incomes from all property not otherwise taxed—salary and fees, annuities, trades and professions, and to give the sources thereof.

In excess of \$2,150 to \$2,500 the tax is one per cent; \$2,500 to \$5,000, one and one-half per cent; \$5,000 to \$10,000, two per cent; \$10,000 and over two and one-half per cent.

Wisconsin passed an income tax law in 1911 which has been amended from time to time to make it more workable. This combines the two ideas of taxing persons progressively, according to ability to pay and taxing real property according to the value. At the time of passing this law she repealed a property tax on intangible personal property and provides that in case taxes are paid on personal property, the receipt can be used with which to pay an equal amount of income tax. The money derived from the income tax is apportioned as follows:

Seventy per cent to the local taxing unit.

Twenty per cent to the county and ten per cent to the state.

It has cost on the average one and one-half per cent to collect this tax. The state has derived twice as much income from this tax as it has cost to administer the law. The first year she collected \$3,501,000. The estimated tax upon the personal property which this law supplanted would have been \$703,000. In 1917 she collected \$5,500,000 and in 1918 the estimated returns was over \$10,000,000.

This law exempts individual incomes up to \$800, husband and wife, \$1,200 and for each child or dependent \$200. The exemption and allowances are similar to those under the federal law. Its intent is to supplant the personal property tax. The rate is one per cent upon the first \$1,000 of excess profits and one and one-quarter on the second, and one and one-half on the third, one and three-fourths on the fourth, two per cent on the fifth, two and one-half on the sixth, three per cent on the seventh, three and one-half on the eighth, four per cent on the ninth, four and one-half on the tenth, five on the eleventh, five and one-half on the twelfth, all additional amounts six per cent. On corporations on the first \$1,000 two per cent, increasing to five per cent on the sixth thousand and six per cent above that amount. This law apparently is very satisfactory.

## Campbell-for-Governor Sentiment Grows

**A** FEW weeks ago the "wise" politicians smiled when the Campbell-for-Governor candidacy was mentioned. Today they are almost a unit in admitting that the gubernatorial nomination lies between Milo D. Campbell and a Wayne County candidate. To some of them this realization is not pleasing. Campbell is not a man the political bosses of the state would like to have in the Governor's chair. He does not take orders easily. They would prefer someone else. But having been forced to concede that Campbell's chances of winning the nomination are excellent, a few of the very ones who were the most opposed to his candidacy at the start are climbing onto the Campbell band wagon in order to be with the winner.

The farmers of Michigan are to be commended for the unanimous way in which they are supporting Mr. Campbell. It can be said that never before was greater interest manifested by the farmers in a political campaign than they are taking in the present one. Mr. Campbell receives two to three times as many invitations to speak at farmers' meetings as he can possibly accept. Every day he speaks at at least one farmers' meeting and some times two.

A few days ago a farmer told a member of the Campbell committee that he had written to his relatives in the city urging them to vote for Mr. Campbell. The idea is so good that we are passing it on to other readers. Readers who have sons, daughters, brothers, sisters or other relatives living in the towns or cities of the state will do themselves and the other farmers of Michigan a service if they will see or write to these relatives explaining why they should vote for Mr. Campbell. Don't neglect to do this, at once. It will help

a lot in getting Mr. Campbell votes in the cities where they are badly needed.

The Farmers' Campbell-for-Governor Committee, through its chairman Mr. A. B. Cook, announces that upwards of a hundred dollars has been collected or pledged to the Campbell fund up to August 1st. The following subscriptions were among the first received. The names of other contributors will be published in a later issue. If you have not sent your money to help defray the expenses of the Committee please do so at once, as it is needed. Any sum from 50 cents to \$50 is acceptable. Mail your subscription to A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich., who will receive it, spend it, and make a strict account of it when the campaign is finished.

**Subscriptions Received up to Aug. 1**  
Mich. Business Farmer ..... \$25.00  
S. Noble, Oxford ..... 25.00  
W. C. Gunn, Chicago ..... 10.00  
W. H. Welch, Sault Ste Marie ..... 5.00  
Ralph Dye, Clarion ..... 5.00  
Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor ..... 5.00  
S. Hawkes, Hubbard Lake ..... 5.00  
Jas. Dulmage, Almont ..... 5.00  
Ray Rood, Tawas City ..... 5.00  
U. S. Race, Milford ..... 1.00  
E. E. Ostrander, Roscommon 1.00

Total to August 1st ..... \$92.00

### CORRECTION

County Agent Bishop of Lapeer county advises the M. B. F. that the Lapeer County Farm Bureau has not officially endorsed the candidacy of anyone for the state legislature which idea was unintentionally conveyed in a recent issue of M. B. F. Members of the Lapeer farm bureau will act, however almost as a man in supporting the candidacies of Mr. David Butler of Deerfield and Dr. O. G. Johnson of Fostoria.



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## The New Railroad Rates

THE INCREASED rates granted to the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission gives us all something to think about. You cannot add 20 per cent to passenger fares and 20 to 40 per cent to freight tariffs without increasing the cost of farming and without reducing the farmer's income.

It used to be that a farmer living in Grand Traverse county could ship a carload of potatoes to Chicago at around 25 cents a bushel. Under the new rates the cost will be nearer 35 cents a bushel, or an increase of from \$40 to \$60 per car. Should the buyer refuse to accept the shipment and the farmer has to go to Chicago to investigate the round trip will cost him under the new rates about \$25 instead of \$14 a few years ago and \$21 as at present. The new rates will add a couple dollars to the plow he buys, \$6 to \$10 per ton of fertilizer, and 2 to 5 cents per rod of fence. Remember that the farmer not only pays the freight on the finished product but upon the raw materials which enter into its making.

The American farmer cannot be expected to meet these large freight increases without getting something in return. He wants service. When he needs cars in the fall of the year to move his crops he doesn't want to be obliged to wait six months after he places his order, forcing him to tie up his money and his credit, and ship perishables in freezing weather. He didn't used to have to put up with such treatment and he doesn't want to now. We are skeptical about the ability of the railroads to make any material improvement in their service for a year or two at least. But we are willing to give them the chance. Congress was kind enough to hand the roads a nice juicy plum and the people will be patient while the roads are digesting it, but look out if the results are not forthcoming.

We are going a long, painful and expensive way around our railroad problem. Congress made a horrible blunder when it returned the roads to private owners in the midst of the chaos attendant upon the reconstruction period. The entire prosperity of the nation is wrapped up in the railroads. If the railroads fail, industry fails and Old Man Panic gets on our trail. Had Congress used any intelligence in considering the railroad problem it would have foreseen that the roads needed the directing hand of a fatherly government for several years following their breakdown. What the roads have needed and still need and what the government could have best supplied was capital and a strong centralized management. Had the opponents of government operation put aside their silly prejudices and given the government one-half the chance to make good that they have given the railroads through the Cummins-Esch bill, who can doubt but that the government would have quickly rehabilitated the roads, improved the service and made a profit at the same time? Who would have regretted dumping every available dollar into

the roads six months ago in order to have forestalled the situation in which we find ourselves today?

But the milk has been spilt so why weep? Congress said the roads must have higher rates. We cannot expect the roads to operate at a loss even if they could and would. If they are losing money both their own and the public's interests are endangered. The higher rates we will pay and try to be cheerful about it, but we want value received for our money. If we do not get it,—well,—government ownerships waits just around the corner.

## The School Amendment

WE HAVE been much interested in the views expressed by our readers both for and against the proposed amendment to abolish parochial schools. With a few exceptions most of the letters received have been surprisingly free from abuse and religious bigotry. Some who favor the proposed legislation are plainly moved by religious bias. Others are as plainly influenced by an honest desire to raise the standard of citizenship.

There seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to the exact difference between the curriculum of the parochial and the public school. There is a wide-spread belief on the part of Protestants that the teachings of the parochial schools are carried on behind closed doors, and that the student, particularly of the Catholic parochial school, is taught that his first obedience is to his church rather than to his country. These statements are indignantly denied by the supporters of the parochial school. They declare that the subjects taught conform with public school requirements; that the public is free to attend their schools; and that nothing is imparted to the student that would shake his allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Jas. Hamilton, author of the amendment, declares in one breath that no religious issue is involved, and in the very next breath he disproves his own statement by quoting alleged sayings of Catholic authorities in an attempt to show that the Catholic parochial school is an evil institution, and that the Catholic church is, perforce, likewise, evil. Close examination of Mr. Hamilton's anti-parochial school literature discloses no more potent reason for the abolishing of the parochial school than Mr. Hamilton's well-settled notion that the Catholic church should be destroyed and that a good way to do it is through the parochial school. Such being the real purpose, again we ask, why camouflage it by a specious attack upon private schools? Why not define the issue clearly and ask the people of Michigan to amend their constitution to prevent the Catholic religion being taught in this state? The Constitution of the United States contains the answer to that question.

In the absence of any proof that the doctrines which are taught in parochial schools actually pervert the student's conception of good citizenship and loyalty to his flag and country, the opponents of the private school must fall back on their last defense which is opposition to the teaching of the Bible in the lay school. That is, indeed, a strange defense. The vast majority of pupils who graduate from public schools know infinitely more about dead languages than they do the living truths of the Bible. They can quote glibly from Caesar or Homer or Goethe, but ask them to repeat the tenth commandment and they are stumped. We agree with several correspondents that instead of condemning the practice of giving religious instruction in the private schools we should extend the practice to the public schools and give every student, at the option of the parents, an opportunity to study the Bible.

We have asked the Public School Defense League for concrete proofs that the parochial school is a menace to the nation. These proofs have not been supplied. We are, therefore, constrained to abide by our early decision. We will NOT vote for the amendment.

## The State Fair

THE MICHIGAN State Fair will open Sept. 3rd for its annual ten day exposition. The fair, we are assured, will be up to its usual standard of excellence both as regards to exhibits and entertainment. It can

no longer be said of a Michigan State Fair that it promises to be the "best" of previous expositions, for honest critics have said that the State Fair reached about the highest pinnacle of perfection last year and that the task confronting the fair officials is to maintain this standard of perfection, which the present year's exposition promises to do in every particular.

The greatest value of the State Fair lies in its educational features. There's fun and laughter to be found in the side shows. The spectacular stunts of the airmen, the feats of the acrobats, the daring of the auto race fiends, and many other marvelous exhibitions of skill and courage cause us to open our mouths in wonder. They fill their purpose no doubt in entertaining those who have no time for weightier things. But they leave us nothing that we may take home with us for the brightening of our lives and the betterment of our occupations.

But among the exhibits there is both inspiration and education. No man can view the best specimens of Michigan live stock and crops without having aroused within him a commendable ambition to match the results of the prize winners. Agricultural progress receives its greatest impetus from the inborn desire of those engaged in the occupation to produce a better crop of grain, vegetables, fruit, etc., than has ever been produced before. Who can say to what extent the agricultural expositions of the State have contributed to the development of crop and live stock standards? That their influence has been great no one can deny. The inspiration to raise better products on the farm, and a large measure of the necessary knowledge, can be gained by annual attendance at the Michigan State Fair. Take the folks and go.

## The Other Side of Farm Life

THE FARM! It drives you. It exacts hard labor. It demands long hours. It isolates you. It gnarls your hands and brings furrows to your brow. It deceives you. Today it smiles with promise. Tomorrow its fields may smirk over the ruin of your hopes. It is a poor paymaster. Some years it gives you nothing for your toil; other years a beggarly pittance; rarely, it rewards you handsomely.

Yet, for all its faults, we love it!

For all its faults it offers happiness greater than money can buy in any city on the globe.

There you may, if you are diligent and thrifty, earn enough to feed and clothe you and lay aside a bit for old age. There you may live in peace, quiet and security, far from the mad rush of the city. When the day's work is done you may sit in the cool of the evening in the comfortable old rocking chair with your children about you. Down in the barn the cattle low contentedly as they munch their hay, and the pigs emit an occasional squeal as they quarrel over a stray corn-cob. The chickens in the roost gradually cease their clucking. Twilight absorbs the last faint rays of the expiring sun. The stars peep out, one by one, and give you a friendly wink. The night deepens. A vast contentment with all the world takes hold of you, and you know that life is sweet and God is good.

This is the other side of farm life that makes us forget our woes; drives away our worries; levels our obstacles; and tempers our disappointments. Greater rewards than this cannot be found this side of heaven.

Mott, who would be governor, talks about "my" economy platform as though he had a patent on it. All the gubernatorial candidates are talking about "business administration," "economy," etc., but the only man who has presented a definite program is Milo D. Campbell, who declared six months ago that he would reduce the number of state departments, bureaus, commissions, et al, by the same kind of consolidation plan as Gov. Lowden worked out in Illinois. All others who talk economy and business administration are simply borrowing from Milo Campbell.

We suggest that the five troopers who are "protecting" the three thousand orchards of Berrien county be sent to Russia to curb the Bolsheviks.





# What the Neighbors Say



## PAROCHIAL SCHOOL GRADUATES SHOW GREATER DELINQUENCY

I am hoping that the following will be acceptable because I deem that a reply is necessary to C. R., Tuscola county and ex-Gov. Ferris. I don't claim any superior knowledge and am probably not as well read as either of the above gentlemen, but what I have to say I know are facts and have the statistics to prove.

In the first place the proposed school amendment is not against any religion as a religion. Second, this amendment is not against parochial or private schools, but we do insist that all children attend the public school first. The out-come of such an arrangement would be a broader and more tolerant consideration of the opinion of their fellowman.

Why do these parochial school supports fear to allow their children to attend the public schools, when they still have a chance to teach them additionally in private school?

What do they fear? Democracy? They say they wish to care for the spiritual welfare of the child. All well and good. But it is absolutely necessary that religion be taught in school hours. Isn't there 18 hours remaining of each day, school day, beside Saturday and Sunday. If it is necessary, then it is our duty as public spirited citizens to demand that religion be taught in our public schools.

Are the Protestant products of the public schools any more wayward, either spiritually or morally.

The enemies of this amendment claim that the parochial school is also necessary to teach the proper morals to the children. Is it? Let's see. Attention Mr. C. R. with your remarks that parochial schools make Christian law-abiding citizens of our youth.

In 1912 Cardinal Farley of N. Y. told the Federation of Catholic Societies "We are too generously represented in penal and other institutions." In 1916 the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Francis Wall of N. Y. said, "It is a dreary commentary upon our religion that so many of our children should pass before the judges and receive sentence for felonies and misdemeanors."

At the same meeting, Judge Cornelius J. Collins said he had facts and figures to prove that Catholics were more delinquent than those of other faiths; that in the children's court 146,000 cases were brought up every year; 60 per cent of which were Catholic, 30 per cent Jewish and the remainder just 10 per cent—of all other faiths. And, get this, only one-fourth of that population are Catholics. Rather looks as if the parochial school law-abiding citizens and their moral welfare had gone glimmering.

Just one more. Over 65 per cent of prison convicts of all grades were attendants of parochial schools, while less than 5 per cent are graduates of our public schools. This is according to Washington Bureau of Statistics. Now the cost should this amendment become law. At the present time there is approximately \$200,000,000 worth of revenue producing church property, not including houses of worship, exempt from taxes in this state. Think of it. Place this property on the tax rolls where it belongs and the income derived therefrom will easily take care of the increased cost of the public schools.

I think the above will also answer ex-Gov. Ferris in his statement that these parochial schools in no-wise interferes with our political or social right. Our constitution says that the church and state are separate. The Syllabus of Pope Pius IX says "Public schools open to all children for the education of the young should be under the control of the church and should not be subject to the civil power nor made to conform to the opinions of the age." It also says, "The church and her priests have the right to immunity from all civil laws." "The people are not the source of civil power." From our Constitution, "Spiritual power comes from God. Civil power from the peo-

ple." And our public schools are under civil power. Are the above extracts from the "Catholic Law" productive of good citizenship in its broadest meaning? I will leave it to you.—R. E. Bennett, Sanilac Co.

## CURRIE FOR CONGRESS

We appreciate your columns and wish you would give us even more information about our public officials. In this district it is evident that the leaders of organized labor are fighting Congressman Currie. Many of us feel that it is a good thing that we have a man in Washington who dares to oppose some of their radical and unfair demands.

Mr. Currie grew up with us and for many years was our neighbor on the farm. From practical experience he understands the problems of the farmer. Some of the leading farm organizations advise that our Congressman has been most helpful in their efforts to secure beneficial legislation. You have probably watched his record carefully. Should the farmers attempt any change in this district?—H. V., Midland county farmer, Mich.

It is my judgment that Congressman Currie's record and capabilities are so far superior to those of his opponent that there can be no comparison. I understand that Mr. Currie comes from a

family of farmers, and I know from my observation of his record that his interests are primarily with the farmers. On all matters of agricultural importance that I have called to his attention during the last session of the legislature he has rendered most valuable service. I know that he did everything within his power to further the bean tariff bill, but he was helpless so long as another Michigan congressman was sitting on the lid. I approve of the action taken by Congressman Currie during the coal strike. I think it took courage and conviction for him to exhort the coal miners of his own district to return to work until their complaints could be settled by arbitration. We have not yet recovered from the effect of that strike. I can see no reason why the farmers of your district should wish to make any change in their congressman this year.—Editor.

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

After reading the article written by J. B. in M. B. F. of July 3rd would like to give my opinion on the parochial school amendment.

I do not believe it would be wise to destroy these schools. They are doing no one any harm as anyone but a narrow-minded person can see, but do, I believe, much good and are a great help to our country.

There are thousands of children attending these parochial schools, and if they are closed, our public schools will have to be made larger or new ones put up to make room for these children, more teachers will have to be hired and Mr. J. B. as well as

many others will have more school taxes to pay without receiving any direct benefit from it.

I have taught school myself and have visited both Catholic and Holland schools but could not see any secrecy about them. There are many Protestant children attending the Catholic schools. The children are taught in the English language and our school commissioner visits these schools as well as the public school.

This is a free country where people can worship as they please and if some religion is brought into our schools along with the other work it could never do any one any harm and perhaps we would not see so many of our high school students going away.

We have a good school system and any one would have to prove to me how doing away with the parochial schools could make it any better before I could vote to abolish them.

Let us all work together and forget our differences in religion and make our life worth while. A true Christian will not be prejudiced against some other denomination but can see some good in everything.

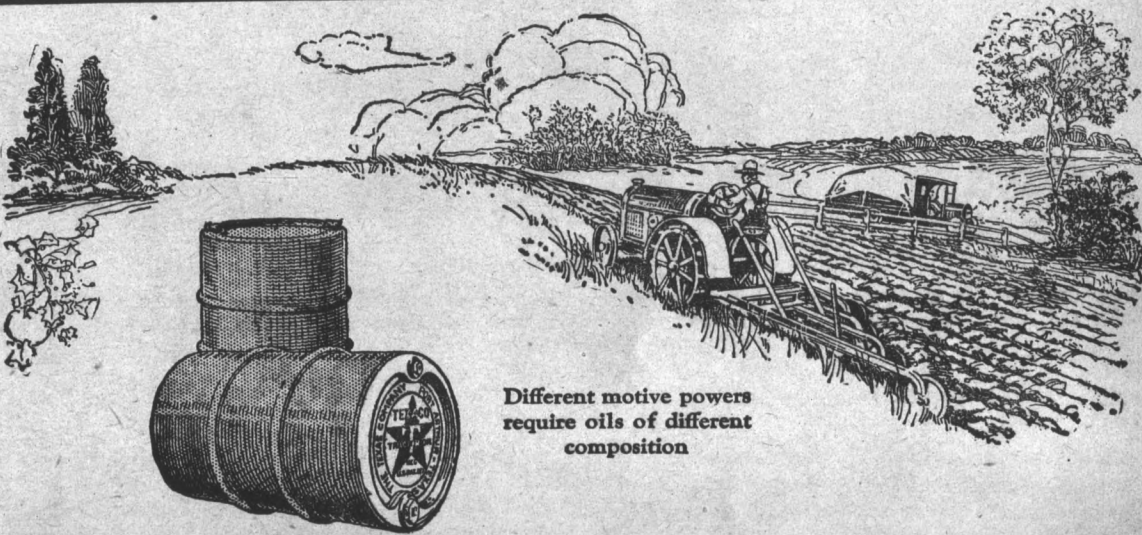
Yours for success with the best farm paper published.—M. E. O., Muskegon County.

TEXACO MOTOR OIL

★ THUBAN COMPOUND

★ HARVESTER OIL

★ AXLE GREASE



Different motive powers  
require oils of different  
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# TEXACO TRACTOR OIL

Are you using the same oil in your tractor as you use in your automobile or truck?

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the conditions perfectly. It does the work without excessive thinning down. It burns clean—without excessive carbon deposits. It withstands the greatest pressures. It reduces wear. It means more power.

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"There is a Texaco Lubricant for Every Purpose"







# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



EDITED BY CLARE NORRIS

**THE WHOLE** country has been shocked by the horrible murder of Mrs. LeRoy while the police everywhere are endeavoring to apprehend the perpetrator of this hideous crime.

And while mothers, anxious to shield their daughters from such horrors might wish that less publicity be given in cases such as these, there is another element which enters into the question of publicity. In the first place, others who might be contemplating crimes, reading of the net which is spread for such offenders, may decide that the risk is too great, and resist their insane impulses. While daughters at the adolescent age, boy-mad, as we often express it, can be made to realize that there is a terrific danger in chance acquaintance with young men. This LeRoy was married before—in fact had never secured a divorce from his first wife, and had the woman who met and married him later known his family and been acquainted with his life's history, the fate which awaited her would have been averted.

Perhaps the daughter may chafe a bit under the chaperoning which her parents give her, but it is the wise parent indeed who can adapt herself to her children's life enough so that she can plan their pleasures that they may be perfectly satisfied with the amusements provided and the people whom they meet in the regular way and with the full knowledge of their parents.

It's a great responsibility which devolves upon a mother—surely there can be no greater anywhere. And that mother who makes her home so attractive that daughter will, of choice, bring her friends home and be glad to introduce them to her family—that mother who can

forgo her contemplated evening of reading or sewing and help her daughter plan a pleasant evening—who will provide a dainty little lunch occasionally for the young folks, is doing more than she perhaps realizes to keep her daughter under her eye.

### THE UNDERWEIGHT CHILD

**THE VITAL** problem of the underweight child is engaging the attention of physicians and all interested in children throughout the country. The Bureau of Education at Washington has prepared a table showing the weight a child of certain height and age should be. This has been done after taking thousands of tests and with the assistance of our best experts.

It does not necessarily follow that sickly, but in most cases there is all children who are under weight are something wrong and they need very careful attention as to their habits of eating, sleeping and exercising, that they may grow into healthy, happy energetic boys and girls.

If a child is not hungry and refuses wholesome and nourishing food, it may be due to lack of proper rest and out-door exercise. Play in the open air every day with suitable clothing, even in wet and cold weather, is a great essential. Early to bed habits and a nap or rest during the day is another. Eating sweets between meals should be for-

bidden. Given these three aids, the delicate child should develop a good appetite and be ready and eager to eat the wholesome foods such as milk, eggs, vegetables, cereals, simple desserts, etc., he must have.

The child who plays or sits in the house, goes to bed late, sleeps in close rooms, eats what he pleases and when he pleases, as a result has no appetite for his meals of nourishing food. As a result of not eating, he lacks vitality, becomes nervous, listless, pale and weak and so will not want to play or work and again will have no appetite. Thus a bad "circle" is established. Thus things get worse and worse until a start is made in the right direction. This start may be accomplished by encouraging out-door play, enforcing early hours, seeing that the sleeping rooms are properly ventilated and that the between meal habit of eating candy and sweets is stopped. Thus a better mode of life is established and the results show a clear-eyed, rosy child, full of vitality and joy.

### Weekly Cheer

Smile and the world smiles with you,  
"Knock," and you knock at me;  
For a cheerful grin  
Will let you in  
Where the kicker is never known.

grapes and oranges. The color and texture is excellent in jelly made with corn syrup alone, but it is best to allow it to remain in a glass for several days after making before serving it.

### Directions for Making Jelly With Sugar Substitutes:

Prepare your fruit juice as you do when making jelly with sugar. After it is heated boiling hot, add an equal amount of white corn syrup, (1 cup of juice to 1 cup of syrup, and cook rapidly until the mixture "flakes" or "sheet" off the spoon. It takes a slightly longer time to reach this stage when using sugar substitutes. Note: When using grapes and currants, 1 1/4c. of corn syrup to 1 cup of fruit juice may be used. If the jelly is not sweet enough when using all syrup the following proportions may be used:

2 cups of fruit juice.  
3-4 cups of sugar.  
Note: With currants and grapes, 1 cup of sugar may be used.

### Gooseberry Jam

4 cups gooseberries.  
1 cup water.  
2 cups  
Cook gooseberries in water until they burst. Add syrup and continue cooking until the desired consistency is attained. Pour into sterilized glasses or jars immediately and seal.

### Peach Marmalade

3 cups sliced peaches.  
1 cup syrup.  
Cook peaches in a small amount of water until they are soft. Add syrup and cook until sufficiently thick. If spices are desired they may be added at the same time as the syrup.

### Peach Preserves

Heat 2 cups of corn syrup and a piece of stick cinnamon. Add sliced peaches and cook slowly until fruit is clear and the syrup is of the desired density.

### Tomato Preserves

1 lb. tomatoes.  
1 lemon.  
1 cup corn syrup.  
1 piece ginger root.  
Slice tomatoes pour syrup over them and allow to stand over night in a cool place. The next morning pour off the juice and heat; add tomatoes, lemon sliced thin, and ginger root. Cook until tomatoes are clear and the syrup thick.

### JELLY AND JAM MAKING WITH SUGAR SUBSTITUTES

**IF YOU** have never tried making the more difficult fruits into jellies, it might be well not to begin on them while using sugar substitutes, but use the ones that jelly more readily; e. g., sour apples, currants, raspberries, gooseberries,

## The Children's Hour

**DEAR CHILDREN:** As we haven't much space this week I am not going to write you a very long letter, but I do want to take up a little space to call your attention to the story just below our letter. I read it a few days ago and it has such a nice moral to it that I want you children to read it. After you have read it write and tell me why we should observe this moral. If you like stories of this kind we will print more of them.—AUNT CLARE.

### THE HEN AND THE TURTLE

**AND THE** Memory-Man said: "In Lze-Cheung, in China, a farmer once caught a Mountain Turtle. It was very big, so that it took two men to carry it home, and the farmer said, 'We will keep him in the yard for good luck, because he is too old to eat.'

"But the little chickens, the busy-bodies of the farmyard, disliked the scornful way in which the Turtle looked at them and every time they spoke to him, he humbled them. They complained to their mother, the Hen, who came and made a terrible fuss. When she had finished the Turtle said calmly:

"What does it matter what you say? Soon you will be killed and roasted. And even if you should not be killed for food, what is your life? The whole life of a cackling Hen is as a day to me, a Mountain Turtle. You would do better to learn from me, who has seen many generations of Hens."

"More is to be learned from the experience of an aged man, if though he be stupid, than from the wit of a young man, even though he be clever.—R. W.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

**Dear Aunt Clare—**This is my first time I have written. I am a boy 12 years of age and am in the sixth grade at school for pets I have a cat and a cow. We take the M. B. F. We all like it. I hope to see my letter in print. William Schuk, Rogers, Mich.

**Dear Aunt Clare—**This is my first letter. I like to read "The Children's Hour." My daddy takes the M. B. F. He thinks it the only paper. We live on an 120 acre farm. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Orvel A. Trowbridge, Manton, Mich.

**Dear Aunt Clare—**My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have three brothers and one sister. For pets I have two rabbits and a dog. I am 9 years old and in the 6th grade. My father is going up north and he is going to get me a gun. I hope to see my letter in print. Davol Binley, Homer, Mich.

**Dear Aunt Clare—**I am a city girl from Detroit taking a vacation here on the farm with some farm friends. I read "The Children's Hour" and enjoy it very much. I read it last year too. My school was out the 24th of June. I am eleven

years old and in the A-7 grade. The name of my school is Northeastern High. I have eight teachers daily to teach me. For pets I have five rabbits and a cat. Cornelia Grike, Grass Lake, Mich.

**Dear Aunt Clare—**This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 10 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Loretta Maloney. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like the Children's page the best. I have eight sisters and six brothers. We have a farm of 400 acres. We have a Ford tractor a Ford truck and a Dort passenger car. We have 380 chickens, 24 cows, 18 sheep, 75 geese, 94 ducks, 14 horses and for pets I have 34 rabbits, 5 cats and 3 dogs. We are going to move to Bay City this fall and I am going to high school and am going to be a teacher. I am going to Alpena for a visit this year. I wish some of the girls would write to me. Leona Tacey, Essexville, Mich., R. 1, Box 59.

**Dear Aunt Clare—**As I have never written to you before I will tell you of my pets. I have 8 cats a Jersey calf and a white rabbit. I am twelve years old, am in the 7th grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and finds it very interesting. I am sending you a poem of my own com-

position. Hoping to see it in print. Doris Baughn Remus, Mich., R. 4.

### "Bare Foot Girl"

Blessings' on thee barefoot girl,  
Happy eyes and tangled curls,  
Lips of red and eyes of blue,  
A barefoot boy who thinks of you.  
Helps her father every morn,  
Milks the cows and blows the horn,  
Picks the berries every day, helps in every other way.  
Time has flown, days are past,  
Bare foot girl is now a lass,  
Golden days now every morn,  
Lad a lassie owns the farm,  
Dad's retired far away,  
The farm goes on in a different way.  
Success is all that we can say,  
That ends the rhyme in a blissful way.

**Dear Aunt Clare—**This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 11 years old and will be in the 8th grade when school starts. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I am sending a story that I made up myself. Hoping to see my letter in print. Gertrude Boerner, Mio, Mich.

### Bessie and the Billie

Once upon a time there was a girl whose name was Bessie White. She went to school. Mr. Jones was White's neighbor and lived right beside them. When Bessie went to school she always went through Mr. Jones' field as it was shorter. Mr. Jones told her not to go through there as he had a Billy goat in there. One day as Bessie was coming home from school she thought she would go through the field as it was very hot going by the road, so she started. She got a little ways when up sprang Billie goat and started after Bessie. She ran toward a stump as she was going she took off her apron. When she got to the stump she got behind it and held her apron in front of the stump. Billie goat ran right into the stump. After a while Bessie came out from behind the stump and saw Billie lying there very still. She went and told Mr. Jones about it. Billie was only stunned. Bessie never went through the field again.

### Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Angling. Tennis. Courting. Croquet.

### When We Go Swimmin'

Boy! it's great to shed your oxfords,  
And to shake your happy rags,  
When the summer sun is boiling in the sky!  
And its swell to trim your toe-nails  
On the rocks and river snags,  
And to bid the blistering bank a  
brave Good-by.

Fellows, we must hit the by-way  
That goes winding in and out,  
Wriggling right up to the waters,  
willow-girt,  
That's the highway, lads, that's my way,  
That's the road that suits a scout  
And bids good-by to troubles, duds  
and dirt.

How you dive in, how you splash in!  
How you dash in, if you dare:  
Oh the happy thrill, the pulse-beat,  
the delight:  
How your head does split the water:  
How your heels do hit the air:  
How you vanish, as by magic, out of sight!

Then you bob up with a shiver  
Gently creeping down your spine,  
Like a little tiger-kitten hunting game.  
Oh, the quiver of the river  
When you shiver, ain't it fine,  
Don't it make the bloomin' bath-tub  
blush for shame?

—C. W. Moorman in May Boy's Life.



"FOR SEE, except where your holdings are concerned, the market is reasonable. But take your holdings. There's Frisco Consolidated. There is no sense nor logic that it should be beared this way. Only your holdings are being beared. New York, Vermont and Connecticut paid fifteen per cent the last four quarters and is as solid as Gibraltar. Yet its down, and down hard. The same with Montana Lode, Death Valley Copper, Imperial Tungsten, Northwestern Electric. Take Alaska Trodwell—as solid as the everlasting rock. The movement against it started only yesterday late. It closed eight points down and today has slumped twice as much more. Every one, stock in which you are heavily interested. And no other stocks involved. The rest of the market is firm."

Bascom shrugged his shoulders despairingly.

"Are you sure you cannot think of somebody who is doing this and who may be your enemy?"

"Not for the life of me, Bascom. Can't think of a soul. I haven't made any enemies, because since my father died, I have not been active. Tampico Petroleum is the only thing I ever got busy with and even now it's all right." He strolled over to the ticker. "There. Half a point up for five hundred shares."

"Just the same, somebody's after you," Bascom assured him. "The thing is clear as the sun at midday. I have been going over the reports of the different stocks at issue. They are colored, artfully and delicately colored, and the coloring matter is pessimistic and official. Why did Northwestern Electric pass its dividend? Why did they put that black eye stuff into Mulhaney's report on Montana Lode? Oh, never mind the rest of the black-eyeing, but why all this activity of unloading? It's clear. There's a raid. It's been slowly and steadily growing. And it's ripe to break at the first rumor of war, at a big strike, or financial panic—at anything that will bear the entire market."

"Look at the situation you're in now, when all holdings except your own are normal. I've covered your margins, and covered them. A grave proportion of your straight collateral is already up. And your margins keep on shrinking. You can scarcely throw them overboard. It might start a break. It's too ticklish."

"There's Tampico Petroleum, smiling as pretty as you please—it's collateral enough to cover anything," Francis suggested. "Though I've been chary of touching it," he amended.

Bascom shook his head.

"There's the Mexican revolution, and our own spineless administration. If we involved Tampico Petroleum and anything serious should break down there, you'd be finished, cleaned out, broke."

"And yet," Bascom resumed, "I see no other way out than to use Tampico Petroleum. You see, I have almost exhausted what you have placed in my hands. And this is no whirlwind raid. It's slow and steady as an advancing glacier. I've only handled the market for you all these years, and this is the first tight place we've got into. Now your general business affairs? Collins has the handling and knows. You must know. What securities can you let me have? Now? And tomorrow? And next week? And the next three weeks?"

"How much do you want?" Francis questioned back.

"A million before closing time today," Bascom pointed eloquently at the ticker. "At least twenty million more in the next three weeks, if—and mark you that if well—if the world remains at peace, and if the general market remains as normal as it has been for the past six months."

Francis stood up with decision and reached for his hat.

"I'm going to Collins at once. He knows far more about my outside business than I know myself. I shall have at least the million in your hands before closing time, and I've a shrewd suspicion that I'll cover the rest during the next several weeks."

"Remember," Bascom warned him as the shook hands, "it's the very slowness of this raid that is ominous. It's directed against you, and

it's no fly-by-night affair. Whoever is making it, is doing it big, and must be big."

Several times, late that afternoon and evening the Queen was called up by the slave of the flying speech and enabled to talk with her husband. To her delight, in her own room, by her bedside, she found a telephone, through which, by calling up Collins' office, she gave her good night to Francis. Also, she essayed to kiss her heart to him, and received back, queer and vague sound, his answering kiss.

She knew not how long she had slept, when she awoke. Not moving, through her half-open eyes she saw Francis peer into the room and across to her. When he had gone softly away, she leapt out of bed and ran to the door in time to see him start down the staircase.

More trouble with the great god Business—was her surmise. He was going down to that wonderful room, the library to read more of the dread god's threats and warnings that were so mysteriously made to take form of written speech to the clicking of the ticker. She looked at herself in the mirror, adjusted her hair, and with a little love smile of anticipation on her lips put on a dressing gown—another of the marvelous pretties of Francis' forethought and providing.

## "Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

At the entrance of the library she paused, hearing the voice of another than Francis. At first thought she decided it was the flying speech but immediately afterward she knew it to be too loud and near and different. Peeping in, she saw two men drawn up in big leather chairs near to each other and facing. Francis tired of face from the day's exertions still wore his business suit; but the other was clad in evening dress. And she heard him call her husband "Francis," who in turn, called him "Johnny." That, and the familiarity of their conversation, conveyed to her that they were old, close friends.

"And don't tell me, Francis," the other was saying, "that you've frivoleed through Panama all this while without losing your heart to the senoritas a dozen times."

"Only once," Francis replied, after a pause, in which the Queen noted that he gazed steadily at his friend.

"Further," he went on, after another pause, "I really lost my heart—but not my head. Johnny Pathmore, O Johnny Pathmore, you are a mere flirtatious brute, but I tell you that you've lots to learn. I tell you that in Panama I found the most wonderful woman in the world—a woman that I was glad I had lived to know, a woman that I would gladly die for; a woman of fire, of pas-

sion, of sweetness, of nobility, a very queen of women."

And the Queen, listening and looking upon the intense exaltation of his face, smiled with proud fondness and certitude to herself, for had she not won a husband who remained a lover?

"And did the lady, er—ah—did she reciprocate?" Johnny Pathmore ventured.

The Queen saw Francis nod as he solemnly replied.

"She loves me as I love her—this I know in all absoluteness." He stood up suddenly. "Wait. I will show her to you."

And as he started toward the door the Queen in roguishness of a very extreme happiness at her husband's confession she had overheard, fled trippingly to hide in the wide doorway of a grand room which the maid had informed her was the drawing room, whatever such room might be. Deliciously imaging Francis' surprise at not finding her in bed, she watched him go up the wide marble staircase. In a few moments he descended. With a slight chill at the heart she observed that he betrayed no perturbation at not having found her. In his hand he carried a scroll or roll of thin, white cardboard. Looking neither to right nor left he re-entered the library.

Peeping in, she saw him unroll the scroll, present it before Johnny Pathmore's eyes, and heard him say:

"Judge for yourself. There she is."

"But why be so funeral about it, old man?" Johnny Pathmore queried after a prolonged examination of the photograph.

"Because we met too late. I was compelled to marry another. And I left her forever, just before she was

(Continued on page 13)

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

## There's Economy and Satisfaction in Quality Flour

and there is a far greater difference in flour than is generally realized. LILY WHITE is real economy because it costs only a little more than ordinary flours. Baking results are incomparably better when this famous high-grade flour is used.

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

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ROWENA  
trade-mark  
on the sack

is made from the hearts of the finest wheat grown in America. It is milled with extraordinary skill and care to produce a flour of perfect balance, of excellent volume, of unsurpassed color. No wheat is so thoroughly cleaned, scoured and washed before being milled.

You see the results in the bread, rolls, biscuits and pastry baked from LILY WHITE—they are good looking, light, tender, of appetizing flavor and highly nutritious.

Because we know that LILY WHITE is the finest quality that choicest raw materials and conscientious milling make possible, we guarantee it. It must give perfect satisfaction or the price paid for it will be refunded.

The woman who bakes for the family can give them a treat if she uses this superfine flour. Ask for it at your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN  
"Millers for Sixty Years"





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The question on the public's mind today is, "How will the increase in freight rates effect prices of commodities?" It is the opinion of the writer that these new rates, which I understand are to go into effect the latter part of this month, will not make much of an impression on the future trend of prices, for a time at least, owing to the fact that, prices are attempting to get back to pre-war level as consumers will not buy only what is absolutely necessary at their present level. Prices have receded rapidly the past few months but the consumer feels they are still too high. The costs of transportation is but a small item when it comes to fixing the market price of an article. Practically the entire thing rests on supply and demand; if the demand is large and the supply is scarce the price advances, and if there is huge supply with but little demand the price declines and the transportation costs is but an iota in either case when deciding the price. Of course, I do not believe that prices will descend to quite as low as they would have if the increase had not been granted, but as I said before, how much they will decline depends on the supply and demand.

According to press dispatches, the Interstate Commerce Commission is going to demand better service in payment for the grant to increase freight rates. One of the members of the Commission is quoted as saying: "If the railroads do not make good now something else must be attempted, the Plumb plan or some form of government ownership."

Drastic fluctuation was featured by the grain markets during the current week. The week began with prices very weak and going downward rapidly, then news of war was received from Europe and dealers

## LAST MINUTE WIRES

**DETROIT**—Grains weak and lower prices expected. Beans inactive. Hay in good demand. Cattle market demoralized, and hogs dull.

**CHICAGO**—Less war-like news causes grains to slump. Hog market dull. Cattle slightly higher. Beans steady.

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

who were selling freely stopped selling and began buying everything in sight with the result that prices advanced sharply. Grain prices are higher on all markets than they were last week but markets are weak. Dealers, after investigating early reports, are less inclined to take the war news seriously and are offering to sell. Markets will fluctuate for some time. It has always happened when markets were making a big change. Take for instance before the war, when prices were headed skyward, they did not advance continually, but every once in a while they declined for a few days, then turned and advanced again. The markets are shaky when making such a change and reports, which ordinarily would not be noticed, cause them to fluctuate.

Crops in general are reported in good condition. Winter wheat is yielding satisfactorily. Farmers are also getting excellent yields from their oat and rye crops. Corn in some sections has been suffering from dry weather but rains have been reported in these sections the past few days.

## WAR NEWS FORCE WHEAT UP

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 10, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.42	2.47 1/2	2.60	
No. 2 White	2.40	2.47	2.60	
No. 2 Mixed	2.40		2.75	

## PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.23 1/2	2.33 1/2	2.34	
No. 2 White	2.21 1/2			
No. 2 Mixed	2.21 1/2			

The wheat market of the past week was one of rapid fluctuation. It began the week by declining, then war news came from Europe and the market rapidly changed and started upward, but the market is nearly at a standstill right now as dealers have had time to give the European war news serious thought and most of them fully believe that there will be little if any fighting because they think Russia will stop before France or England can swing their fighting forces into line. Feeling of this kind will soon weaken the market. Reports of the large carry-over from the 1919 crop and favorable news from the states that are threshing also help to give the market a bearish look. It is estimated that the United States has a carry-over of 109 million bushels, and it has been estimated that the present crop will be about 840 million bushels. This brings the total of number of bushels available this fall to over 950 million. The damage to spring wheat has been more than offset by the increased yields in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. We believe the market will continue to decline, not without sudden turns and sharp advances however, because the market is going to fluctuate, and will continue to fluctuate when the market is passing through such a period as it is now. Our opinion is that you will see considerable lower prices before 1921.

## CORN HIGHER BUT MARKET SHOWS WEAKNESS

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 10, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.62	1.58 1/2	1.72 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				

## PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	2.03	1.94	2.07	
No. 3 Yellow	2.01	1.94	2.07	
No. 4 Yellow	1.98			

News of the growing crop in need of rain in several states and the war news switched the trend of corn prices and caused this course grain to advance along with wheat. Millers were also in the market a few days to help boost prices. The market is weaker at present owing to the discounting of the war news and to recent rains in the districts where it was needed most, and, we believe, lower prices will be in style. Reports of the growing crop show prospects rather poor in the East and reports of damage to the crop by worms continue to come from the West, but not as much as usual, and the prospects in general are for a good crop.

## OATS ADVANCE

Oats did not advance very much when compared to wheat but oats are nearing a pre-war level and the market is in a firmer condition. We do not look for oat prices to decline as fast as wheat and corn from now on. Threshing returns give the crop to be turning out better than was expected and one grain trade paper estimates the 1920 yield at around 1.1-

OAT PRICES PER BU., AUGUST 10, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.92	.80	1.00	
No. 3 White	.91	.76		
No. 4 White	.90			

## PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.79	.76	.80	
No. 3 White	.78	.75		
No. 4 White	.77	.74		

375,000,000 bushels. A report from the East stated that England was asking for offers on oats, otherwise nothing has been reported regarding export trade in the new grain. The grain is being offered freely and the shortage of cars is the only thing that keeps a greater supply from the markets. The railroads are catching up on their orders and expect to soon have more cars available for grain.

## RYE FOLLOWS OTHER GRAINS

Rye, owing to the same news that affected other grains advanced 20c on the Detroit market and is quoted at \$1.90 for No. 2. Declines are expected to be reported shortly as this grain does not retain strength owing to the fact that export buying was what made the price, and there is no export demand now. Rye is turning out better in Europe than was expected and it is a question as to whether rye will be as popular here in this country again this coming winter and next spring as it was last winter and spring.

## BEANS DECLINE AGAIN

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 10, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	6.40	7.00	8.00	
Red Kidneys		15.50	17.50	

## PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	8.25			
Prime Red Kidneys				

We are sorry to say this, but we have more declines to report in the bean market. This time the entire drop amounts to 35c. It is the kotenashis bean that is spoiling the market for the navy bean. These beans are selling for 5c a pound. It is reported that there is a considerable smaller acreage of these kotenashis beans planted this year. Let us hope so. Maybe the white navy bean will come into its own and sell at a price that will net the farmer a profit. We have predicted that the price of beans would take a turn, and I presume you farmers think we are crazy or something like that because we have predicted this in the face of declines. Well, we are still predicting higher prices, and we fully believe they are bound to come. We are basing our predictions, not only on our own convictions but on the opinions of some of America's foremost market experts. The crop throughout the country is reported in fine condition and prospects for a big yield are good.

## HAY IN DEMAND

[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]				
Detroit	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34	
Chicago	40.00 @ 41	39.00 @ 40	38.00 @ 39	
New York	38.00 @ 40	37.00 @ 38	36.00 @ 37	
Pittsburg	34.50 @ 35	32.50 @ 33	29.50 @ 30	

## PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]				
Detroit	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30	
Chicago	36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 32	
New York	44.00 @ 46	42.00 @ 44	36.00 @ 39	
Pittsburg				

## PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

[No. 1 Light Mix.] Clover Mix. [No. 1 Clover]				
Detroit	29.00 @ 31	26.00 @ 28	25.00 @ 26	
Chicago				
New York	35.00 @ 38	30.00 @ 33		
Pittsburg				

## POTATOES STEADY

Potatoes on eastern markets declined last week, but the market at Chicago advanced and the Detroit market held firm. There is a steady tone to the market on nearly all markets at present. Eastern markets report they are only receiving enough to supply the demand, while

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Seventy-first Annual Exposition

10 Days  
Sept. 3



10 Nights  
Sept. 12



SPUDS PER CWT., AUGUST 10, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.45	
Chicago	4.70	
New York		2.85
Pittsburg		3.34
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	5.00	
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

the supply at western markets exceeds the demand. It is believed that the last named markets will weaken within the next few days and lower prices will be quoted. According to reports we are going to have a bumper crop of late potatoes.

#### LIVESTOCK MARKET

(By H. H. Mack)

There never was a time before in the past history of this country, when the farmer feeder of live stock was so completely at a loss to know what to do. Uncertainty and lack of confidence in the future prosperity of the country as a whole are quite general, just now, among all classes of men but they are gripping the farmer to so great an extent that he is almost ready to give up the battle. The farmer is losing faith in the entire market proposition, a condition which is not surprising when we remember the hard knocks which he has had during the last 18 months. The recent wild fluctuations in the grain market, the ups and downs of the hog market and the "downs" of the sheep and cattle markets, during the last six months, have just about brought him to the conclusion that he will give up feeding live stock, entirely, until market demand becomes more reliable and selling prices a little nearer to the cost of production. The attitude of the feeder is reflected in current market quotations for feeding stock of all kinds, quotations for feeding cattle, stockers, feeding lambs and wethers being at the season's extreme low point in all markets.

Chicago had a bad week in cattle, all kinds showing a sharp decline, during the early part of the period, but regaining a part of the loss before the week ended. Western states are gathering grass cattle in large numbers, these days and increasing receipts of this grade of cattle mean lower prices all along the line. There is yet no grass cattle coming that will take the place of corn fed stock but the Montana run of grassers is not far away; grassers from the last mentioned state usually carry more and better flesh than the "half and half" kind which the east and middle west are sending forward at this time and labeling them dry-fed.

Detroit got a moderate run of cattle to begin the week with and the trade was about the worst of the season; local killers are well-supplied with cattle from the southwest and there is little hope for an improvement in cattle values until Michigan cattle begin to come with better average quality to recommend them. The calf market had an easier tone on Monday in Detroit than that which ruled on the close of last week, prices were about steady for the top grades but it was noticeable that only a few extra good calves brought \$19 per cwt. A fairly active demand for milch cows and springers is noted but there is practically no demand for anything of common and cull quality, so they are sold as canners.

The sheep and lamb trade has been working, steadily, to a lower basis during the past week under remarkably large receipts; shippers are loathe to send their stock forward to be sacrificed but they dare not let the opportunity to get cars pass for they do not know when another chance will present itself. Eastern textile interests are busy sending out literature setting forth facts which tend to prove that the world's supply of wool is excessive; this "dope" is, of course, sent exclusively to wool growers. The general public is being furnished an abundance of data from the same source which tends to prove that it will be impossible for clothing to be sold any lower than the present scale of prices. Every man, who falls for such piffle, deserves all he gets. While the outlook for the sheep-growing industry is far from encouraging the writer is of the opinion that lamb feeders, who improve the present opportunity to purchase a supply of likely western lambs, will make a better profit on

the feeding venture than they have made for a long time. The Detroit sheep and lamb trade was very dull and slow on Monday with the best lambs on sale going at \$13 to \$13.50 per cwt.; the average quality of local arrivals was very common.

The market for live hogs faces a set of badly mixed conditions and it would seem that influences must be about evenly balanced for price changes during the past week have been slight. Buyers for shipping purposes have set the pace, of late, but packers have shown less disposition to pound values, the influence being that they are not adverse to an advance in both commodity and live hogs at this time. Hog receipts have been light of late all around the market circle and the quality of the offerings has been about the poorest of the season. War talk tends to harden values but this is amply offset by a declining foreign exchange. The exportation of hog products is increasing from week to week; on the other hand, the supply of lard and cured meats of all kinds was hardly ever before known to be as large as at the present time. The writer is looking for a decrease in current receipts of hogs during the next 30 days and gradually hardening values.

#### BEEF GROWERS RENEW EFFORTS FOR RECOGNITION

(Continued from page 3)

at the current market quotations and clean up a few extra million? No, the government probably won't let them get away with any such profits as that. The government would have a right to assume that farmers producing beets at a guaranteed price of \$10 per ton are satisfied with that figure, and it would be entirely justified in fixing the wholesale price of sugar at 10 cents. We do not say that these things will come about, but we suspect they will.

For these reasons it is important that the growers do not sign a contract for 1921 which does not guarantee a larger minimum than \$10. The market price of sugar, if permitted to be regulated by the world supply and demand, will probably not return to normal for a period of years. If farmers will grow beets at \$10 per ton, the consumer who buys beet sugar should not be asked to pay more than 13 or 14 cents per pound. If the farmer finds that he must have \$14 per ton in order to pay him cost of production, protect him from risk and yield him a fair profit, the government would certainly never order him to produce them for less. So it is going to be up to the farmer to raise his minimum high enough to protect himself when Uncle Sam steps in. And that is the big reason why the sugar beet growers,—every man who intends to grow beets another year,—should join the Growers' Ass'n and work in harmony for a contract that will protect them in the face of such exigencies.

#### HOW SHALL WE FIGHT THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE?

(Continued from page 4)

cites his own losses to prove it. He concludes, "If you could help us in securing legislation compelling everyone to use some means to prevent another year of this plague, we, the farmers would be very grateful to you."

E. P. P., of Mancelona does not believe that the 1920 crop of hoppers should get all the blame for the damage to meadows. "The grasshoppers did not do it all in one year," he argues. "Two years ago I cut 12 acres of timothy and clover and the grasshoppers together with the dry weather never let it start again." Mr. P. thinks we should have a grasshopper law similar to the noxious weed law and men to enforce the law against the lumber owners and others who try to avoid it.

J. D. R., of Mancelona, lost four acres of Sudan grass, five acres of soy beans and five acres of millet. He asserts that the damage has been fully as great as claimed, yet he has no desire to sell his farm for, he says, "We can raise most anything just as good as in the southern part of Michigan, if we could get rid of the grasshoppers." He invites the editor to come to Antrim county and inspect the damage done with his own eyes, which the editor hereby promises to do.



MR. EDWARD F. DOLD

A seasoned business expert and qualified packing house executive. Born a son of Jacob Dold of Buffalo—one of the four most prominent meat packers of America—he has had exceptional opportunities for acquiring a full, thorough and practical knowledge of the Packing Business in all its ramifications, with the result that today he is an authority on packing house practice and one of the best known men in the business with a wide acquaintance in the trade, his duties having been manifold and bringing him in direct contact with all phases of the industry. As a young man he entered his father's plant on an equal footing with other employees, served his time in the "hog gang," the "beef gang," the "celar gang," tankhouse, etc., and in line with his father's policy as concerned all his sons, Edward Dold had to qualify as top man in each gang before transfer to another department. After spending some fifteen years in the plant, during the last five years of which he was General Superintendent of The Jacob Dold Packing Company at that time operating three plants located respectively at Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., and Wichita, Kan. Mr. Dold assumed duties taking him outside the plant but not lessening his responsibilities. As Manager of Sales and Secretary and Treasurer his was a large part in the building up of the mammoth business, the success of which has been in excess of any in the field. The matter of handling, processing and adequately marketing by-products of the packing business has been the pet hobby of Mr. Dold, who looks with favor on the dollar saved as compared with the one earned.

His will be the dominating influence in further developing and operating our business and we are indeed justified in our satisfaction resulting in our securing the active services of Mr. Dold to this end.

BUFFALO, N.Y. KANSAS CITY, MO. WICHITA, KANS. LIVERPOOL, ENG.

**Jacob Dold Packing Co.**  
Pork and Beef Packers

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION LICENSE NO. 61160

Buffalo, N.Y.

June 2nd., 1920.

Mr. Joseph Gardulski, Sec. & Treas.  
Detroit Packing Company,  
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your recent communication wish to state that I have given your matter considerable consideration. After looking over the site of the new Detroit Packing Plant, I am favorably impressed by its location. It can be made into an ideal and economical Packing plant, having ample switching facilities and nearby to local Stock Yards, besides being located within the great City of Detroit with its growing population constituting a great army of consumers of Packing House meat products.

It would seem to me a very good proposition to organize and build at once a large Packing Plant in your City.

I firmly believe that your Company financed along the lines that you have outlined, also economical and up to date methods of handling and marketing products, coupled with proper management, will be a great success from the Stockholder's point of view.

After careful and due deliberation, I have decided to accept your offer of General Manager, also the Presidency of this Company, if so elected by your Board of Directors. I also will make a substantial investment in the Company, which is evidence of my faith in this proposition, besides being an investment adequate with the dignity of the position herein above mentioned. If elected to the Presidency of the Detroit Packing Co., I wish to assure you and our stockholders of the best service that I am capable, and will bring to your Company my life-time's practical Packing House experience, comprising many years of constant activity in all branches of this great Packing Industry.

Yours respectfully,

EFD-D

Edward F. Dold

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  
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**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. HEMPT, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.**

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

**FOR SALE—160 A. ABOUT 100 A. CLEAR-** ed. 2 barns, silo, good house, close to school and church, No. 1 soil. Write for price, at a bargain. Address the owner, **CHAS. TAYLOR, West Branch, Mich., R. 2.**

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**FOR SALE—102 ACRE FARM, PARTLY IM-** proved. For description and price write to **S. A. DOUGLAS, Twining, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—159 ACRES SAND LOAM CLAY** subsoil, house, barn, other improvements, timber. **CLARE ERNST Prescott, Route 2, Mich.**

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

**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, hand or power, large capacity. \$100. **EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Hill Crest Farms, Munson, 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.**

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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 price is \$6.00. Buying by mail does away with these expensive selling forces, high rents, and all other unnecessary overhead.

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Solid leather from top to bottom. Special tanning to resist barnyard acids. Heavy soles of oak tanned leather—wear like iron. Comfort—well—wear them all the first day and you won't notice them. Brown only. You take no risk. Simply send coupon, shoes are shipped, pay on arrival. If you like them keep them, if not return them and we will refund money, including postage. Your word is enough. Send for catalog. 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 .....

**FOR RESULTS try the Business Farmer's Classified Column.**



# Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if requested.)

## RIGHT OF WAY

In touring through the country in coming to a four corners, a car coming from the east going west and one coming from the south going north collided, which one should have the right of way? And who's fault was it? There being a fine mist preventing the drivers seeing each other. In driving cattle to market two of them jump over the fence into some crops. They were in there a half an hour. Could the party collect damages?—A Reader.

I am of the opinion that neither car has "a right of way." Cities and villages have usually adopted ordinances providing for "right of way." I am not aware of any such statute covering the state at large. It may be that each was equally at fault but there are some well known rules that courts would apply in determining whose fault it was. The law provides "Upon approaching an intersecting highway, a bridge, dam, sharp curve or steep descent, and also in traversing such intersecting highways, bridge, dam, curve or descent, a person operating a motor vehicle shall have it under control and operate it at such speed as is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic then on such highway and the safety of the public." It is possible that if one of the parties observed this regulation of the statute and the other did not the one who did not observe these regulations would be to blame and liable for the damage. If each was equally careless and the carelessness was caused by the mist it may be one of those accidents that no one would be to blame for and no one be liable for the damage. The person injured would be entitled to collect damages from the owner of the trespassing cattle and may collect the same by suit or by distraining the animals.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## REMOVING MARL FROM LAKE

We have a great quantity of marl in Cedar Lake but it is covered with water from 2 to 10 feet deep. Some of the farmers want to get this marl for our land, but don't know how to get it out. Can will have to get to get the marl on shore with? The marl lies on one side of the lake but is out from shore about 10 rods.—**E. S. B. Lawton, Mich.**

I would say that for the conditions described, I think a drag-line bucket would be the most suitable. This device consists of a cable suspended above the lake by being attached to either a pole or derrick on either side of the marl bed. A steel bucket or scoop is attached to a pulley which travels along this cable. The scoop is fitted with additional pulleys and cable so that it can be lowered into the lake and dragged a sufficient distance through the marl bed to become loaded and then raised above the water and brought to shore. The power used is a gasoline engine and a double drum hoist for operating the cables. This is usually located on the bank of the lake near the derrick.—**O. E. Roby, acting head, Dept. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.**

## PRIMARY LAW

I would like to get the right meaning in regard to the primary law as it now stands. I find a different opinion expressed by different persons in regards to this part of the law. If I am enrolled as a Democrat can I call for a Republican ballot at the primary election without first enrolling as a Republican. Some say I can some say not. Now which is right? Is there not some certain day or days where a person can register or change his enrollment from one party to some other party? Is it the case if I call for a primary ballot of some other party than the one I am enrolled in do I become enrolled in that party? Some say yes, some no. Which is right?—**J. F., Beaverton, Mich.**

The law does not require a party registration and a duly qualified and registered voter may call for whatever ballot he desires at the primary election.—**W. A. Brown, legal editor.**

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

In case of a mother with a family being left on a farm. What part of the personal property is she entitled to lawfully. Does money deposited include personal property.—A Subscriber Bellevue, Mich.

Money in the bank is personal property. The widow is entitled to her own wearing apparel, the wear-

ing apparel of her husband, the household furniture and other personal property amounting to \$200. She is entitled to an allowance from the personal property for her support during a year from the date of death of such an amount per week as the judge of probate may deem to be proper in view of all the circumstances. If there is any personal property left after paying these amounts, after paying the debts and expenses of administration and it does not exceed \$150 then it may be also assigned to the widow. If there is other personal after the said payments it is to be divided one third to the widow and two thirds divided equally among all of the children.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## ROAD IMPROVEMENT

I would like a little information on road improvement. We live on a road in Blumfield Twp., Saginaw County, 11 miles S. E. of Bay City, known as the Tuscola Road. Bay County has the road stoned to the county line. Saginaw Co. has it stoned 2 miles from Bay Co. line, having a 2 mile gap of clay road in between. We farmers on said road got a petition to improve the road two years ago and paid to have it put on record. Our county road commissioner said as soon as our turn came our road would be stoned. But they are stoning other roads with later petitions and paying no attention to our road.—**A. G., Reese, Mich.**

The inquiry does not disclose what law is in force in Saginaw nor under what statute the petition to improve the highway was drawn. Saginaw is a county of over 85,000 population but I am not informed as to whether Saginaw County has voted to come under Act 305 of the Public Acts, or whether there is some other act or amendment in force under which action was attempted. This question is so peculiarly a local one that they should inquire of the County Road Commission for particulars why this road was not built. I believe you will get full information. I am unable to answer the question on the information that is given.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## COLLECTION BOX

### FURNITURE COMPLAINT ADJUSTED PROMPTLY

"I want to know if the Hartman Furniture Co., of Chicago is a reliable Co., as I ordered a living room set on the 6th day of April. Not hearing from them by the last of May I wrote them to return my money which was one dollar with order. Please let me know through your excellent paper."—**Mrs. W. L., Manistee, Mich., June 30th.**

Immediately upon receipt of this complaint the Hartmann Co., wrote our subscriber a courteous letter of apology, explaining that the shipment had been promptly made and showing that the delay was the fault of the railroad company. They offered to accept a return of the furniture if our subscriber desired her money refunded.

"Since writing in regards to the Hartmann Furniture Co., I have received notice that the furniture is on the way and thanking you kindly for your willingness to help me."—**Mrs. W. H. L., July 7th.**

### COMPLAINT AGAINST BEDELL CO.

I sent a long time ago to the Bedell Company for a pair of slippers at \$3.98 and they sent me a pair of canvas slippers at \$2.48 and I sent them back and I have written to them but cannot get any answer at all. I either want the money or slippers, so please do the best you can and thank you.—**Mrs. M. L., Chesaning, Mich., July 11th.**

This complaint was referred to the Bedell Co., and one week later Mrs. L. received her slippers according to her following letter:

"As I received my slippers I am sincerely thankful to you and hope I can do you a favor in the future."—**Mrs. M. L., July 17, 1920.**

## HIGHWAY OVERSEER'S PAY

I would like to get a little advice in regard to drawing pay for work as overseer on the highway. Can they make me wait until fall and let my money lay idle? their pay right away? Have I got to go and hire money and pay interest and wait until fall and let my money lie idle? Please give what instructions there are about it.—**E. J. M., Stanwood, Mich.**

I do not know of any provision of the law that requires your compensation to be paid only in the fall. The law provides that the highway commissioner and overseer of highways shall be entitled to such compensation as the township board shall decide. The Commissioner of highways shall be paid from the general fund in the same manner as other township officers are paid. The compensation of the overseer of highways shall be paid from the road repair fund on approval of the township board. Of course they could not order money paid from a fund that had none, but if there was money in the fund it could be ordered paid to you at such time as you had earned it. You are subject to such order as the board makes as to payment and if not satisfactory your only remedy is to quit.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## KILLING QUACK GRASS

The best way I know of to destroy quack grass is as follows: I take a 72 tooth harrow and turn the teeth to about an angle of 45 degrees. Then I hitch my evener on the rear end of the harrow and haul it across the field backwards. This will raise the roots of the grass to the top of the ground and if you will drag them over every day or two for a week they will soon die. Of course the harrow will be liable to try to bury itself when pulled this way, but by fastening two board strips under the harrow or drag to the frame with wire you can keep it on top of the ground alright.

I generally work my bean ground up this way in dry and hot weather. Beans are a good crop to put on land that has quack grass on it because the beans come up quick and you can cultivate the ground and keep the roots stirred up. I got rid of a number of patches last year in this way.—**J. W. H., Millington, Mich.**

## RESOLD POTATOES

About the first week in April a stranger came here buying potatoes and contracted for mine making a small payment down, with the understanding that they were to be shipped the next week (he furnished sacks to put them in). It run along about three weeks and he did not call for them. They were sprouting and shrinking so I sold and shipped them to another man and returned him check for amount he gave me as payment on them, which check he refused to accept and returned to me, threatening to sue for damages. Can he collect damages?—**F. M., Bentley, Mich.**

I am of the opinion that you should have notified him of your intention to resell the potatoes if he did not take and pay for them at the time you understood he was to take them. A part payment would "bind the bargain" and he would be liable to you for the purchase price even though they sprouted. I am of the opinion that unless there are some additional circumstances he would be entitled to damages.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## PAYING TUITION

Has the school district any right to object to pay tuition to high school on scholars if they do not attend only part of the time and we still have to pay tuition in full. I have a man who owes me the sum of \$85, without any note, or security at all. I have asked him several times for it. He finally told me to come and get two pigs valued at \$25 that was applied on the amount he owed me. Now he refuses to pay the rest. Is there any way to collect the balance, he has 70 acres of land partly paid for. Will you please tell me what chance I have to collect the balance. Hoping to hear from you soon.—**P. J., Montcalm County.**

(1) If pupils enroll and attend part of the time I am of the opinion that the district is liable for the full amount of the tuition. (2) He is liable to you for the balance of the debt and a judgment for the amount may be collected from any of his property not exempt from taxation.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**



# Genuine Aspirin

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



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

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Get the most out of your corn crop this year and every year with a

### PRESTON LANSING Vitified Tile Silo

The patented block in ship-lap formation gives enormous strength—twisted steel reinforcing in cement between each tier. Only thin line of mortar exposed—less chance for frost. Continuous doorway steel-curtain chute; steel hip roof fire-proof. Write for catalog.

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## Your Wife Will Know

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

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

## CULOTTA & JULL DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

## SPACE FOR EXHIBITS AT WEST MICH. STATE FAIR NEARLY ALL TAKEN

"Michigan first," is the motto of the management of the West Michigan State Fair in assigning space for the annual exposition scheduled for Sept. 20-24. Application for space from exhibitors from adjoining states are coming in greater numbers than ever before and the management of the West Michigan State Fair is sending out warnings to state exhibitors that if they wish to have the preferred positions again this year they had better make reservations at once.

All indications point to the largest agricultural fair ever staged in the state. Applications for nearly every available foot of space in the Art Hall, Agricultural Buildings, Livestock buildings and the main fair grounds are now on file and new sections will have to be laid out for the overflow. If Michigan exhibitors wish to secure the preferred locations they had better hurry, for the fair management will soon have to assign space to the out of the state exhibitors.

## "HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 9)

to marry another, which marriage had been compelled before either of us ever knew the other existed. And the woman I married, please know, is a good and splendid woman. She will have my devotion forever. Unfortunately, she will never possess my heart."

In a great instant of revulsion, the entire truth came to the Queen. Clutching at her heart with clasped hands, she nearly fainted of the vertigo that assailed her. Although they still talked inside the library, she heard no further word of their utterance as she strove with slow success to draw herself together. Finally, with indrawn shoulders, a little forlorn sort of a ghost of the resplendent woman and wife she had been but a minutes before, she staggered across the hall and slowly, as if in a nightmare wherein speed never resides, dragged herself upstairs. In her room, she lost all control. Francis ring was torn from her finger and stamped upon. Her boudoir cap and her turtle-shell hairpins joined the general havoc under her feet. Convulsed, shuddering, muttering to herself in her extremity, she threw herself upon her bed and only managed, in an ecstasy of anguish, to remain perfectly quiet when Francis peeped in on his way to bed.

An hour, that seemed a thousand centuries, she gave him to go to sleep. Then she arose, took in hand the crude jeweled dagger which had been hers in the Valley of the Lost Souls, and softly tiptoed into his room. There on the dresser it was, the large photograph of Leoncia. In thorough indecision, clutching the dagger until the cramp of her palm and fingers hurt her, she debated between her husband and Leoncia. Once, beside his bed, her hand raised to strike, an effusion of tears into her dry eyes obscured her seeing so that her dagger hand dropped as she sobbed audibly.

Stiffening herself with changed resolve, she crossed over to the dresser. A pad and pencil lying handy, caught her attention. She scribbled two words, tore off the sheet, and placed it upon the face of Leoncia as it lay flat and upturned on the surface of polished wood. Next, with an unerring drive of the dagger, she pinned the note between the pictured semblance of Leoncia's eyes, so that the point of the blade penetrated the wood and left the haft quivering and upright.

(Continued next week)

## HIS HEARING RESTORED

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

## Feed Every 3rd Hog FREE

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

### Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

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

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

**University Tested:** Professor W. B. Combs, while Asst. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.57% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham, a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said \$30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of \$420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood sows.

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

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**2c a Gallon Milkoline** comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. \$7.50; 10 gal. \$12.50; 15 gal. \$16.50; 22 gal. \$22.00; 55 gal. \$49.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

### 30-Day Guaranteed Trial

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

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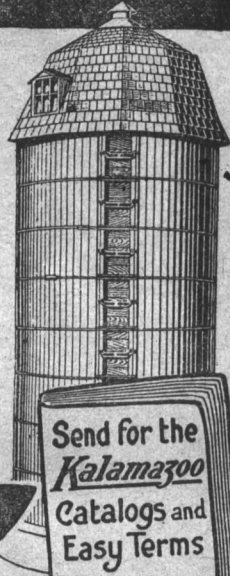
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Easy to erect—no nails or screws—beautiful stock—unblemished and thoroughly seasoned—deeply tongued, grooved and splined to insure permanent air-tightness. Makes perfect ensilage and outlasts your grandchildren. A Kalamazoo offers you the only continuous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

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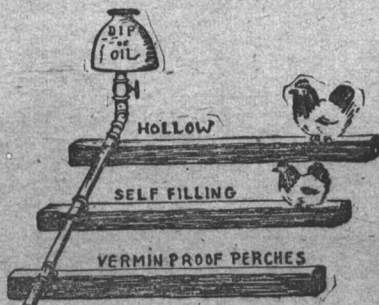
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Several men with auto or horse and rig to act as subscription agents for M. B. F. Good proposition to serious men who can give their entire time to the work. Write for details and tell us briefly about yourself, addressing  
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# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

## CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

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

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## Facts in BLACK & WHITE

### How a Purebred Holstein Bull will Make Money for You

The Iowa Experiment Station recently conducted an experiment under the direction of Prof. L. S. Gillette. A purebred Holstein bull was mated to scrub cows and the resulting heifers were bred to another purebred Holstein bull.

Here's what happened.

Dams average yield, 3255 lbs. of milk, 161 lbs. of fat.

Daughters average yield, 6,313 lbs. of milk, 261 lbs. of fat.

Granddaughters average yield 11,295 lbs. of milk, 431 lbs. of fat.

In her words, the daughters of the purebred Holstein bull averaged:

94% MORE MILK

62% MORE FAT

than their dams, and his granddaughters averaged

245% MORE MILK

168% MORE FAT

than the original scrub dams.

The short cut to greater dairy profits is a purebred Holstein bull.

Think it over!

Send for free booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

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## INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY of your DAIRY HERD

### 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 82.66 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.

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

## MUSLOFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

## BABY BULLS

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

Write for our sale list.

### BOARDMAN FARMS JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

**BACKE KRAT LINDENWOOD CHAMPION**  
Bull born March 13, 1919. Sire is a 27.33 lb. son of a 30.61 lb. bull, whose sire is Johanna Concordia Champion (30 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) Dam is an 18.93 lb. 2 year old daughter of Johanna Concordia Champion (see above) whose sire, Colantha Johanna Champion, has 61 A. R. O. daughters, 6 above 30 lbs. He is a big growthy fellow, ready for heavy service between 2-3 and 3-4 white and nicely marked. Guaranteed a sure breeder and especially priced at \$200 if taken at once. Write for pedigree.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS  
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

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

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

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.

or write

John P. Hohl, 121 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

## TWO BULL CALVES

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

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

## 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-but-ter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 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 Alban De Kol.

His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb. Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.

His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

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

## BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 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, fall boys, ready for service and girls. Booking orders for spring pigs.

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

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM

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

## FOR SALE

### 5 HEIFER CALVES

### 3 BULL CALVES

### one ready for heavy service

### 7 COWS

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

Herd free from disease.

H. E. BROWN, Breadsfield, 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.

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## 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.

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

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

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

Address all correspondence to

### JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## SOLD AGAIN

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

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

## HOLSTEIN BULLS

### AND HEIFERS

with yearly and one-day backing. One yearling bull with five-year records averaging 25,000 pounds of milk, 1,100 pounds of butter.

### RALPH RUPP

Archbold, Ohio

## REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale

W.M. GRIFFIN, R. E., 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.

**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 28 lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.

H. L. VOEPEL, Sebawaing, 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 Belding, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

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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!

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

## Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

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

F. E. BOYD FAIRVIEW FARM Alma, Michigan

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

## SHORTHORNS

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

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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., Mils. Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.

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FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.

W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.

A. E. RAAS, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.

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### MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

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

EARL C. MCCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD 20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

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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 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

## REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Unbeaten Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 886905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony R. 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 heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

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

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETT'S 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.

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

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  
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**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—REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE,**  
both sex. Register of merit testing done.  
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.

## RED POLLED

**RED POLLED BULL, ONE YEAR OLD JULY**  
25, 1920, weight 850 pounds. Well  
put up in every way. His Grand Dame led the  
Red Polled cows in the milk test last year. He  
is from Arp Herd of Iowa. Can be seen at Ionia  
Free Fair Aug. 17-18, 1920. Test chart also  
furnished.  
WESTBROOK BROS., Ionia, Mich.

**FOR SALE: Dual purpose Red Polled Bulls.**  
L. H. WALKER, Reed City, Mich.

## BROWN SWISS

**REG. BROWN SWISS BULL FOR SALE, 15**  
mos. old and fit to head any pure bred herd;  
bred from State Fair winners on both sides. T. B.  
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. Get  
a grand champion while the getting is good. Book-  
ing orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have  
10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Dis-  
her'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. 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  
he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE  
ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam,  
BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG  
ORANGE A.  
Free livery to visitors.  
Wm. J. CLARKE,  
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

## WALNUT ALLEY

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.** Nothing to  
offer at present.  
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

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.  
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Choice sow pigs of March farrow. Bloodlines  
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Everyone guaranteed safe in dam also a few  
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