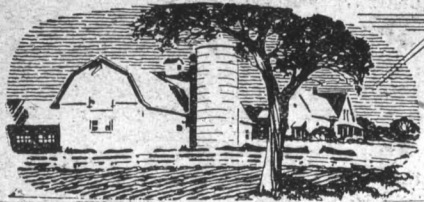
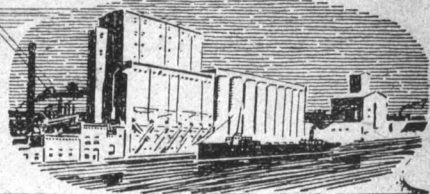


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 50

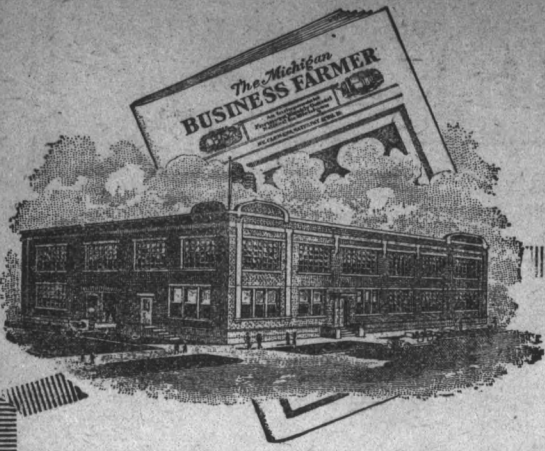
MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



A Midsummer Day

In this issue:—Milo Campbell, Farmers' Choice for Governor—Farmers Back Candidates for State Legislature



If you want your share of our 8 per cent investment please reserve it to-day!

Friends:

IF YOU have now or will have after Harvest from a hundred to a thousand dollars or more which you would like to invest in a security paying 8% per annum, please read this through.

Two weeks ago on this page we announced to our readers why we needed this extra capital and why we believed it to be a good investment. On nearly every mail since we have received reservation orders, like the one at the bottom of this page, for from ten to a hundred shares.

We hope you were one of those fortunate enough to get a block of this 8% stock, but if you were not, please act quickly to reserve at least a part of what is still unsold. It is simply a case of "first come, first served!"

THIS IS NOT a stock-selling proposition—no one collects one penny of commission for selling it and every dollar you invest goes into making the company back of Michigan's OWN farm weekly stronger and better prepared to fight the farmer's battles in our home state.

THE WHOLE STORY IS JUST THIS:

We offer 2,500 shares of Preferred stock in the Rural Publishing Company, incorporated in Michigan, 1910, at \$10 per share.

We promise to pay you 4 per cent twice-a-year, or 8 per cent annually, on every dollar you invest, before the common stock holders draw one penny in dividends.

We reserve the right to buy this stock back after three years, by paying you 8 per cent per annum from the day you bought the stock **AND AN ADDITIONAL BONUS OF 5 per cent, or \$5 on every hundred you invest!**

We hope that every dollar's worth of this preferred stock will go to friends and readers of The Michigan Business Farmer.

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

A DOUBLE INVESTMENT—While we know that your investigation of our balance sheet and your knowledge of the growth of our business, will justify your confidence in this preferred stock issue which we offer at this time, we want you to feel too, that you are making a double-investment. THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is more than a business without a soul or a purpose,

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

it is an institution which we dedicated from its first issue to "the needs of ALL the farmers of Michigan!" It has no creed, nor politics, sponsors no single farmers' organization but believes in ALL that are working for his welfare. Particularly have we tried to be the friend of those who needed help or encouragement. We have never run from the fight in the farmers' behalf or hesitated a moment between the right and the wrong path. So when we lay before you, our friends, who have stood by this weekly during the first trying years this opportunity to help put it well over-the-top, we hope you will know that you are not only making a good investment for your money, but giving a boost to a Michigan institution working a service for this state, the value of which you are best able to judge.

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

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

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

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

RESERVATION ORDER FOR 8% PREFERRED STOCK

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

If not already sold, please reserve for me..... shares of Eight Per Cent (8%) Preferred stock in the Rural Publishing Company, at Ten Dollars (\$10) per share.

Payment to be arranged for on a mutually satisfactory basis, when allotment of stock is made to me, otherwise this reservation order does not obligate me in any way.

Signed

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

(2) County State

POTATO SITUATION IN MAINE

The acreage of potatoes in Maine has increased 76 per cent over last year, probably due to the high prices last year and indications of a good price the present season.

The acreage in 1919 was 102,000 the tubers being of fine quality and kept good in storage, better than in ordinary years.

It is reported that Maine has 118,000 acres this year (1920) however the stand is generally poor with healthy vines. All indications is for a decrease in production this fall, even with a larger acreage.

Early this spring it was thought the acreage would be cut materially due to the late shipment of fertilizer, but it resulted in later planting. The late planted potato vines are small and unless very favorable growing season prevails they will yield a small crop.

Aroostook County, the potato king county of Maine, is reported as having 90,000 acres, a large increase over 1919. The stand in Aroostook is very uneven however, the vines are looking healthy.

A rainy period for the past three weeks indicate a blight season and at present many farmers are reporting blight.

This is earlier than we usually have blight. The cobbler varieties are looking better than the Mountain varieties. It is pretty hard at present to predict what the yield will be, because blight or frost or something might come.

Potato buyers are offering from \$3 to \$4 per 165 lb. bbl. on fall delivery contracts.—Ray S. Hews, Easton, Maine.

HOLSTEINS DOMINANT

County Agent F. S. Dunks, Howell, Mich., states that there are 321 breeders of purebred cattle in Livingston County. There are 250 registered Holstein bulls, 37 registered Shorthorns and 15 registered Jersey bulls.

Crop Reports

MONTICALLY—The farmers are busy harvesting oats, threshing and plowing for fall grains. Condition of weather is warm with frequent heavy rains. Some winds and hail. The condition of soil is good and crops growing well. The farmers are not selling much of anything but some live stock and a few early potatoes. The farmers here are not building anything at present. Frank Young, an old pioneer resident was instantly killed, his auto having turned turtle, falling upon him. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$4; oats \$1; rye, \$1.55; No. 1 timothy, \$30; No. 1 light mixed, \$30; cucumbers, \$8 per cwt.; hens, 22c; springers, 40c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 42c; hogs, veal calves, 15c.—G. B. W.

SANILAC (C)—The haying is about done, winter wheat all in barn or stack. Farmers cutting oats which are a very good crop. Have had a few local rain storms. Have not had much rain in Custer but there seems to have been rains around Sandusky and south of there this week. It would help the crops and make the ground in shape to plow wheat. Where there has not been much rain the ground is getting pretty hard. Some farms are changing hands. There has been two big farms changed hands around Sandusky in the last few days, one a 160 farm sold for \$20,000. That is not so bad for a price; it is a good farm. The following prices were offered at Sandusky: Wheat, \$2.20; oats, 66c; rye \$1.71; barley, \$3; beans, C. H. P., \$6; peas, \$2.25; clover seed, \$13.50; timothy seed, \$3.40; alsike seed, \$13.55; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 50c.—A. B.

GENESEE—Farmers have been busy threshing, harvesting oats and barley cultivating potatoes and beans and plowing. The weather has been extremely dry until the last week, when we had quite a lot of rain. The heavy rain and hail of a week ago did heavy damage in some localities. The soil has been too dry for plowing but the recent rains will make it fine for working. Quite a lot of threshing has been done in the fields. Some farmers are having good yields of wheat and oats, but on the average the yield will be quite a lot below the average. Hay also was a short crop. Corn is looking good in most instances. Beans average from fair to good. The dry spell hurt the early beans quite a bit. Potatoes are looking good, but there is a small acreage. Apples are also looking good and there are prospects of a large crop. The following prices were offered at Flint: Wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.65; oats, 90c; rye, \$1.75; buckwheat, \$3.25 per cwt.; beans (C. H. P.) \$6 per cwt.; beans (Red Kidney) \$11 cwt.; Hay, \$25@30; rye, wheat and oat straw, \$8@12; potatoes, \$2@2.50; onions, \$2.75; cabbage, 3c; cucumbers, 75c doz.; hens, 35c; springers 40@45c; ducks, 32c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 40c; butter, creamery 56c; dairy, 53@58c; eggs, 51c; apples, \$2@2.75; beef steers, 10@12; beef cows, 8@9; veal calves, 8@19; sheep 7@8; lambs, 16@14.50; hogs, 15@16.—C. W. S.



A THOUSAND STORIES HAVE LURED ME CITYWARD

Why the Farm Boy Goes to the City

Allured by City Advantages Painted in Bright but False Colors

By H. G. WEAVER

THIS ARTICLE was written by one who might have been a farmer, but chose city life instead. While he is inclined to ignore the economic and practical aspects of the drift of country people to the city, his views are refreshing and contain much pointed truth, comments upon this article are invited.—Editor.



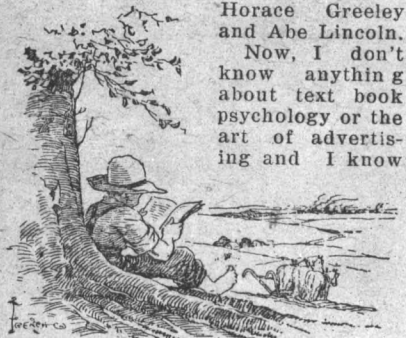
WE HEAR a lot of talk about the farm boy leaving the farm. The chances are that we are going to hear even more of it before we are through.

I live in the city, but personally, I'm in favor of the farm boy staying on the farm—everyone is in favor of the farm boy staying on the farm—that is everyone except the farm boy himself!

It's hard to find a magazine or a newspaper that doesn't bemoan the lamentable condition of the farmer and preach the necessity of the farm boy staying home.

Famous writers write about it. Editors comment on it. Politicians rave over the subject and campaigns are planned to keep the farm boy farming. And while this goes on the farmer lad continues to pack his grip or "telescope" and meander cityward—a la Horace Greeley and Abe Lincoln.

Now, I don't know anything about text book psychology or the art of advertising and I know



very little about farming, but I think I know something about human nature—and I think I know something about farmer boys—at least I have this much in common with them:

I was raised in a rural community. I have lived on a farm. Most of my friends and acquaintances are farmers. Practically all of my schoolmates were farmer boys.

Lastly, I am not old enough to have forgotten what it is like to be a boy and unless things have changed a lot during the past half generation, farmer boys are very much the same as other boys.

Boys don't like to be kept anywhere. Boys don't want to be told where they must stay put!

Personally, I wouldn't give two cents for a boy who doesn't like motion, who doesn't like progress and who doesn't like activity!

The placid, peaceful, plodding side of farm life has been played up so frequently in contrast with the city that the word "farming" has become synonymous with the word "stagnation."

I may be wrong on lots of other things, but I'll risk my meagre reputation that I'm dead right on this:

The way to keep the boy on the farm is not to try to keep him there at all. The thing to do, and the only thing to do, is to make him like the farm and the only way to make him like the farm is to make the farm likable and then prove to him that it is likable. After that's been done you don't need to worry about keeping him there—you couldn't pull him away with a 40-80 tank type.

It's going to take a lot of constructive effort to do this.

Let's get away from the word "stay"—the Young American—the farmer boy—doesn't like to stay anywhere. He likes to move on. It's human nature to want to move on. What's more, he's going to move on!

And if he can't move on in the direction of progress, he's going to move on geographically—and that means to the city!

Let's forget all about this back-to-the-farm stuff. If the movement of labor from the city to the farm is a "backward" movement we had all better quite right now.

Let's abandon the expression "keep the boy on the farm." Let's put the kibosh on it for all times. It sounds too much like Sing Sing prison talk. A boy who is worth having isn't going to let you keep him anywhere. He will determine his own destiny. He will move along just to be independent—and the chap who isn't built that way doesn't count!

My father was a farmer. He was a good farmer. He was an up-to-date farmer. He was aggressive. He was a booster. He was an enthusiast and a Peptomist—in other words he was an exception!

It would have been the most natural thing in the world for me to have followed farming. I'll tell you why I didn't—I'll tell you the truth about it:

Primarily it was because city and industrial life were more effectively press-agented. The newspapers had always been full of stories of commercial and industrial achievement. The popular magazines fairly reeked with highly colored biographies of men who had achieved success in the city—men who were powers in

the big industrial world—men who had had their start as hard working farmer boys—men who went to the city to seek greater opportunities.

And the city (according to the stories) received them with open arms. Most of them were elected to the presidency of the United States while not looking; others, of somewhat lesser ability, became steel magnates and oil kings, while the mediocre, second-class, general run of the mine, gravitated to the more lowly stations of bank presidents and railroad directors—at least that's what the stories taught.

That's the kind of stuff the magazines handed me when I was a kid. That's the kind of dope I read in the Sunday papers. Or, if I didn't like it in homeopathic doses I could get Horatio Alger's complete works—from "Bill, the Bootblack" to "Mark the Matchboy"—expressed in predigested monosyllables and sold on the easy-payment plan!!

Even my own father couldn't make much headway in competition with the metropolitan press. And again—when I wasn't reading Alger books or milking cows, I was down at the village hostelry listening to suave drummers with diamond scarf pins and kinky noses lamenting the necessity that forced them to visit such and such a place. They would wax eloquent in their descriptions of city life, city conveniences, city salaries, metropolitan attractions, etc.

THAT'S FINE SON,
BUT LET ME SEE
THE OTHER SHEET.



The Liability Side of His Ledger

That was enough to make me give up the idea of farming, but that was not all—the farmers whom I knew—the majority of farmers, the average farmers, the old-time dyed-in-the-wool orthodox farmers—were not a cheerful lot. They were not optimistic. They were not boosters. They didn't have a press agent. They lacked an Horatio Alger.

These same farmers—these average farmers—would listen to the city man's talk. They would listen with open mouths and hands falling limply and helplessly at their sides.

The younger generation also listened—they listened—they thought—they went back home—they lost interest in agriculture—they became bored with farm life—the city beckoned them. Again they re-read the most thrilling chapter of "Ned, the Newsboy" and forthwith took up the study of time tables.

The city is well press-agented. It always has been and I guess it always will be. The farm is not. The lives of great men carry a subtle appeal for the metropolis—the successful farmer is the Uncrowned King. I've read a hundred—I guess a thousand stories that have lured me cityward.

I've never been able to find but two stories that painted farm life as holding possibilities for big achievement and real life!

The farmer needs press agents—he needs lots of 'em—he needs 'em bad. I shudder to think what will happen if this need isn't filled—and filled pretty quick.

For the past six months I've studied everything I could get my hands on that was supposed to relieve the farm labor situation.

There have been many stories aimed in this general direction, but few have come within shouting distance of the bull's eye.

I'll tell you about one story in particular:

Here is a synopsis of the first episode:

The uneducated son of an uneducated Polish farmer goes



to the city "to work through the winter." In less than twelve months he writes his father that he is making seventy-five dollars a week.

The father answered the letter, to wit:

"If you make seventy-five dollars a week, you stay there! We, altogether—the whole family—can't make seventy-five dollars a month out here on the farm."

Maybe that kind of stuff does call attention to a serious condition, but I contend that it makes the condition much worse.

Maybe it is a true story—I'll not question its authenticity—it could have happened and personally I believe it did happen.

But—

What is to be gained by playing up such an incident?

Does it make the boy on the farm more satisfied?

Does it make the boy who left the farm anxious to return?

Does it tempt the ambitious city chap to take up agriculture as a life work?

(Published by courtesy Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.)

(Concluded in August 28th Issue)

Milo Campbell, Farmers' Choice for Governor

A Brief Sketch of the Life and Deeds of the Man whom we Believe will be the Next Governor

IN 1916, Milo D. Campbell, farmer and lawyer of Coldwater, went as a delegate to a convention of the National Milk Producers' federation in Chicago. He was virtually unknown to those who had gathered from far and near to attend and address that gathering. He had no place on the program. But as he sat in the audience and listened to the speakers; watched the issues that are a part of every convention take shape; saw the convention divide itself into two unequal parts upon these issues, he was seized with the conviction that those who seemed to be in the majority were wrong. Without hesitation and in his characteristic fighting manner, he arose to the floor and in a speech that rang with eloquence and conviction hammered down the defenses of the opposition, carried his point; and before that convention adjourned was elected president of the National Milk Producers' federation.

Such was Milo Campbell's dramatic entrance into the arena where the farmers battles are fought. From that time on he devoted nearly every waking moment to the farmers' cause. He traveled all over the United States driving home truths about the farmer and the farming business. His advice and counsel was sought for by milk producers' association from coast to coast. In every important battle over the right of farmers to organize and sell their products collectively Campbell was there with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up. His legal training coupled with his innate sense of justice, his love and compassion for the farmer, made him a formidable protagonist.

After we entered the war Mr. Campbell was appointed a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee and spent most of his time in Washington where the Food Administration and the President often consulted his views in conference over matters affecting the farmers. In this connection his counsel was conspicuously frank and fair to all concerned. More than once his watchfulness prevented the adoption of policies that would have been unfair and injurious to the farmers, and more than once he forced the adoption of other policies which for his sponsorship would not have been considered.

THE BUSINESS FARMER did not become acquainted with Mr. Campbell during his boyhood days, nor yet during the years when he rendered splendid service to the state of Michigan, as a legislator, secretary to Gov. Luce, insurance commissioner, etc. It was not until three or four years ago that the exceptional worth of this exceptional man came to our attention and we found that all his life he was nearly always on the job when the farmer's case was heard and that he was nearly always in the right. It was not as a result of any personal consideration for Mr. Campbell but of our admiration for his

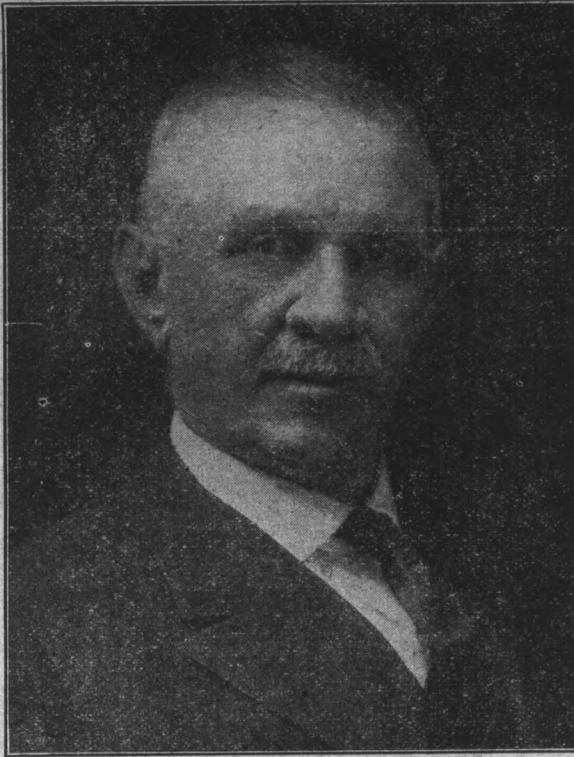
courage and progressiveness that we have on many occasions given him the hand of approval. Go back thru the files of THE BUSINESS FARMER and you will find article after article in which Milo D. Campbell figured as the outstanding champion of the farmers' rights among the national farm leaders.

These are some of the reasons which led to the endorsement of Mr. Campbell by the farm organizations and THE BUSINESS FARMER. Some readers have asked upon what grounds Mr. Campbell claims the support of the farmers, and it will not be amiss to review his record.

A Farmer Boy

In the first place Mr. Campbell came from a family of farmers. His father was a farmer in rather moderate circumstances in Branch county. Milo worked on the farm until he was fourteen years of age when it became necessary for him to shift for himself. Through his own efforts he secured an education, being obliged to quit school and college on several occasions in order to replenish his pocket. For a time he taught school and was for several years county superintendent of schools. Later he studied law. While yet quite young he was elected to the legislature, where he exhibited such abilities that Gov. Luce chose him for his private secretary. From then on he has been more or less in the public service, practicing law at odd intervals, but giving a great deal of attention to his two farms in Branch county where he has had at times herds of over one hundred head of pure-bred Holsteins. The past few years he has devoted almost his entire private attention to the active management of his farms.

Among the public positions he has held should be mentioned the United States marshalship for the eastern district of Michigan, Mr. Campbell being appointed by Theodore Roosevelt. He lost his job, however, when



MILO D. CAMPBELL

the wheat price being set at \$2.26 instead of \$2. In a conference with Hoover at which Mr. Campbell was one of the few actual farmers present it was all but decided to recommend \$2 as the minimum price when Mr. Campbell presented such telling arguments against it that the price was increased to \$2.26. Later Mr. Campbell discovered that in many sections of the country the dealers were not paying the farmers what they should under the guaranteed price. He immediately went to Washington, secured an audience with Mr. Hoover to such good purpose that the price to the farmer was raised throughout the country.

Mr. Campbell's greatest work perhaps has been in connection with the dairy industry. The efforts of the politicians of Chicago, New York and other great cities to prosecute the farmers for charging what their milk was worth aroused Mr. Campbell to such lengths that he undertook a campaign of publicity and bitter denunciation of the farmers' persecutors which gained the sympathy of the public and in almost every instance secured an acquittal for the accused farmers. He has contributed in no small way toward putting the dairy industry on a business basis and securing for the farmer a price commensurate with the cost of production.

Nearly two years ago when the government took charge of the wool clip of the country Mr. Campbell uncovered and made public a gigantic conspiracy on the part of the Boston wool combination to defraud the farmers and the public of millions of

Mr. Wilson was elected.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Congregational church, but is usually liberal in his religious views. He has a pretty fair reputation as a preacher and filled more than one pulpit and in churches of more than one denomination.

Mr. Campbell was in a large measure responsible for

dollars through their manipulation of the clip. Mr. Campbell presented to the U. S. Wool Division actual facts and figures which caused an investigation and nipped the game of the conspirators in the bud. As recently as the spring of the present year Bernard Baruch of the War Industries Board, to whose attention the matter was brought, publicly acknowledged Mr. Campbell's services in this connection. As a result of these efforts nearly a million dollars will be distributed among the wool growers of the eastern section of the United States.

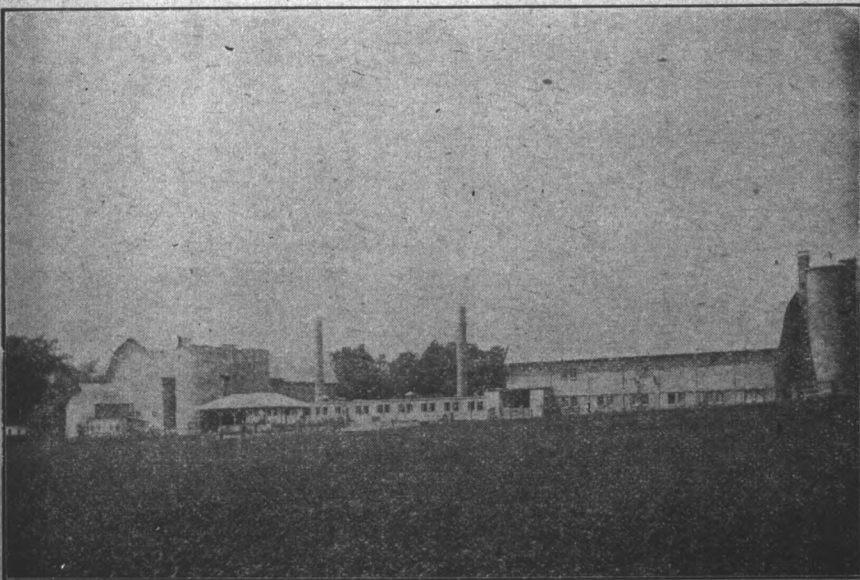
Mr. Campbell on State Issues

It has been asked where Mr. Campbell stands on such issues as the state constabulary, taxes, the warehouse amendment, state institutions, etc. Mr. Campbell is opposed to the State Constabulary as it now exists. He believes in a state police force, however, to be recruited from the wardens of the fish, game and forest fire departments and the inspectors of the food and drug department. He believes that we have too many wardens with police or semi-police powers. He would consolidate and give each warden power to act in behalf of any state department. But he has no use for state police patrolling the state in uniform. He believes that local officials should be compelled under penalty of removal from office to enforce the law in co-operation with the state wardens, and that the latter should be depended upon in times of violent strikes, riots and other emergencies which are rare occurrences in Michigan.

Mr. Campbell was the first candidate to declare for strict economy in the conduct of state affairs. And he is the only one who has announced a definite plan of economy. He has promised if elected to bring about a reduction in the innumerable boards and commissions of the state, entirely eliminating the functions of some and co-ordinating the functions of others. In this way he believes that a large sum of money can be saved to the taxpayers.

On the warehouse amendment Mr. Campbell has stated that he believes in the principle of submitted constitutional amendments to the vote of the people. There is no doubt that had he been governor during the past two years he would have recommended the submission of this question.

Those who are actively supporting Mr. Campbell's candidacy, and they include nearly all the agricultural leaders of the state and rural communities, are thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Campbell, if elected, will continue to give agriculture the same sympathetic consideration as in the past. As Governor of Michigan he will have the influence and power to render still greater service to Michigan agriculture. The farmers and their wives of this state can put Mr. Campbell in that position. It is up to them.



Modern Buildings on Mr. Campbell's Dairy Farm



This Farm Home Shows Who's Boss on the Campbell Farm.

Farmers Back Candidates for State Legislature

*Aroused over Extravagancies of Last Legislature and Warehouse Rebuff Farmers
Take Active Hand in Fall Campaigns*

By THE EDITOR

IN THE large majority of the agricultural districts of the state the farmers have either endorsed one of their number for the state senate and house of representatives or are working quietly in unison for the candidate most likely to give them the best representation. This is not the result of any state-wide movement to organize the farmers. On the contrary the action is purely local in its inception. The farmers are, however, moved by a common desire. To purge the legislature of its spenders and to punish those who couldn't trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment.

The sentiment for a change of representatives that will more nearly reflect the views and interests of the farmers is most pronounced in the Thumb, in nearly every district of which there is a hot contest between machine candidates and farmer candidates. Among the farmers there is little division of sentiment. In several districts the local or county farm bureaus have officially endorsed candidates, and members of all farm organizations are joining hands to nominate them.

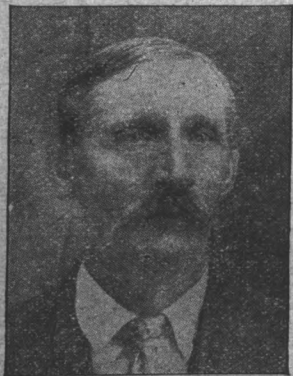
The Twentieth District

The twentieth senatorial district comprises the counties of Huron and Sanilac, represented last year by Geo. B. Forester, a banker of Dackerville, whose record for economy is notorious for its absence. The situation in this district is placed before us by a Harbor Beach subscriber, who writes as follows:

"Mr. John Hunt of Huron county became a candidate for state senator only after long persuasion by members of the Farm Bureau, supposing it would be a clean-cut race between him and John Wallace. Mr. Wallace withdrew, and now 'they' have selected State Senator Forrester of Sanilac county again, who has filled this office two years. In this district it has been an unwritten law that one county should name the candidate for a two term period and then the other county should have this privilege. This custom has been in effect for many years, but this summer the farmers of the district selected a Huron county man as their candidate. Because of the opposition to the farmer candidate various financial interests in these counties have circulated petitions for the re-nomination of Sen. Forrester.

"In all fairness Huron county should send the next senator to the state legislature from this district and John Hunt, progressive Huron county farmer is the man who should receive the support of every fair-minded man in Sanilac and Huron counties. Mr. Hunt is personally known to those who have induced him to run, and without question, if elected he would be one of the best senators that the district as a whole ever had.

"John Hunt is a pioneer of Huron county. He owns a large and attractive farm in Verona township on which he has labored for over forty years to turn a forest into fertile. He has been intensely interested in whatever activity would make for better and happier conditions in his



JOHN HUNT

Farm Bureau to Enter Politics

THE HURON County Farm Bureau will take a hand in county, district and state politics. This, at least, is the report that comes from the meeting of the executive committee and county officers of the bureau held on Tuesday. At that meeting it is said that a resolution was passed pledging the organization to do all it could in the coming primary to promote and secure the nomination of John Hunt for senator; Milo Campbell, for governor; Godfrey Gettle for representative and Chas. B. Scully, of Almont, for lieutenant governor. It is understood that circular letters will be sent out urging the members to support these candidates.

The constitution of the organization is silent on the question of politics, but speakers last winter made statements to the effect that they would not try to control elections, but the members would be expected to support candidates who would favor their interests.

County Agent Campbell says that he is barred from campaign activities because his salary is partly covered by Federal appropriations. This would not necessarily influence the other officers and directors, he said.—Huron County Tribune.

community, as the perusal of the following will show:

"Born in Wisconsin. Parents from New England, came with them to Lapeer county, where he was left an orphan at two years of age. Brought up by strangers. Educated in the district and high schools of Oakland county. Taught in district and village schools 13 years. Came to Huron county where he has since resided since 1878. Cut the road to and cleared up a new farm. Twelve years supervisor of Verona township. Twenty-two years president Huron County Mutual Fire Insurance Co. President since its incorporation of the most successful co-operative elevator in Huron county. Helped to organize a county farmers' institute years before the state gave its financial assistance and was five years its president. Is a member of the County Road Commission. He was chairman of the Huron county farm bureau membership drive. If elected he promises to fairly represent every interest of the district."

Clare District

A partial history of the farmers' political movement in the counties of Clare, Gladwin and Roscommon, constituting the Clare representative district and a part of the 38th senatorial district, has already been given in these columns. It was largely through efforts of John Fitzpatrick of Beaverton that meetings were held in Clare county to discuss endorsement of farmer candidates and resulted in choosing of himself and George Stehle to represent Clare county in making such endorsements. County Agent Atwater of Gladwin county took an active part in a poll of farm bureau members which resulted in the appointment of Mr. Elmer Gedney and Levi Pfennig to represent Gladwin county. With Mr. Edward Coan of Roscommon county these four gentlemen endorsed Mr. Richard Emerson of Grant Township, Clare county, as the farmers' candidate for the house of representatives.



RICHARD EMERSON

As campaign thunder this committee has secured the signed approval of a large number of actual farmers of the district who are personally acquainted with Mr. Emerson and can vouch for his ability and integrity. It is believed that the rest of the farmers of the district will place their confidence in the judgment of these and throw their support to Mr. Emerson.

Mr. Richard Emerson

Mr. Emerson, the candidate, has

lived on a farm all his life and at present is farming 130 acres in Grant township, Clare county. He has represented his township on board of supervisors for ten years, and has been chairman of the board for five years. At present he is chairman of the Clare County Road Commission. He has always taken an active part in the agricultural affairs of his county, and is well-equipped to represent the farmers of the Clare district in the legislature.

St. Clair County, 2nd District

Upon the urging of his friends Farmer John Volker of Marine City has entered the race for state representative from the second district of St. Clair county, opposing Mr. Franklin Moore, a well-to-do salt manufacturer of St. Clair, who has held the office two terms. Mr. Volker has the endorsement of the Marine City local of the St. Clair County farm bureau and of the Starville Farmers' Club.

Mr. Moore's stock argument as to why the people of his district should give him a third term is that by virtue of his being speaker pro tem

of the 1919 session he stands a good show of being selected speaker of the next session, thereby conferring an honor upon St. Clair county. In fact, Mr. Moore says he has "already received a large number of voluntary pledges of support for that important office." A strange statement, indeed, when no man knows who will constitute the next session of the legislature.

We have nothing against Mr. Moore. We understand that he was a very accommodating gentleman in the last session of the legislature, voting for most of the appropriations, commissions and other measures involving expenditures of the public money. His claim for future political honors should rest upon his record. THE BUSINESS FARMER reproduces it below that his constituents may become informed thereon:

On page 1863 of the Journal of the House, session 1919, appears the following:

"The Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Constitution, by Mr. Ivory, chairman, reported Senate Resolution No. 5 (proposing the warehouse amendment,) without recommendation.

"Mr. Franklin Moore moved that the joint resolution be laid on the table.

"Mr. Braman demanded the yeas and nays.

"The motion made by Mr. Moore then prevailed, a majority of all members voting therefore, etc."

And that was the end of the warehouse amendment.

Mr. Moore was conveniently absent from the House when the boxing commission bill came up. But he entered a few moments after and was just in time to vote for the resolution to amend the constitution permitting an increase in the salaries of circuit judges.

Although Mr. Moore was in the House at the time the vote was taken on the State Park Commission he was one of five who did not vote either way on the measure. However a few moments later he did vote to permit spearing suckers in the Chippewa river.

Mr. Moore voted for the State Constabulary and an appropriation of \$370,000.

John Volker

John Volker, who aspires to succeed Mr. Moore, is as we have said a farmer. He needs no introduction to the people of his district for nearly everyone in St. Clair county knows John Volker. He was born on a farm in Michigan in 1863, and attended the public schools. As a young man he took to sea and sailed the Great Lakes from 1885 to 1903, retiring as chief engineer. He then actively took up farming which he has followed for seventeen years. As one of the leading men of his community he has held various positions of public trust. He has served for a number of years as township treasurer, treasurer of his school district, and in 1914 was elected to a six year term as county road commissioner, a position which he resigned after two years of service. During the war Mr. Volker was active in all the patriotic drives in every one of which his district went "over the top" with flying colors. A son served several years overseas, taking part in many of the important battles in which he was several times wounded.

Mr. Volker is a member of the Grange and Gleaners, and was secretary-treasurer of the Marine City farm bureau which he resigned, however, in obedience to the constitution of the Bureau when he became a candidate for state representative.

Mr. Volker is a man of high character, honest as the day is long, and his farming and business experience has been such as to equip him well for the position he seeks. He believes firmly that it costs too much to run our state government, and that, if elected he can help reduce expenditures. He believes in letting the people rule, and giving them an opportunity to express their views on amendments to the Constitution.

If elected, Mr. Volker will probably not be speaker of the next House but he will be something more important than that, a true representative of the people of the second district of St. Clair county.

Sanilac District

In the Sanilac representative district a three-cornered fight is on (Continued on page 19)



JOHN VOLKER



CHAS. F. BURNHAM

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers

If George Livingston, Market Bureau Chief, Doesn't Put Money in Your Pockets It Won't Be His Fault

By FRANK GEORGE

IT WILL be recalled that in Greek Mythology Argus, the son of Zeus and Niobe, had a hundred eyes. George Livingston, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has but two eyes—being just an every-day human being—but his friends say that his vision is better than Argus' ever was. It has to be good to see all sides of the big farm marketing problems of to-day and then to look after 100 field offices distributed throughout the United States, as well as to direct the activities of some 1,330 employees who are trying to solve them.

But going back a little farther, George Livingston first saw the light of day on September 14, 1886. Thereafter, he spent 18 years on a farm. During that time he saw a great many things. Other people saw them too. But whereas others sat down and grumbled at the hard lot of the farmer, George Livingston determined to apply corrective measures if he ever got the opportunity. At the same time he perceived that Mr. Opportunity might fail to put in an appearance, so he donned his hunting togs and went after him.

At twenty-nine G. L. was an authority on grain and grain marketing. He had graduated from the Ohio State University and thereafter spent five years specializing in agricultural and marketing methods in the capacity of instructor and assistant professor at various universities. His post-graduate course at Cornell University subsequently led him to Europe to study agricultural practices there. Then he joined the Bureau of Markets. His executive ability and genius for organization were soon recognized and four years later he was appointed chief of the bureau.

Quick to recognize ability in others George Livingston is never satisfied until its full force is being applied. When he established the grain inspection service he assembled the best talent that could be found—men who knew their business from the ground up. It was not an easy job. There were many persons who knew that while the adoption of standard grades would remove the guesswork from grain marketing and therefore be of huge benefit to the farmer, it would also reduce their own incomes considerably. However, that did not deter G. L. for a moment. But instead of holding a bludgeon over their heads he sought quietly to secure their co-operation. And he did. That is the way he does everything—quietly, courteously, unerringly.

For more than half a century agricultural experts and agencies have devoted almost their entire attention to production problems. But these experts are now agreed that the question of marketing is of equal importance, and that the present marketing system is wasteful and inefficient in many spots. They say that with the present methods farmers lose millions of dollars annually. More important than that is the economic waste caused by the quantity of food actually lost.

It is only comparatively recently, however, that any organized effort has been made to develop the machinery of marketing to meet the nation's requirements. And with the United States leading the world in the maintenance of a government agency to study and devise new marketing methods, economists and students of food distribution problems everywhere are watching closely the results secured by the Bureau of Markets and the man who directs its activities.

Thoroughgoing investigations of existing conditions are basically necessary to improvement of marketing conditions. The Bureau of Markets studies current market conditions, the demand for specific crops, sources of supply, methods of grading, standardizing, packing and shipping farm products, transportation and storage, the nature of the commercial transactions by means of which farm products move from the producer to the consumer, was in mar-

Work of the Bureau of Markets

THE UNITED States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations for many years have been rendering definite assistance to farmers in the solution of problems concerning agricultural production. A few years ago, however, the necessity for devoting attention to marketing problems became apparent and an Office of Markets in the Department of Agriculture was created in 1913. This office subsequently developed into the Bureau of Markets. The function of this bureau is to assist the farmer in solving problems of marketing and distribution, as the Bureau of Plant and Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture have for a great many years assisted him in solving problems of production. The Bureau of Markets deals definitely with the selling end of farming and is, therefore, concerned with questions of economics and business. It has been in existence about seven years and during this relatively short time has done pioneer work in an undeveloped field.

The work of the Bureau of Markets covers the entire United States and it has branch offices or representatives in about fifty places.

keting, methods of accounting and business practice used by agencies engaged in the marketing of farm products, co-operative associations of farmers for marketing farm products the purchasing of farm supplies, etc.

The specific commodities to which the most attention has been given are cotton and cotton seed, live stock, meats and animal by-products, dairy products, grain, hay, feeds and seeds and fruits and vegetables.

Already conspicuous achievements have been secured by establishing standard grades for farm products, reducing waste caused by faulty storage and shipping methods, and lowering costs of distribution of some agricultural products. One or two examples will indicate what it is possible to accomplish by improving the present marketing methods.

By developing an inexpensive storage house for sweet potatoes and widely advocating its use the loss by decay of the sweet potato crop has been reduced from 25 per cent to 2 per cent—a saving of about \$2,000,000 a year.

The president of a national bank in Marshall County, Texas, has stated that the service rendered by the Bureau of Markets in connection with the assistance given cotton growers in grading and stapling cotton before sale has been worth \$150,000 to the county. Another prominent man in Hall county, Texas, states that similar service performed there has been worth \$200,000. Hundreds of letters containing statements such as these regarding all ag-

ricultural products are continually received by the bureau.

G. L. considers that the standardization of farm products and the containers in which they are packed is fundamentally the most important work being performed by the bureau; a work that is basic to all improvement in marketing, for without established standards and grades there is no recognized basis for buying and selling; no common language by which the parties to a transaction may understand each other; no uniform standard of quality upon which values and prices may be based.

Mandatory standards have been fixed for American Upland cotton, including grade, color and length of staple; for shelled corn, wheat and oats and for climax baskets and containers for small fruits, berries and vegetables. Permissive standards have been recommended for white potatoes, sweet potatoes, Bermuda onions, strawberries, Sea Island and American-Egyptian cottons, and tentative standards have been formulated for some other commodities. There is urgent need for the standardization of hay, wool, live stock, dairy and poultry products. In the matter of hay alone many farmers have stated that 9-10 of the losses sustained in the hay business are due to a lack of standard grades and a uniform impartial inspection service.

He also believes that the economic waste caused by shipping products to glutted markets and away from under-supplied markets, will be prevented by the use of the Bureau of

Markets news service which many farmers find of inestimable value in marketing their produce. These reports cover live stock and meats, poultry and dairy products, fruits, vegetables, peanuts, cotton, hay, feed, and seed. The cantaloupe growers and shippers of California state that this service together with the assistance given by personal representatives of the Bureau of Markets, have saved them \$1,000,000 in a single season.

The daily, weekly and monthly reports and summaries showing market conditions, prices, movement, supply and demand in connection with live stock, meats, wool, hides and skins; the preliminary standardization of classes and grades of these products; investigations of waste and loss in marketing with suggestions for improved methods and stock yard supervision calculated to detect and prevent dishonest practices have effected a stabilization of the live stock markets and a saving of millions of dollars, directly and indirectly, to the producers, shippers, and handlers concerned.

Prior to the establishment of these market news services a few large organizations only were able to obtain reliable information on market conditions. Such information is now available to producers and to all interested parties. This protects the small producer and dealer, brings about more stable conditions and better distribution, and benefits consumers as well.

To make its reports of the utmost practical usefulness, the bureau has equipped itself with the fastest system of communication available to-day, and its branch offices in the great consuming and distributing markets are connected by leased telegraph lines operated by bureau telegraphers. These wires are busy from eight to twelve hours a day in the exclusive transmission of information which is vital to intelligent and successful food distribution. At one time during the war the bureau operated 17,000 miles of leased wires. These wires now extend about 5,000 miles and the mileage must be further decreased on account of reduced appropriations.

Before the news services could be successfully operated it was necessary to get the co-operation of the railroads, to obtain information regarding the earlot movement of certain commodities. At the present time nearly 1,200 agents on 474 railroads, involving 248,000 miles of road, send in reports which are used in connection with the daily telegraphic bulletins on fruits, vegetables live stock and meats.

Another important factor in marketing is the Food Products Inspection Service established by the bureau, by the use of which shippers and others interested can obtain certificates attesting the condition of their perishable products received at central markets; a service that facilitates the distribution of the products covered, hastens the release of cars, lessens deterioration and waste on account of delays resulting from disputes as to the condition of products, and prevents unfair trade practices.

At the present time fruit and vegetable inspectors are stationed at twenty-five markets, about 147 additional markets being served from these stations. Butter inspectors are stationed in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston.

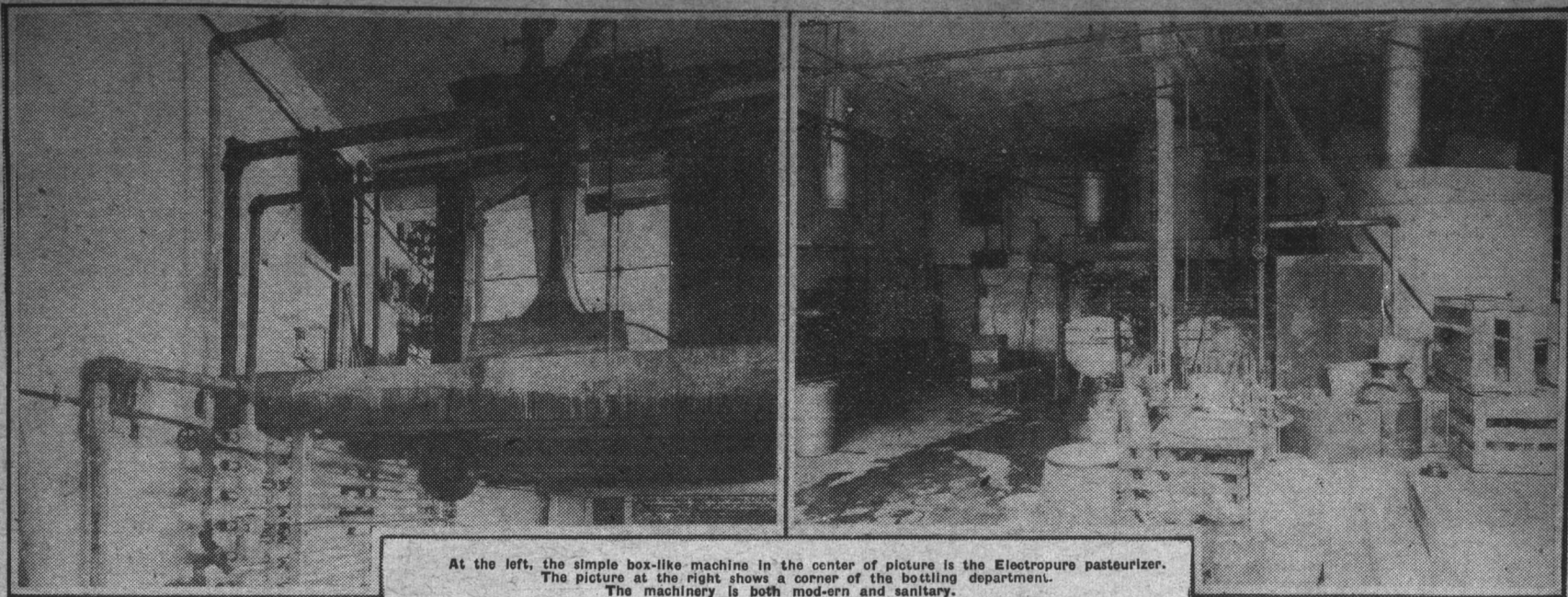
Then there is the organization of farmers' co-operative associations—permanent, economic institutions that have a far-reaching effect. There are now more than 14,000 farmers' co-operative associations in the United States, in the organization of many of which the bureau was called upon to lend assistance. A staff of experts is maintained to study practical methods of co-operative marketing and to place the results in the hands of the farmers.

The writer endeavored to draw out from George Livingston something about himself. But without success. Self has no place in his lexicon. But

(Continued on Page 19)



The man who has made the Bureau of Markets one of the most valuable departments of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. George Livingston.



At the left, the simple box-like machine in the center of picture is the Electropure pasteurizer. The picture at the right shows a corner of the bottling department. The machinery is both modern and sanitary.

Farmers Market Their Own Milk in Ohio City

Story of How Milk Producers of Richland County, Ohio, Overcame Their Distributing Problems

(By Special Correspondent)

UP TO AUGUST, 1918 the producers of Richland County, Ohio, were practically at the mercy of the regular distributors, principally one, as this distributor had absorbed every other dealer of any consequence. Thus entrenched the survivor began a systematic effort to still further enrich himself at the expense of the producers. Not only was the price of milk and cream materially reduced but the weights and tests were continually in question. Whole milk dropped to an average for the year of \$2.20 per hundred, or one hundred and ten or twenty, depending on how the scales were set, for 3.5 per cent butter fat test and 4 cents a point above and that much less below.

About a year before the above date a feeble effort had been made to oppose these high-handed methods in the organization of a small company with ten thousand capital and named the Richland County Farmers Dairy and Produce Company, but the most formidable part of this undertaking was its name. Nothing tangible was accomplished towards regulating or raising prices. Bad management, small capital, poor equipment and an inevitable deficit soon brought forth an S. O. S. from the few who still clung to the wreckage. This call was answered by J. F. Rudd, President of the Electropure Company, of Chicago.

Mr. Rudd, who was an experienced organizer, met with the producers a number of times, and finally made them a proposition to organize The Mansfield Electropure Dairy Co., with a capital stock of \$95,000, using the Electropure process to treat their milk instead of pasteurization.

Some two hundred producers subscribed the stock and the most modern dairy machinery and equipment was installed, of sufficient capacity to handle one thousand gallons of milk, five hundred gallons of ice cream and two thousand pounds of butter a day, which if properly handled would make handsome returns on the investment. In Mansfield there was a ready market for that amount of dairy products of a better quality than was being furnished.

But right here is where the directors made the mistake which has so often been made in organizations of this kind. They seemed to think that almost anybody could manage a dairy distributing plant, and the worst part of the stupidity was that they could not be convinced of this vital error until four men had tried and failed, each leaving a number of excuses but not a single reason—at least not the right reason for their failure, until H. M. Ruhl took charge as temporary manager. One thing that Mr. Ruhl knew better than anything else was that he did not know anything about the dairy business from the distributing standpoint. Another thing he knew which was just as important—that it was absolutely necessary to secure a manager, at almost any price

within reason, who knew every phase of a dairy plant and of marketing the product.

Mr. Ruhl's idea of a manager was that he should be a man who had thoroughly learned the dairy business from the ground up. A man who could, if necessary, make good ice cream, churn butter scientifically, know how to treat and care for milk, utilize the by-products and above all, one who knew what bacteria were and how to keep them down to a minimum by employing proper sanitary measures, proper treatment of milk and cream, clean bottles, clean pipes, clean cans and clean everything. He must understand that while ordinarily "cleanliness is next to godliness," in the dairy business is a very part of godliness.

After considerable effort Mr. Ruhl succeeded in convincing the board of directors that he was right, and he was authorized to look for a man meeting his specifications. This was no easy task, because the men who would measure up all seemed to have better jobs, at better pay than his company could afford.

But finally a plan was worked out whereby the manager would become a direct partner in the business. He was to be given a small salary, fifty dollars a week, and fifteen per cent of the net profits. Under this arrangement J. L. Dickerson, a thorough dairy and creamery man, was attracted to the position. He at once began to do things. Not that his predecessors had not been active, but evidently through inexperience have been doing the wrong thing, because Mr. Dickerson's very first monthly balance sheet showed black figures at the end instead of red; and after three months of his management the company was earning at the rate of better than 16 per cent on the

entire capital, and these figures are steadily increasing.

So much for the direct benefits. The indirect benefits to the producers of Richland County are far greater. As soon as The Mansfield Electropure Dairy Company was ready to do business they announced that they would raise the price of whole milk to \$3 per hundred for 3.5 per cent butter fat test and 5 cents a point above and below, this price to be a minimum for the year. The other companies, of course, had to follow, which meant that every producer in the county was at once receiving 80c a hundred more for his milk, an estimated increase of \$4,000 a day, or \$1,460,000 a year. At the present time the producer is receiving \$3.50 a hundred for his milk, which is the Cleveland price, as compared with \$2.20 received before the producers' company was organized. The average price paid in Cleveland in 1918 was \$3.20, so the increase cannot be wholly attributed to the general upward trend. There would have been no upward trend in Richland County if the producers had not taken the matter in their own hands and demonstrated that they could run their own business.

The producers of Richland County are anxious that the story of their final success should be known to the producers of other parts of the country, but are also very solicitous that other producers do not repeat their mistakes, should they undertake to solve their problem in a similar way.

Electrical Pasteurization of Milk

The method used by the Mansfield producers to pasteurize their milk is described in the July 3rd issue of the *Literary Digest* as follows:

"The efficiency of the electrical method of sterilizing infected milk has been conclusively proved, according to *The Lancet* (London). The

conclusion now is that milk can be rendered free from intestinal bacilli and those of tuberculosis by the electrical method described without raising the temperature higher than 63 degrees or 64 degrees C. Says the writer:

"The temperature effect is very short in duration and in itself is not the principal factor in the destruction of the bacteria. It is stated that though the milk is not sterilized in the strict sense of the word, yet the percentage reduction of the bacteria taken over a period of a fortnight, is 99.93.

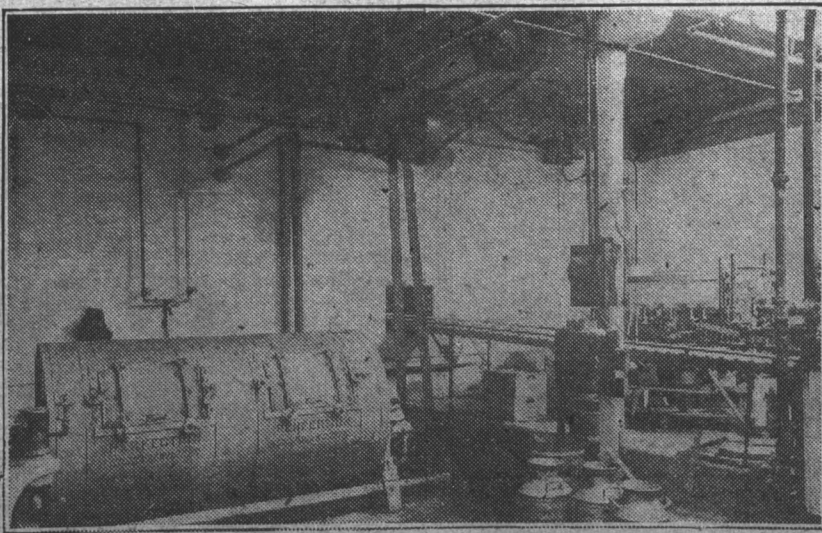
"The keeping power of the milk appears to be increased, the taste is not altered, and, so far as careful chemical examination can determine, the properties not impaired, it is definitely stated that the milk so treated can be described accurately as raw milk free from pathogenetic bacteria. No very extensive work has been done nor safe conclusions deducted as to the biological value of the milk so treated, but so far babies fed on this milk are reported to have done 'extremely' well. The bactericidal effects are attributed not to the direct action of the current, as such, upon the bacilli, but to the heat generated in its passage.

"The opinion is expressed that in the electrical method the current raises the temperature of the milk more quickly than occurs in simple heat-sterilizing, and since this current passes through every part of the milk the heat which it generates reaches the whole of the fluid at the same moment. We note that the electrodes used are made of copper, and it is known that traces of this metal serve a bactericidal purpose, but in the report it is stated that no trace of any copper or other metal could be found.

"The Medical Research Committee concludes that this work has presented us with 'an elegant and practical method of purifying milk for human consumption, of which the use upon a large scale becomes now a problem for closer financial and administrative examination.'

Economic Value of Method

THE BUSINESS FARMER understands that tests of this machine have definitely proven its economic advantages over the old method of pasteurization. It is stated that the machine can be operated from one-fourth to one-third the cost of operating the steam pasteurizer. Experiments conducted by Prof. Coolidge of the M. A. C., and by members of the Detroit Board of Health seem to prove that the product is of an unusually high quality, having few of the objectionable qualities of pasteurized milk. We will have more to say in a later issue about this machine.



The surplus is manufactured into butter, cheese, ice-cream, etc.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Wall Street is predicting that the rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission will cause lower prices. And it is quite likely as officials of railroads operating east from Chicago and St. Louis report labor conditions better and increased efficiency in the handling of freight, and the roads are rapidly clearing away the freight congestion. Grain markets have declined in the face of small receipts owing to the fact that even though supplies were small they exceeded the demand, and if larger receipts are received at the markets—and there will be an increased movement of grain as soon as the railroads get the present congestion cleared away—prices will decline even faster than they have been recently. Another factor that is bearing the markets is the credit outlook. Europe is curtailing her exports from this country because of recent decrease in the exchange value of her money in the United States. Credit she cannot get so her imports must decrease. Companies have been formed here in this country to assist foreign countries by advancing credit to them, but these companies have gone no further, as the officials have begun to wonder when they would get their money back, and, even though they can get high interest rates, it does not appeal to them with markets and finances in the present condition. These companies were formed, however, before the present slump in prices. Credit for citizens of this country continues rather tight, especially for the man that wishes to speculate on Wall Street. Men that deal in Wall Street stocks has been in the habit of borrowing around 80 per cent of their money on their securities but there is nothing doing at the banks on business of this kind now. One banker says that it is his opinion that money will never be as plentiful again on Wall Street as it has been up to the last few months.

Last Saturday the Interstate Commerce Commission decided how the



DETROIT—Wheat easy. Corn quiet and steady. Oats scarce and firm. Beans inactive and steady. Cattle and hog markets slow.

CHICAGO—Grains are weak and demand light. Both cattle and hogs are steady to strong. Hay in demand.

(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.)

increased freight rates will be applied in the state of Illinois. They granted the roads the right to increase the rates 40 per cent on interstate traffic between Illinois and eastern territory and a 35 per cent increase between Illinois and western territory. The commission states that this state is so situated that it may be regarded as partly in the eastern territory and partly in the western. We have been unable to learn whether this will also apply to Michigan or not, but after reviewing the commission's decision regarding the "Sucker State" there is no question but that we will be partly, if not entirely, within the 40 per cent limit.

The war news, which has been pushing grain prices skyward, has worn itself out and prices are again easy in all grains but corn. It is believed that the only thing that would cause grains, excepting corn, to advance at present would be reports of serious crop damage, but the only crop that can be damaged seriously is corn as other crops are harvested or too far along. There are reports from the west of damage to the corn crop by early frosts. These reports have given the corn market strength during the past few days which we feel sure is only temporary. Apparently there is only one chance for higher prices and that is shippers being unable to secure ears, but this will have to happen between

now and next spring as authorities believe that there will be plenty of new cars and locomotives by next spring.

WHEAT WEAKENS

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 17, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.47	2.54 1/2	2.67
No. 2 White	2.45	2.55 1/2	2.67
No. 2 Mixed	2.45		2.80

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23 1/2		2.34
No. 2 White	2.21 1/2		2.32
No. 2 Mixed	2.21 1/2		2.32

The war news has been dissipated and no longer gives strength or influences the trend of prices in the wheat market as it did a week ago. The market is weak but prices are higher than they were at the close of last week. Wheat, for the present, is not expected to decline as fast as it did owing to the increase in shipping demand. Demand from the mills is strong at all milling point excepting Detroit. Export demand is very large again. Most of this export trading is done through the gulf ports. Some of these ports have their yards full of loaded cars that cannot be handled because of the failure of ships to arrive. Government crop reports of August 1st, for Michigan, show early threshing returns of winter wheat indicate poor yields in the southwestern part of the state owing to Hessian fly damage and winter-killing, but in other sections the yield is about normal. The reported average for this state is 15 bushels per acre. This puts the entire crop for Michigan at 12,855,000 bushels. Last year 19,285,000 bushels were produced. The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its August 1st report forecasts the spring wheat yield for the United States to be 262,000,000 bushels as against 291,000,000 bushels for last month. They place the amount of winter wheat at 533,000,000 bushels while the July 1st forecast was 518,000,000 bushels. This makes the total for all wheat 795,000,000 bushels, or 74,000,000 bushels less than July 1st report.

CORN EASY

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 17, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.70	1.65 1/2	1.80 1/2
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.08	2.04	2.65
No. 3 Yellow	2.06	2.01	
No. 4 Yellow	2.02	1.97	

Enough strength was gained by the corn market from different sources so that when the news of war took on a more peaceful look the market did not weaken like other grains. One of the sources from which the strength came from was unfavorable reports of growing crop. Some sections claim the crop is too dry. Reports have come from Iowa stating that they had had several quite severe frosts and that there would be a good many acres of corn in that state that would never get ripe. Another factor that is holding the market steady is that farmers are holding their old corn as they feel the price is too low already. According to Department of Agriculture reports corn varies a great deal in condition here in Michigan but in general, averages better than last year by about three per cent. Around 19,420,000 bushels will be the production if

the present condition can be maintained, but in order to retain it we will have to have sufficient rainfall during the next ten or fifteen days. The farmers living near Brighton in Livingston county suffered considerable damage to their corn crop by hail last week. Some report entire fields a complete loss. The government reports we will have 3,002,000,000 bushels of corn from the way it looks. This is a substantial gain over last month's prediction. An Indiana farmer reports corn too hard for roasting in his state, and that there will be a bumper crop there.

OATS INCLINED TO BE FIRM

OAT PRICES PER BU., AUGUST 17, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.00	.75	.98
No. 3 White	.99	.73 1/2	
No. 4 White	.98		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.81	.75	
No. 3 White	.80	.74	
No. 4 White	.79		

Oat markets are experiencing a very good demand but a serious shortage of receipts and consumers are beginning to worry about where they are going to get enough of this grain to supply them until October. They do not make much use of the new crop for feeding until that time. According to Verne H. Church, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, the present condition of oats in Michigan promises a yield of 52,490,000 bushels. The crops is 30 per cent better than it was last year at this time, and six per cent better than the ten year average. The yield for the entire United States is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates to be 1,402,000,000 bushels, or 154,000,000 bushels more than was harvested last year.

RYE IN ACTIVE DEMAND

Like wheat, the rye market advanced on foreign buying and then declined later, but there is so little rye on the market that the price has not declined very fast. There is not much local milling demand to hold the price up where it is, but reports are about that Germany is taking rye rather freely under cover. The government report suggests a crop of 77,900,000 bushels for the country, which is over 9,000,000 bushels less than last year. Rye rules steady on Detroit market at \$2.05 for No. 2.

BEANS QUIET

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 17, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.25	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 have another decline to report in bean prices on the Detroit market. They declined 15c during the current week, but the market is fairly steady and quiet. Regarding the future trend of the bean market, J. Ralph Pickell, the prominent grain market authority, says, "Look for higher values between now and October." The average condition of beans in this state, as reported by government agents, is 90 per cent, and if this conditions is maintained from now on throughout the fall we will have a yield of about 3,194,000 bushels. It is estimated that the yield for the six leading states will be 11,417,000 bushels, which is only 71,000 bushels less than last year's yield. Remember we are predicting higher prices.

POTATOES LOWER

GRADE PER CWT., AUGUST 17, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.34	
Chicago	3.62	
New York	3.08	
Pittsburg	2.70	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	5.00	
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

Receipts of potatoes are quite large and the prices continue to de-

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

Frederick C. MARTINDALE

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

1. He was born on a farm and has lived on one most of his life.
2. He owns and operates under his personal supervision a large well-equipped farm in Oakland County and is a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

3. He advocates the providing of certain facilities by the State for the better handling and marketing of farm products.
4. He favors lake to ocean route as an outlet to Michigan products and agateway for Michigan necessities.
5. He believes in generous treatment of service-men and their families.
6. He has had broad experience in State affairs as Representative, Senator and Secretary of State and as such took great interest in advancement of child welfare, pure food laws, health laws, laws relating to good roads and the betterment of farm conditions.
7. He has at heart the highest good of the State, the correlation of all its varied activities and the fullest development of its business, social and religious life.

MARTINDALE
FOR GOVERNOR
COMMITTEE
802 Majestic Bldg., Detroit

oline. Although slightly below the average of last month the potato crop in Michigan is in excellent condition, and a yield of 32,688,000 is forecasted. This will be 4,176,000 bushels more than was produced last year. The estimated crop for the United States is 402,000,000 bushels. Last year's yield was only 382,000,000 bushels.

HAY FIRM

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34
Chicago	37.00 @ 40		29.00 @ 31
New York	38.00 @ 45		32.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 35	32.50 @ 33	30.00 @ 31

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	34.00 @ 35		30.00 @ 31
Chicago	34.00 @ 41	28.00 @ 34	
New York	34.00 @ 41		
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.50 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	25.00 @ 30
Chicago	33.00 @ 40	36.00 @ 38	34.00 @ 36
New York	43.00 @ 46	39.00 @ 44	33.00 @ 42
Pittsburg			

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.00 @ 30	27.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 29
Chicago			25.00 @ 32
New York	24.00 @ 40	26.00 @ 36	
Pittsburg			

Hay is firm and in better demand than supply. The crop has made some improvement during the last month and the total production for the state is estimated to be 3,359,000 tons, which is slightly above the yield of last year. Clover is averaging 1.15 tons per acre. The government places the yield for the United States at 88,600,000 tons, which is only 2,700,000 tons less than last year's production. Hay prices are expected to advance owing to the inability to secure cars to ship in.

WOOL MARKETS

The wool market continues practically unchanged in its stagnant condition, with almost no wool moving at least not enough to base fair quotations on, as most of what has changed hands has been at what amounts to forced sale, or else has been bought by those who had to have the wool to keep going. Prices are quoted "nominally" as high as 70c, still, but the practical top is 50c for the very best wools which have been sold.

All interests are keeping a sharp eye on the market, according to reports, however, and any indications of activity will be closely followed by all concerned, as the feeling is becoming more and more general that the present "dead" condition cannot continue indefinitely longer.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Market steady at last week's close, but trade very slow; some going over unsold; best heavy steers, \$12@13; best heavy steers, \$9.50@10.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$7.50@8.50; handy light butchers, \$6.50@7.25; light butchers, \$5.75@6.25; best cows, \$8@8.25; butcher cows, \$6@7; cutters, \$4.75@5; canners, \$4@4.50; best heavy bulls, \$7.50@7.75; bologna bulls, \$6@7; stock bulls, \$5.50@5.75; feeders, \$3@3.50; stockers, \$6@8; milkers and springers, \$7@14. Veal calves—Market very slow at last week's close; quality very common; heavy culls 50c to \$1 lower best \$18@18.50; others, \$7@14. Sheep and lambs—Market 50c to 75c lower; common thin lambs very dull; almost unsalable; best lambs, \$11@12; fair lambs, \$9.50@11; light to common lambs, \$6@8; fair to good sheep, \$6@6.50; culls and common, \$2@4. Hogs—Market slow; good mixed, \$15.75@16; heavy, \$15@15.50; pigs, \$15@15.25; roughs, \$12@12.75; stags, \$8@10.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Light and handy weight steers steady to strong, top lightweight \$17.50 best heavies and yearlings \$17.25; bulk choice, \$16.25@17.15; others steady, slow, average 25c lower; plain heavy cattle, very draggy, bulk good grades, \$15@15.75; grassers mostly \$9.50@14.50; good to best cows, \$10@12.50; canners and cutters, \$4.25@6.25; mostly steady; medium cows, \$6.50@9.50; unevenly 25c lower; bulls 25c lower; spot 50c off; bologna mostly \$6.25@7.50; veal calves mostly 25c lower, others 25 to 50c lower; bulk choice vealers, \$14.75

@15; selected lots, \$13.25@15.50; stockers steady. Hogs: 10 to 15c higher, best closing steady to strong with Saturday's average; others steady to 10c lower; top, \$16; bulk light and butchers, \$15.25@15.85; bulk packing sows, \$14.15@14.50; pigs strong; bulk desirable, kinds, \$14.25@15; Sheep, killing classes, steady to 25c lower; top western lambs, \$13; top native lambs, \$12.75; bulk \$11@12.25; fat ewes, largely \$7@7.25; good Montana wethers, bid, \$7.75; feeding lambs steady, the bulk good and choice, \$12@12.40.

THE PALMER BROTHERS' CASE

According to reliable sources, Alexander MacVittie, Tuscola county agent, has made public charges against the quality and method of selling, which the Palmer Brothers, Belding, have employed in disposing of Shorthorn bulls, which he claims they imported from Canada.

Several of our readers have written to us within the current week, asking if these charges were true. We had previously begun investigations, because we are determined to "play fair" in a matter of this kind. Under date of August 13th, Palmer Brothers, make the following statement to us:

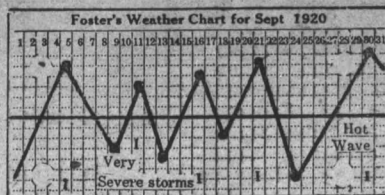
"In the matter of the slanderous publicity recently given our business in the Michigan press, we wish

to express our appreciation of your withholding judgment until you have given us an opportunity to show you our side of the case.

"My brother and myself were in Lansing yesterday to present our case to the extension department, but found them all in northern Michigan on institute work. It is our in-

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON D. C. Aug. 21, 1920—Late great improvements in my forecasts will begin with the first of November next. Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near Aug. 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope and over the middle and northern Rockies. Its center will move southeastward, reaching St. Louis on about 28. It will continue southeast from St. Louis, reaching Atlanta about 29, then northeastward, reaching Ottawa and eastern sections about Aug. 30 or 31. Very warm weather

will prevail along and south of this central path; cooler north of it. The central part of the low or storm center will follow the warm wave path about one day behind and the cool wave center about two days behind. This disturbance will have greater than average force; will be larger than usual; more rain is expected from it than past averages of this summer. My forecasts have said that August would bring more rain than July.

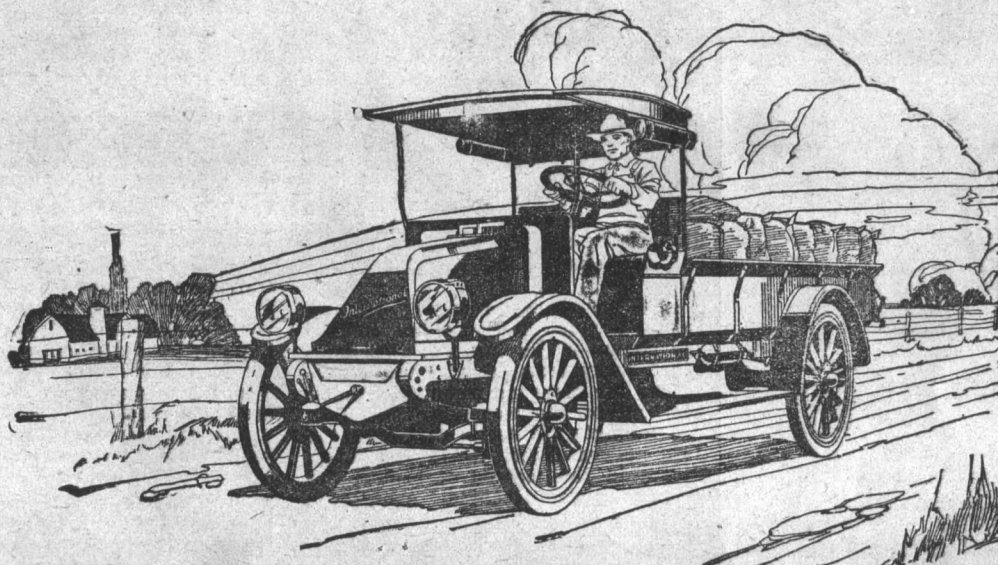
I am expecting very destructive frosts in our northern states and the Canadian provinces east of Rockies' crest during the week centering on Sept. 11. Much of the corn crop is late and, as I see it, will be badly damaged. These frosts will also damage some of the late crops in Canada. I am expecting the most severe storms of the year immediately followed by a cold wave and killing frosts during that week.

W. T. Foster

tention to take the matter up with them again Monday.

"Immediately thereafter we will be in a better position to go into the matter with you either by personal call or letter.

"We feel that when given a chance that we have as good a story as the other side."



Make Every Minute Pay Dividends

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED) USA
92 Branch Houses in the United States

Drink
Coca-Cola
DELICIOUS and REFRESHING



—when "delicious and refreshing" mean the most.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Drink
Coca-Cola
DELICIOUS and REFRESHING



228F

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2.
Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY
Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all fold on 30 Days FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

Albaugh-Dover Co. 2260 Marshall St. Chicago

SICK ANIMALS

BOOK about Sick Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs and Poultry, mailed free. Address Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Medicines, 156 William St., New York

CORN HARVESTER One man, one horse, one row. Self Gathering. Equal to a Corn Binder. Sold direct to Farmers for 22 yrs. Only \$25 with folder binder. Free Catalog showing pictures of Harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kans.

A New Book on

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY

—BY—

Wm. A. BURNS

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

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.00.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—

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

CHAPTER XXV.

IN THE meantime after the manner of cross purposes in New York, where in Regan craftily proceeded with his gigantic raid on all Francis' holdings while Francis and Bascom vainly strove to find his identity, so in Panama were at work cross purposes which involved Leoncia and the Solanos, Torres and the Jefe, and, not least in importance, one, Yi Poon, the rotund and moon-faced Chinese.

The little old judge who was the Jefe's creature, sat asleep in court in San Antonio. He had slept placidly for two hours, occasionally nodding his head and muttering profoundly, although the case was a grave one, involving twenty years in San Juan, where the strongest could not survive ten years. But there was no need for the judge to consider evidence or argument. Before the case was called, decision and sentence were in his mind, having been put there by the Jefe. The prisoner's lawyer ceased his perfunctory argument, the clerk of the court sneezed and the judge woke up. He looked about him briskly and said:

"Guilty."

No one was surprised, not even the prisoner.

"Appear tomorrow morning for sentence.—Next case."

Having so ordered the judge prepared to settle down into another nap, when he saw Torres and the Jefe enter the courtroom. A gleam in the Jefe's eye was his cue, and he abruptly dismissed court for the day.

"I have been to Doderiguez Fernandez," the Jefe was explaining five minutes later in the empty courtroom. "He says it was a natural gem, and that much would be lost in the cutting, but that nevertheless he would still give five hundred gold for it.—Show it to the judge, Senor Torres, and the rest of the handful of big ones."

And Torres began to lie. He had to lie, because he could not confess the shame of having had the gems taken away from him by the Solanos and the Morgans when they threw him out of the hacienda. And so convincingly did he lie that even the Jefe he convinced, while the judge, except in the matter of brands of strong liquor, accepted everything the Jefe wanted him to believe. In brief, shorn of the multitude of details that Torres threw in, his tale was that he was so certain of the jeweler's under-appraisal that he had despatched the gems by special messenger to his agent in Colon with instructions to forward to New York to Tiffany's for appraisement that might lead to sale.

As they emerged from the courtroom and descended the several steps that were flanked by single adobe pillars marred by bullet scars from previous revolutions, the Jefe was saying:

And so, needing the aegis of the law for our adventure after these gems, and, more than that, both of us loving our good friend the judge, we will let him in for a modest share of whatever we shall gain. He shall represent us in San Antonio while we are gone, and, if needs be, furnish us with the law's protection."

Now it happened that behind one of the pillars, hat pulled over his face Yi Poon half sat, half reclined. Nor was he there by mere incident. Long ago he had learned that secrets of value, which always connoted the troubles of humans, were markedly prevalent around courtrooms, which were the local points for the airing of such troubles when they became acute. One could never tell. At any moment a secret might leap at one or brim over to one. Therefore it was like a fisherman casting his line into the sea for Yi Poon to watch the defendant and the plaintiff, the witnesses for and against, and even the court hanger-on or casual seeming onlooker.

So, on this morning, the one person of promise that Yi Poon had picked out was a ragged old peon who looked as if he had been drinking too much and yet would perish in his condition of reaction if he did

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

not get another drink very immediately. Bleary-eyed he was, and red lidded, with desperate resolve painted on all his haggard withered lineaments. When the court room had emptied, he had taken up his stand outside on the steps close to a pillar.

And why? Yi Poon had asked himself. Inside remained only the three chief men of San Antonio—the Jefe, Torres and the judge. What connection between them, or any of them, and the drink-sodden creature that shook as if freezing in the blazing rays of the direct sun-rays? Yi Poon did not know, but he did know that it was worth while waiting on a chance, no matter how remote, of finding out. So, behind the pillar, where no atom of shade protected him from the cooking sun which he detested, he lolled on the steps with all the impersonation of one placidly infatuated with sun-baths. The old peon tottered a step, swayed as if about to fall, yet managed to deflect Torres from his companions, who paused to wait for him on the pavement a dozen paces on, restless and hot footed as if they stood on a grid, though deep in earnest conversation. And Yi Poon missed no word nor gesture, nor glint of eye nor shifting face line, of the dialogue that took place between the grand Torres and the wreck of a peon.

"What now?" Torres Demanded.

"Money, a little money, for the love of God, senor, a little money," the ancient peon whined.

"You have had your money," Torres snarled. "When I went away I gave you double the amount to last you twice as long. Not for two weeks yet is there a centavo due you."

"I am in debt," was the old man's whimper, the while all the flesh of him quivered and trembled from the nerve-ravishment of the drink so palpably recently consumed.

"On the pulque slate at Peter and Paul's," Torres, with a sneer, diagnosed unerringly.

"On the pulque slate at Peter and Paul's," was the frank acknowledgment. "And the slate is full. No more pulque can I get credit for. I am wretched and suffer a thousand torments without my pulque."

"You are a pig creature without reason!"

A strange dignity, as of wisdom beyond wisdom, seemed suddenly to animate the old wreck as he straightened up, for the nonce ceased from trembling, and gravely said:

"I am old. There is no vigor left in the veins nor the heart of me. The desires of my youth are gone. Not even may I labor with this broken body of mine, though well I know that labor is an easement and a forgetting. Not even may I labor and forget. Food is a distaste in my mouth and a pain in my belly. Women—they are a pest that it is a vexation to remember even having desired. Children—I buried my last a dozen years gone. Religion—it frightens me. Death—I sleep with the terror of it. Pulque—ah, dear God! the one tickle and taste of living left to me!"

"What if I drink over much? It is because I have much to forget, and have but little space yet to linger in the sun, ere, the Darkness, for my old eyes, blots out the sun forever."

Impervious to the old man's philosophy, Torres made an impatient threat of movement that he was going.

"A few pesos, just a handful of pesos," the old peon pleaded.

"Not a centavo," Torres said with finality.

"Very well," said the old man with equal finality.

"What do you mean?" Torres rasped with swift suspicion.

"Have you forgotten?" was the retort, with such emphasis of significance as to make Yi Poon wonder for what reason Torres gave the peon what seemed a pension or an allowance.

"I pay you, according to agree-

ment, to forget," said Torres.

"I shall never forget that my old eyes saw you stab Senor Alfaro Solano in the back," the peon replied.

Although he remained hidden and motionless in his posture of repose behind the pillar, Yi Poon metaphorically sat up. The Solanos were persons of place and wealth. That Torres should have murdered one of them was indeed a secret of price.

"Beast! Pig without reason! Animal of the dirt!" Torres' hands clenched in his rage. "Because I am kind do you treat me thus. One blabbling of your tongue and I will send you to San Juan. You know what that means. Not only will you sleep with the terror of death, but never for a moment of waking will you be free of the terror of living as you stare upon the buzzards that will surely and shortly peck your bones. And there will be no pulque in San Juan. There is never any pulque in San Juan for the men I send there. So? Eh? I thought so. You will wait two weeks for the proper time when I shall again give you money. If you do not wait, then never, this side of your interment in the bellies of buzzards, will you drink pulque again."

Torres whirled on his heel and was gone. Yi Poon watched him and his two companions go down the street, rounded the pillar to find the old peon sunk down in collapse at his disappointment of not getting any pulque, groaning and moaning and making sharp little yelping cries, his body quivering as dying animals quiver in the final throes, his fingers picking at his flesh and garments as if picking off centipedes. Down beside him sat Yi Poon, who began a remarkable performance of his own. Drawing gold coins and silver ones from his pockets he began to count over his money with chink and clink that was mellow and liquid and that to the distraught peon's ear was as the sound of the rippling and riffling of fountains of pulque.

"We are wise," Yi Poon told him in grandiloquent Spanish, still clinking the money, while the peon whined and yammered for the few centavos necessary for one drink of pulque. "We are wise, you and I, old man, and we will sit here and tell each other what we know about men and women, and life and love, and anger and sudden death, the rage red in the heart and the steel bitter cold in the back; and if you tell me what pleases me, then shall you drink pulque till your ears run out with it, and your eyes are drowned in it. You like that pulque, eh? You like one drink now, now, soon, very quick?"

The night, while the Jefe Politico and Torres organized their expedition under cover of the dark, was destined to be a momentous one in the Solano hacienda. Things began to happen early. Dinner over, drinking their coffee and smoking their cigarettes, the family, of which Henry was accounted one by virtue of his brotherhood to Leoncia, sat on the wide front veranda. Through the moonlight, up the steps, they saw a strange figure approach.

"It is like a ghost," said Alvarado Solano.

"A fat ghost," said Martinez his twin brother.

"A Chink ghost you couldn't poke your finger through," Ricardo laughed.

"The very Chink who saved Leoncia and me from marrying," said Henry Morgan with recognition.

"The seller of secrets," Leoncia gurgled. "And if he hasn't brought a new secret, I shall be disappointed."

"What do you want Chinaman?" Alessandro, the eldest of the Solano brothers demanded sharply.

"Nice new secret, very nice new secret maybe you buy," Yi Poon murmured proudly.

"Your secrets are too expensive Chinaman," said Enrico discouragingly.

"This nice new secret very expensive," Yi Poon assured him complacently.

"Go away," old Enrico ordered.

"I shall live a long time, yet to the day of my death I care to hear no more secrets."

But Yi Poon was suavely certain of himself.

"One time you have very fine brother," he said. "One time your very fine brother, the Senor Alfaro Solano, die with knife in his back. Very well. Some secret, eh?"

But Enrico was on his feet quivering.

"You know?" he almost screamed his eager interrogation.

"How much?" Yi Poon said.

"All I possess!" Enrico cried, ere turning to Alesandro to add: "You deal with him, son. Pay him well if he can prove by witness of the eye."

"You bet," quoth Yi Poon. "I got witness. He got good eye-sight. He see man stick knife in the Senor Alfaro's back in the dark. His name"

"Yes, yes," Enrico breathed his suspense.

"One thousand dollars his name," said Yi Poon hesitating to make up his mind to what kind of dollars he could dare to claim. "One thousand dollars gold," he concluded.

Enrico forgot that he had deputed the transaction to his eldest son.

"Where is your witness?" he shouted.

And Yi Poon calling softly down the steps into the shrubbery, evoked the pulque-ravaged peon, a real-looking ghost who slowly advanced and tottered up the steps.

At the same time, on the edge of town, twenty mounted men, among whom were the gendarmes, Rafael, Ignacio, Augustino and Vincente, herded a pack train of more than twenty mules and waited the command of the Jefe to depart on they knew not what mysterious adventure into the Cordilleras. What they did know was that, herded carefully apart from all other animals, was a strapping big mule loaded with two hundred and fifty pounds of dynamite. Also, they knew that the delay was due to Senor Torres, who had ridden away along the beach with the dreaded Caroo murderer, Jose Mancheno, who, only by the grace of God and of the Jefe Politico, had been kept for years from expiating on the scaffold his various offenses against life and law.

And, while Torres waited on the beach and held the Caroo's horse and an extra horse, the Caroo ascended on foot the winding road that led to the hacienda of the Solanos. Little did Torres guess that twenty feet away, in the jungle that encroached on the beach, lay a placid sleeping, pulque drunken, old peon, with, crouching beside him, a very alert a very sober Chinese with a recently acquired thousand dollars stowed under his belt. Yi Poon had had barely time to drag the peon into hiding when Torres rode along in the sand and stopped almost beside him.

Up at the hacienda all members of the household were going to bed. Leoncia just starting to let down her hair, stopped when she heard the rattle of tiny pebbles against her windows. Warning her in low whispers to make no noise, Jose Mancheno handed her a crumpled note which Torres had written, saying mysteriously:

"From a strange Chinaman who waits not a hundred feet away on the edge of the shrubbery."

And Leoncia read in execrable Spanish.

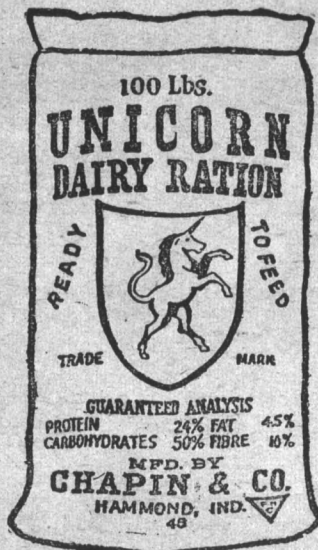
"First time I tell you secret about Henry Morgan. This time I have secret about Francis. You come along and talk with me now."

Leoncia's heart leaped at mention of Francis, and as she slipped on a mantle and accompanied the Caroo it never entered her head to doubt that Yi Poon was waiting for her.

And Yi Poon, down on the beach and spying upon Torres, had no doubts when he saw the Caroo murderer appear with the Solano senorita bound and gagged, slung across his shoulders like a sack of meal. Nor did Yi Poon have any doubts about his next action, when he saw Leoncia tied into the saddle of the spare horse and take away down the beach at a gallop, with Torres and the Caroo riding on either side of her. Leaving the pulque sodden peon to sleep, the fat Chinaman took the road up the hill at so stiff a pace that he arrived breathless at the hacienda. Not content with knocking at the

(Continued on page 20)

You Can't Compete With Machinery



"Better Sires—Better Stock"

We will award a money prize of \$1,000 to the county that first eliminates its inferior sires.

This prize will be awarded under rules provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Detailed information on request.

Mixing feed on the farm is old fashioned, like threshing with a flail.

The modern time and money saving way is to have it done by machinery on a large scale.

In our mills we mix a ton of Unicorn Dairy Ration in one minute at a power cost of a few cents.

Labor is scarce and high priced. You can use yours more profitably on other work.

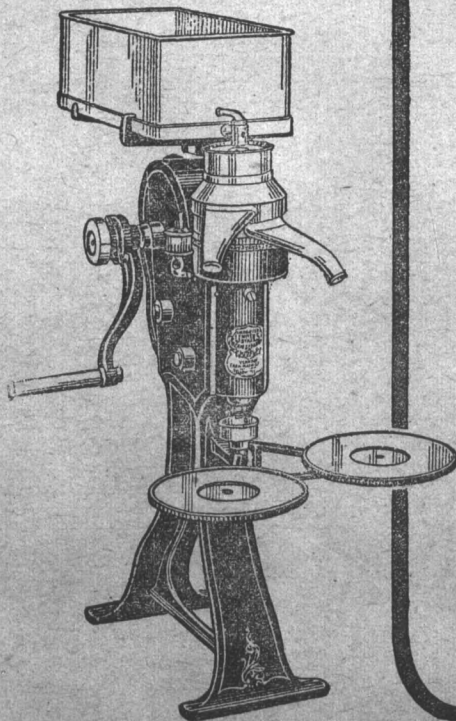
Unicorn requires no labor. Ready to feed, you get it as you need it. No worry or work of keeping on hand a supply of many different kinds of feed.

Made of the best feeds. Put together in the right way by men who have learned by experience.

Be wise. You can't compete with machinery. Lower your milk production cost by feeding Unicorn.

CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR WITH PERFECTED DISC BOWL



Perfection—

Is it too much to expect?

A machine may be said to have reached perfection when, through mechanical and engineering excellence, it renders a degree of service in money- and labor-saving never before attained.

Years ago, the United States Cream Separator reached the peak of perfection as a money saver, by winning in open competition the world's record for close separation—a record that still stands.

The perfecting of the United States Disc Bowl is the last big achievement in cream separator building. With this notable refinement, the labor-saving features of the United States challenge and welcome all comparisons.

Those who know the ease of operation, the simplicity of cleaning, say the United States represents perfection in the most important detail of milk handling.

Write for literature today—but be sure to have the United States dealer near you show the machine itself.

Vermont Farm Machine Corporation

Bellows Falls, Vt. Chicago, Ill.
Salt Lake City Portland, Ore. Oakland, Cal.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1920

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

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

GEORGE M. SLOCUM PUBLISHER
FORREST LORD EDITOR

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

ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR
Three years, 156 Issues \$2.00
Five years, 260 Issues \$3.00
The address label on each paper is the subscriber's receipt and shows to what date his subscription is paid. When renewals are sent it usually requires 3 weeks time before the label is changed.
Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch, 768 lines to page.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them.



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

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

Unemployment

ONE OF the greatest possible afflictions that can come to a nation is wide-spread unemployment. Fortunately we have not had this condition to contend with in this country for a number of years, but there is no certainty that we shall entirely escape it. Six weeks ago the woolen mills closed down, and threw ten thousand men out of work. Last week it is reported, automobile tire factories in Akron, O., reduced their working force, relieving 25,000 men of their jobs. Although the nation as a whole is suffering from a shortage of labor, it will be some time before these 35,000 men can secure other labor to which they are accustomed. In the meantime, their income has stopped. Probably a few have been saving and have a bank account to fall back upon. A large number, however, have probably lived from hand to mouth as is quite customary these days, and will be confronted for the first time in years with the problem of securing enough money to feed and clothe themselves and families.

Some have said that labor would be merely getting its just dues if it were obliged to beg for a job and a living. But we cannot take any such harsh view as that. We have no desire to see bread lines in this land of plenty and prosperity. The rank and file of the laboring people are honest. They return a dollar's worth of labor for each dollar received. With the cost of living where it is they are receiving no more than they must have to live comfortably. They are not to blame for the rash and uncompromising attitude that some of their leaders have assumed toward industry. Moreover, perhaps if we analyze that attitude it may not seem so unreasonable as many have supposed.

For years the laboring classes have earned barely enough to keep the wolf from the door. Yet when the cry has gone up from the depressed labor ranks that they were the victims of a capitalistic system, a good many employers of labor have answered it by saying that opportunity awaits every man to rise above the common herd and become a part and parcel of the very system condemned. That is foolish argument. True, such an opportunity exists, but if every man should suddenly acquire the capacity to arise to the opportunity, there would be no one left in the common herd and none to do the common labor, which if the wheels of the world continue to go around must be performed.

In considering the labor problem the man who has the capacity for advancement should be left entirely out of the reckoning. He is the exception. It is to the great mass of labor, —that army of plodders, large of body and small of brain, muscled to do heavy jobs but limited in mental equipment for finer work, content to leave the intricate jobs and their rewards to others more fitted to perform them, —it is to this type of labor to which the nation should give its sympathetic consideration. This type has always been with us and always will

be with us. Our industrial fabric would be incomplete without it. Fix a standard schedule of working hours, a standard wage level that will enable these people to live comfortably and save a few hundred dollars a year and to enjoy their simple pursuits of pleasure the while; give them sufficient warranties against non-employment and cut in wages, and the labor problem will take care of itself.

As You Love Good Government

AS YOU LOVE good government begin today to examine the candidates who are seeking your votes at the primary election. Voting, to a good many people, is nothing but routine like eating and sleeping. Many people eat everything that is set before them without understanding or caring what effect it may have upon their physical bodies. Great bodies of voters go to the polls at each election and cast their votes without considering the consequences of their acts.

Most of the men whom the Republicans of Michigan nominate at the coming primary election will be charged with the duty of making and enforcing the laws for the next two years. The amount of taxes we will pay, the kind of laws under which we will live, the policies which will in some way affect our social and economic well being,—all will be determined by those whom you elect this fall. Let there be no mistake. Let no personal prejudices blind us to our duties as good citizens of Michigan and cause us to vote for men who may prove false to us after they are elected.

In many districts of Michigan the farmers have endorsed candidates for office. Such active participation in political contests is most commendable. We talk much about the ideal of the office seeking the man. And when groups of people arise to the full responsibilities of their citizenship and boldly pledge their combined strength to candidates whom they have sounded out, without any strings attached to their fealty, the nearer we will approach to that ideal. At the same time even these groups may make their mistakes. Men may be endorsed whom the rank and file cannot conscientiously vote for. It is, therefore, incumbent upon every individual to personally investigate the candidates and give their support to those most qualified to serve.

But do not misunderstand the meaning of the term "qualified." A man may be eminently qualified from the standpoint of education and technical preparation and yet be wholly unfit to represent the people by whom elected.

The qualifications for the legislator are not so exacting as some might think. Of first importance is the honesty of the candidate. It is not necessary for a man to stoop to such low traffic as horse-stealing, bootlegging, larceny, etc., to be dishonest. The man who would be moved by bribes of either money or political influence is just as dishonest and undesirable as the horse-thief. Courage is another essential in the selection of our legislators. Spare us from the week-kneed, namby-pamby fellow who follows the bell wether no matter where he may lead. A good education helps a great deal, but common sense is worth more. It is not necessary as many used to believe that a good lawmaker must be a good lawyer. The legal aspects of bills are threshed out in committees all of which access to the entire legal department of the state. A fair mind, an honest heart, a back-bone well lined with lime, and an understanding of the needs of his constituents should be the primary qualifications of the man who seeks public office. Think this over between now and the primary. Talk politics with your wife and with your neighbor. Take a real live interest in it, and when you go vote, you will cast your ballot with a new sense of pride and responsibility.

Take a Week Off

SAY, FARMER friend, why don't you take a day off? Pack up some grub, grab a few blankets, pile mother and the kids into the old flivver and hit the highway for the tall timber. Get far enough away so you can't hear the bleat of the calves when the hired man forgets to feed them. What's that? Too busy; can't

get away? Oh, pshaw, what are you giving us? That's what you always say. Remember last year you took a day or two off, and when you got home the farm was right where you left it. Hadn't moved an inch, had it? And weren't you surprised to find that the crops had kept right on growing. An' nobody had carried away the fences nor cut down the apple orchard nor burned the barn nor tipped the corn crib over either. Don't you 'spose it would be safe to leave 'em again just for a few days? Don't you 'spose it would pay you and the folks to get away from the grind of farm work for a short spell and do nothing but loaf and fish. Take a week off. Drive up into the woods or plains of Northern Michigan, where lakes, rivers, bass, pickerel, trout, wild berries, an'—everything abounds. Forget the farm; take it easy; play with the children; make love to the wife,—for one solid week. Then come home. You'll find there's nothing like a good old-fashioned outing to put the farm folks in trim for the fall work.

What Is Preferred Stock?

WE HAVE learned a few interesting things since we announced the offering of a preferred interest in our own company here, in an issue two weeks ago.

In the first place it develops that there are a lot of good farmers, many of whom have a few hundred or perhaps a few thousand dollars which they are anxious to invest where it will bring them a little more than the savings bank's 4 per cent, and yet they do not understand the simple difference between Preferred and Common stock.

Preferred stock derives its name from the fact that it is always a prior claim over common stock, both as to dividends or priority in case of bankruptcy. It usually pays a fixed annual interest, which must be paid in full before the common stock pays any dividend. When it is "Cumulative," all back dividends must be paid before the common can derive any profits.

Common stock is usually the voting or active stock of the corporation, shares in all profits, but where a Preferred stock is issued, shares only after the fixed dividend on the Preferred stock has been paid in full. In case of bankruptcy, the Common stock shares in the assets of the defunct company, only after the Preferred stock claims have been settled in full.

Preferred is therefore considered a more conservative investment than common stock, because the rate of dividend is fixed in advance and its interest is prior to that of the common.

The interest or dividend rate is usually the barometer of any investment risk. One man buries his treasure and sleeps over it with a shot gun; he takes no risk, but he receives no interest. His money is loafing. Probably the safest investment in the world is a United States government bond, but they accordingly pay the lowest interest. An investor in oil stock may get 100 per cent a month, as they often have, but the chances are just about a hundred per cent against it. You can measure the safety of an investment pretty fairly by the returns promised.

Silos In Michigan

WE KNOW of one spot in Saginaw County where by following the line of vision completely around the horizon of that fertile prairie country one may count nineteen silos, some in groups of two or three beside the big red barns. Some day we want to take a panorama picture from that spot and when we do we shall publicly challenge these boosters from Wisconsin or New York (the two leading silo states) to duplicate or better it.

We are in great hopes and firmly believe that the 1920 census will show that Michigan leads in the number of these "silent sentinels of business farming" on her farms.

The State Constabulary is sending out a bunch of nice publicity to the country newspapers of the state in the hopes of quieting the opposition that is everywhere apparent.



What the Neighbors Say



THE "GERMAN LUTHERANS" AND THEIR "FOREIGN SCHOOLS"

While engaged in a little escapade through several rural districts of our state, a copy of your valued paper was brought to my attention. It was the number dated August 7th. In it I find a reply to ex-Governor Ferris signed by Jas. Hamilton, author of the proposed anti-parochial and private school amendment. As this article contains at least one misrepresentation, I feel justified in submitting a few facts for the protection of your readers.

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

It is—this your valued paper will not hesitate to concede—indeed a sad state of affairs when it becomes possible in our great state to present such a blatant misrepresentation of facts to intelligent people. Either Mr. Hamilton is ignorant or he is a malicious perverter of truth. To pen a hideous statement on paper is not difficult for individuals of Mr. Hamilton's calibre, but to follow up his assertions with proof is quite a different matter. Note, kind reader, e. g., that when he speaks of a Polish Roman Catholic school in Detroit "where not a word of English is spoken," he fails to substantiate his claim. Fact is that no such condition exists. But isn't it unfair, dishonest and un-American in the highest degree to deliberately lead an unsuspecting audience astray?

Then as to the "German Lutherans" and the "Foreign Schools." Why does Mr. Hamilton continue to call the Lutherans of this country the German Lutherans? If Mr. Hamilton has any knowledge of actual conditions, he will know that over 90 per cent of the religious work conducted by Lutherans in this country is conducted in the American language. Is it fair to place a church body which since the days of the Revolution and particularly during the recent world war has always and in every instance proven the loftiest type of patriotism for our country, under suspicion of being German, imperialistically German, in spirit? Does not history itself slap Hamilton in the face? Nor are the schools of the Lutherans "foreign" schools. The Lutheran parish school, kind reader, was born and bred on American soil. It has never had any connection with any foreign country. Does Mr. Hamilton know that the American Lutheran parochial school was founded in identically the same manner as other American church schools in the country? Does Mr. Hamilton know that from the founding of this nation up to the days of Horace Mann, who died in 1859, there was no such an institution as the public school? Episcopalians founded their own parish school; Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and many other denominations founded their own parish schools. Even the higher schools of learning such as Harvard, Yale, the University of Chicago, also our own University at Ann Arbor were founded by such denominations. It was not until thousands of parents neglected to send their children to either a parochial or a private school that the state graciously and very wisely came to their assistance by providing a free state school, i. e., the public school. They have always paid taxes cheerfully for their upkeep and improvement. Lutherans even now send their children to the public school after they have in their own church school received an education and training in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. And though Mr. Hamilton may not know it, the rest of the hundred million inhabitants of this glorious country do know that as to true blue loyalty and patriotism the Lutheran parish school

is absolutely beyond reproach. Lutherans believe that Daniel Webster was right when he said: "If we abide by the principles taught by the Bible, our country will go on prospering; but if we and our posterity neglect its instructions and authority, no man can tell how sudden a catastrophe may overwhelm us and bury all our glory in profound obscurity." Lutherans also believe that the fathers of our country were right when they established the complete separation of church and state and in the very first amendment to the constitution of our country declared not only that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, but also added "nor prohibit the free exercise thereof."

Finally the statement that the "German Lutherans have furnished more ministers that have been convicted for disloyal acts than all other denominations in the land" convicts Mr. Hamilton of prevarications of the most hideous sort. If Mr. Hamilton does not know it, all the rest of the country does know that whatever "German" ministers were convicted for disloyal acts during the recent war were not Lutherans, but isolated members of the state church of Germany, wandering immigrants, with whom the Lutheran church which in this unhappy and unwarranted campaign is defending its magnificent system of congregational schools against a nefarious attack never has had the slightest degree of connection.

Place Mr. Hamilton with his ignorance and malice aside of such illustrious leaders as ex-Governor Ferris, Frank B. Leland, Congressman Doremus, ex-Congressman Denby, Milo D. Campbell, Supt. Cody, Dr. Hall, F. C. Martindale, Luren Dickinson, Horatio S. Earle, Mr. Kenney of our State Normal at Ypsilanti, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. E. Johnson, etc., etc., and you will have no difficulty in making the choice of American intelligence and fair play.—Frederick Kolch, Highland Park, Mich.

OSCODA DISTRICT

A. Mulholland is out for representative for the Oscoda district. He seems to be after the scalp of Rep. Irvin Chase now representing the district who voted to table the proposed warehouse bill and not submit it to the people. Evidently Mr. Chase could not trust the honesty of his own people with the balance of the voters of the state. It seems that he would sooner take his chances

with the speculator, middleman and elevator man. What will the Oscoda farmers say when they ask him for their votes August 31st.

Mr. Mulholland is now supervisor of Richmond township, the largest township in the county. He held the office of register of deeds two terms, and is a good all around business man. He will be a credit to the interests of the farmers as well as all others.—I. G., Reed City, Mich.

Yes, Mr. Chase was one of those who couldn't trust the people, and we are surprised that he has any further political ambitions.—Editor.

MR. ATWOOD'S RECORD

The farmers here are interested in the record of Mr. Atwood in the legislature. We want to know how he voted on bills. Will you please tell us through your valuable paper. It has come to the point where we farmers have got to have clean and honest men to do our business at the capitol, and if he has been loyal to us we want him, but otherwise we do not. There has been some talk about his voting against bills that were favorable to the farmer.—R. S., Fremont, Mich.

It is true that Mr. Atwood voted against submitting the warehouse amendment, although he as well as other "farmer" representatives, received many letters and petitions from his own people in favor of the proposal. It will be impossible to tell you how Mr. Atwood stood on many other important measures, for the reason that he seems to have been strangely absent from his post when bills came up. Out of eighty odd days the legislature was in session Mr. Atwood was absent both with or without leave a total of twenty-eight days.—Editor.

REP. AARON MILES

In your good efforts to let the farmers know where the members of the last legislature stood don't neglect to tell them about the good work of Rep. Aaron (Paddy) Miles of Big Rapids. He was one of the few members of the House who was openly for the farmers' warehouse amendment and voted consistently against useless expenditures, salary increases, commissions, etc. The farmers of Michigan had no better friend in either branch of the legislature than Mr. Miles as an examination of his record will prove.—One Who Was There.

Since you mention it I recall that Sen. Baker once upon a time spoke in like terms of Mr. Miles. I am glad, indeed, to have this opportunity to present Mr. Miles' record and trust that the farmers of his district will not forget him.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

KEEP OUT OF POLITICS?

"Keep out of politics" is a warning given constantly to young men who show an inclination to interest themselves in public affairs. The civic standard is low in any community where a reputable citizen who seeks office encounters suspicion, reproach, or obloquy. The full powers confided to the people presupposes the participation of all citizens in the business of government.

Every citizen is "in" politics. The Constitution of the United States puts him there, and his conscience grants no exemptions.

I have heard men boast that they never perform jury service or that they have a "pull" that gains them some other immunity. A corruptible public official finds his job unprofitable unless he is able to enter into partnership with another bad citizen.

If I am more concerned with my privileges and immunities than with my duties, I am skidding; I am on the way to becoming a bad citizen. If I neglect to vote because it is inconvenient to meet that obligation, or I assume that my neighbors will protect me with their ballots, I am a dodger and a slacker.

Blind confidence in government by

good luck is bound to bring disaster. The constant vigilance and intelligent action of all the people is essential to enlightened, capable government.

Am I a good citizen? Is the first question in the American catchism. Government is a complex business, but citizenship may be reduced to three essentials; understanding, loyalty and service.

This morning I saw a boy scout walk to the middle of the street, pick up a piece of paper and deposit it in the litter-box at the next corner. He didn't have to do that; it was my business quite as much as his. That lad exemplified the good citizenship that is always on the job.

In the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem, every man labored "over against his house." In like manner, an American citizen's duty to his country is immediate and personal, and lies at his own door.

When I say to myself, "I hold an inalienable partnership in this nation; its prosperity and happiness rest with me," then I have caught the spirit of true Americanism. Then indeed I am a worthy citizen of this mighty republic and a contributor to the forces that make for its perpetuity.—Meredith Nicholson.

FARMER TEACHER SPEAKS FOR AMENDMENT

Good for you Jas. Hamilton! I hope every parochial school in the state for young children must close its doors. Are those schools educational? Are they teaching the Bible or their church creed? Should any church teach that their rules should be obeyed before the laws of the state?

Ten years ago I taught school in a German Lutheran community. One of my pupils thirteen years of age had been attending "church school" and his education had been so neglected that he could only take fourth grade work though he was bright and should have been doing seventh.

I asked him what grade he had been taking and he said "Oh, German and church doctrine." He said they must go two years before they would become a full church member. I can not see why the public schools are not enough or can not be made good enough for children sixteen or under where both schools exist generally all the improvements in the public schools must be fought for by the teacher and superintendent. They do not want their taxes any higher.

I can see no objection to reading the Bible (without comment) or repeating the Lord's Prayer in any public school. But no private school should receive any public state funds.

My husband is Catholic. We were married by a Judge. This spring he was very ill in St. Johns hospital, Springfield, Ill. The priest there called upon him and told him he could not receive him for confession or give him the last rites (if he should not live) of the church unless he got a special dispensation from the Bishop. Then our children must be baptised and reared in the Catholic church. That the church considered illegitimate where the parents were married other than by the priest. He also asked him if he would consider leaving me. Of course no church, priest or preacher matters, if we are fit for or ask God to receive us, but should any child under 16 years be taught by a church that puts their authority before the State? Should not every state see that all institutions recognize the laws of that state? Are not the marriage laws to be recognized by all institutions? Should any church be allowed to say illegitimate to any child born to lawfully married parents?

I enjoy the paper fine. I expect to be a Michigan Farm woman soon.—Mrs. E. C., Auburn, Ill.

DESTROYING WEEDS

Remarks noticed by Thompsonville subscriber in M. B. F. of Aug. 7th and will give you a case of the weed law as applied by the road commissioner of Deerfield township, Mecosta County. Mr. B. F. Anspaugh, seventy-one years old living all alone on one hundred acres of stump land had a field of rye that was about one third milk weed. His binder broke and the commissioner didn't wait for him to get repairs. Put a gang of men to cut the weeds and destroyed his rye. Mr. Anspaugh's house burned with contents and grain at threshing time last year. His last year's taxes are not paid. He will have about sixty dollars cost of cutting the weeds with this year's tax. Land can be used for pasture and ranch land. If the weed law is put in force it will go back to the state for taxes and is worth more to cut the weeds than the land will earn.—J. and G. G., Mecosta County, Mich.

No doubt the case you mention is an exception, and I should say that if the facts are as you describe them the highway commissioner exceeded his authority.—Editor.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN OUR SCHOOLS

I find much of interest and profit in the columns of the M. B. F., especially the department "What the Neighbors Say." I notice that some of the writers make us of rather

(Continued on page 15)



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Gets Things Ready Day Before

In answer to your question in M. B. F., "How to Make Thresh Day Work Lighter," I will tell you how I manage it.

I get my table ready in the dining room the day before, extend it large enough for the number of persons expected, if possible. If one table is not large enough, I use two smaller ones to seat eight or nine persons each. It is better to have plenty of table room, for sometimes extra help happen along unexpected and if two or three extra places are planned for none of the men have to wait. I spread the table cloth on the tables and fill sugar bowls, salt and pepper shakers for each, and if I have plenty of dishes to set the tables in full I do it and if not set them as far as the dishes will go and when the table is prepared a clean sheet may be thrown over it and the dust will not settle on the dishes.

Another way to save washing is to use a white oil cloth. If one has the two tables for the family use enough oil cloth can be bought for both and it can be used to good advantage around the kitchen afterward if not used on the dining room table. If one large table is used the oil cloth can be kept from year to year, roll it on a broom handle, tie it in three places. It can then be stood in a clothes closet any place and not injured. Thresh day is a hard day on linen as many times it gets badly stained and at best is hard to wash.

If one has not enough chairs to seat all the help select strong boards which may be used at the sides of the tables place a chair at each corner of the table and lay the boards on them, pillows may then be laid on the boards and make comfortable seats, the chairs may then be used around the ends of the tables.

Another thing that causes a lot of confusion Thresh Day is dishes for the men to wash in. I use one or two tubs which may be arranged on a bench outside. About 20 minutes before dinner or supper fill them half full of warm water. I use about three roller towels to each tub depending on the crowd. A cake of soap may be dissolved and pour in enough of the soap in each tub to make a good suds. It will eliminate a lot of the waste of soap by forgetting the cake of soap in the dish of water.

If thresh day comes before the potatoes are dug I get them the day before carrots and beets may be pulled and topped and put in a cool place until needed. Beet pickles may be made two or three days ahead for thresh day and are much better.

I have made a batch of cookies and doughnuts a day or two before, in case the mill crew should happen along for supper unexpected as is sometimes the case, with the aid of home canned vegetables and a little baking done ahead a good meal may be served on short notice.

I prepare enough pie crust the day before and put it in the ice box until needed in the morning. Pies baked the day before are not as good the bottom crust soaks the juice.

For supper I bake a couple of cakes for a variety, but as a rule men do not care so much for cake, it is too dry. I find that chocolate eclairs although quite a lot of work, are relished by the men more than cake. I will send any one who writes me the directions and recipe for making eclairs. Here is the menus for dinner and supper I served last thresh day:

Dinner—Mashed potatoes, beef stew, cabbage salad, beets seasoned with butter and pepper and salt, cucumber pickles, bread and butter, pumpkin pie, cake, tea and coffee.

Supper—Boiled potatoes, home baked pork and beans, creamed carrots, sliced cucumbers, preserved crabapples, home made buns, eclairs, coffee, cake left from dinner.

I have three small children and

"How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter"

Great Interest Shown in Thresh Day Question

THE WOMEN readers of The Business Farmer are showing that they are just as willing as the men to help make our paper bigger and better by the fine letters received in answer to my request and offer of prizes for letters on "How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter." Letters are coming in every mail and from all parts of the state. More letters and the names of the prize winners will be published next week.

In "The Question Box" on our page you will find our prize question for this week. The reader who sent in this question will receive our check for \$1. Other questions received and published in that box will be paid for at this rate. Send me questions regarding problems that are troubling you and let our big family thresh them out for you. Prizes of \$2 and \$1 will be awarded for the best and second best letters on this week's question.—CLARE NORRIS.

with these preparations before thresh day I can serve 18 or 20 hungry threshers dinner and supper and not be overtired. In case the men with the mill might be at the house over night, I roll a winter blanket and comfort together for each two men for some of the women may be like myself, short of room in the house for extra people to sleep. The rolls can be quickly handed to them and they can make beds in the hay and one does not have to stop to hunt bedding.—Mrs. W. H., Cheboygan County.

Serves Fish or Roast Beef

I saw your request letters on "How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter," and I decided to take a hand in that question as I find that while I may not make it as easy as some of my farmer sisters, I know that I do not have such a hard day of it as some of my neighbors who seem to need 4 or 5 extra women to help out at that time.

Now first, usually you do not know the exact time the machine will be at your place. But the machine is in your midst and coming toward your place, so I bake my bread at least a day before they can arrive. I also bake a double batch of cookies or fried cakes or a dark cake (for that will keep moist) the day I bake the bread. I see that my beets and cucumber pickles are made soon enough to be real good by that day. I plan two kinds of vegetables besides potatoes, these vegetables are whatever are in season, sweet corn and cabbage, salad string beans, tomatoes, cucumbers or whatever the garden provides. For the breakfast I like warmed potatoes, bacon and eggs and buns, breakfast food, coffee and fried cakes or cookies, its easily prepared and the wife can easily prepare and serve the meal alone. I prefer fresh fish or fresh roast beef for dinner and the roast, be it oven or pot roast makes a nice gravy for the potatoes.

By having the bread, dark cake and cookies or fried cakes made a day or so ahead, I make my pies the day the machine comes. We usually have the threshers one day so I plan for 3 meals and make out my menu for each meal and with the help of one woman who can assist and who knows how to do things, I get thru the day without any fuss or worry. I think every farm wife should figure on more men than just enough. Have plenty of what you cook. Its hard work to thresh and the men are kept busy every minute and get hungry, so serve them all they want to eat and have plenty left for the neighbor children who seem to think threshing is next to a circus and also plenty for the farmer or two who might call to see when the machine would be in their neighborhood. Invite them in to eat at the second table

where the farmer's wife and the good man of the house eat and can have a little visit with this distant neighbor or neighbors and that little visit will make threshing day easier work and make your distant neighbor feel that you are not living just for the almighty dollar.

Do not forget to pay the lady who assists you that day, liberally, unless you have or will assist her to make threshing day lighter work at her home.—Mrs. H. F. B., Cheboygan County.

Put Everything on Table Before Men Sit Down to Eat

A few days before I expect threshers I bake cookies, fruit cake and make doughnuts, all of which are improved by being made a few days before using. I also bake pie shells for lemon pies, or any kind I want to make that require a crust baked separate. I also boil beets for pickles and have them in cans ready to use. Then the day before they come I bake sufficient bread to last while they are here and as I usually have cabbage salad, I also prepare the mayonnaise dressing on that day. Have your dining room table ready by putting in all the extra leaves, and set it all complete except the eatables. The next morning as soon as my morning work is done I get the potatoes cleaned and ready for the kettle, slice the meat which I fry in two large dripping pans in the oven. I usually avoid having sauce or anything that makes extra dish washing. Put the cups at each plate and pour tea or coffee from a large pitcher. Pie and everything is put on the table at once to save extra steps. Cook enough potatoes at noon that you can make potato salad for supper and as you wash your dishes put them back on the table and it is ready for the next meal. Have plenty of hot water and gold dust and dishes are soon out of the way. The men fill two tubs with water, put on a bench in the shade, saves much dirt in the house.

Follow my rules and "Threshing Day" will no longer be a bugbear.—Ms. I., Armada, Mich.

Telephone Great Help

I think the rural telephone a great help to the farm woman at threshing time. In that way you know about what time to expect the threshers and get an idea about what meal or meals you are to have them. Last year I prepared the following dinner alone: stewed chicken, baking powder biscuits with plenty of gravy, potatoes, one vegetable, whatever is in season, bread and butter, pickles, mince and apple pie, a generous plate of cheese, coffee and water for those who wish. I plan on plenty of everything and everything well cooked and palatable and also to have everything ready to put on the table when they come in.—Mrs. M. E., Kent County.

Simple But Wholesome Meal

If I am to have threshers for dinner I usually serve potatoes, meat, one vegetable, pickles and pie. I usually peel potatoes the evening before and cover them well with water and then I cook the vegetables the day before and set on ice. I have the pie crusts made and usually use a one crust pie so that I can just stir up the filling and fill in the morning. The meat could be roast pork or stew. Cook the day before and warm just before eating.

If frying meat one has everything else along so nicely that about all there is left to do is to fry the meat. And for supper I serve fried potatoes, cold meat, cold cabbage salad or cold sliced cucumbers, cake, sauce or substitute potato salad for fried potatoes. Some of the threshers like one kind of cake and some another. So I stir a white cake batter up and turn half in a cake tin to bake and the other half I put in a little spice or even a taste of molasses, for icing I get the pulverized sugar and just stir up with milk and put it on as it is on the cake or 1-2 of the mixture and in the other half I add a little cocoa and put on the light cake. By this way I stir 2 cakes of one batter and 2 icings of one mixture. This makes threshing time very much lighter on the housewife.—Mrs. W. I. D., Freeland, Mich.

Bakes Pies and Cakes in Morning

You asked for ideas on making threshing day as easy a day as possible for the farm wife. Will give you my opinion on it by stating how I manage it. To begin with, I bought a ham which could be kept for some days in case of delays. The day before the threshers were to be at our place I boiled the ham while I cooked my days meals. Then during the day in my leisure I pared potatoes and left them stand for next morning. Also prepared what vegetables I intended to use. I managed to bake bread one or two days ahead so as not to have that on hand for that day. Then early the next morning while my range was heated from getting breakfast I baked my pies and cake. If one prefers cookies instead of cake they can be baked several days ahead. While my pies were in the oven I set my table and cooked the vegetables and kept them warm on the range. So all I had to prepare at the last moment was potatoes and gravy. Coffee or tea whichever is to be made I find it easier to have everything on the table when the men take their places then to wait and then scramble to place things on the table when they are seated. So you see I had most of my work done real early and had a rest of several hours on our nice shady porch besides. If one has them for several meals the work can be planned so as to be only half as hard by a little careful thinking.—C. M., Bellevue, Michigan.

Garden and Cows Supply Most Needs

As we are in moderate circumstances I cannot have as elaborate meals for threshers as some folks do, but I try to have everything as good as possible, and have plenty of it.

My menu for dinner was, mashed potatoes, meat loaf, brown gravy, baked beans, cabbage salad, pickled beets, pickled cucumbers, chocolate cake, coffee, bread, butter, brown bread with raisins in it, apple pie, cheese.

I made the meat loaf, bread, cake, brown bread and baked the ovens the day before.

The evening before I pared the apples for pies. Early next morning I baked the pies and pared plenty of potatoes and made the salad. The rest of the dinner was finished very easily without any rushing.

We fed twelve threshers besides our own family of eight. We bought nothing but coffee, cheese and meat, as we have a good garden, also plenty of milk and butter.—Mrs. G., Alma.

The Question Box

How can a woman be contented with a man who has neglected to develop his social nature and has no time for culture and refinement? What can she do to get him to mingle with other people of good taste?—A Reader.

Merriman Writes Business Farmer a Letter

MR. FORREST LORD, Editor of **THE BUSINESS FARMER**: As you have devoted considerable space to criticising the men who voted against the warehouse resolution, will you please print the proposed resolution, and answer the following questions?

First. How many men would be required to operate \$5,000,000 worth of warehouses, working as state employees usually do? And what would their salaries amount to?

Second. How much money would be required to operate them, beside paying salaries?

Third. Would it increase our taxes, and how much?

Fourth. Are our taxes high enough now?

More than a year ago you sent out a call for money to defray the expense of preparing and circulating petitions to submit the question to the people.

If the people were as anxious as you claim about this matter, they must have sent in a lot of money.

How much money was collected?

Who has the money?

And why was it not used for the purpose it was collected for?

Very truly yours,—**Joel C. Merriman**, *Deckerville, Mich.*

I am pleased to accommodate you, Mr. Merriman. In the first place you are mistaken about **THE BUSINESS FARMER** sending out a call for money to defray the expense of circulating petitions. We will pay to any Sanilac county charitable organization the sum of \$50 upon receipt of proof that **THE BUSINESS FARMER** did make such a call. If you fail to produce the proof you convict yourself of slander against this publication for insinuating that money collected from our subscribers was diverted to our own uses.

The Warehouse Amendment
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan. That the following amendment to article 10 of the constitution by adding thereto a new section to be known and designated as section ten-a of said article ten, authorizing the state to borrow money to be used for the construction and operation of terminal warehouses within the State, and to issue bonds therefor, is hereby proposed, agreed to and submitted to the people of this State:
"Sec. 10a. The state may borrow not to exceed five million dollars for the construction of terminal warehouses in the cities of the State and may operate the same for the reception, storage and sale of foodstuffs grown in the state and consigned thereto by the producers thereof or by co-operative associations of such producers and pledge its credit, and issue bonds therefor on such terms as shall be provided by law."

Your questions about the working out of this amendment hardly do justice to a seasoned legislator. It is presumed that before you voted against submitting this amendment to the people you make investigations into the state-owned elevators and warehouses of Louisiana, the state-owned elevators of North Dakota, the municipally owned elevator in Seattle and many other publicly-owned terminal marketing facilities that are in successful operation in this and foreign countries. What was the result of your investigations? We would like to tell our readers about them. If you did not make any investigations why did you vote against the amendment. Was it your habit during the last session of the legislature to vote for or against measures without knowing something about them? Do you confess that you were nothing more than a figure-head during your tenure of office?

The writer was not a member of the last legislature. Therefore, he is not supposed to know what steps the legislature might have taken to carry out the provisions of this amendment. But his common sense tells him that it was the idea of the proponents of this measure that the terminal warehouses should be self-supporting. People who put their goods in private storage have to pay for it. Why should we expect the state to perform the same service without charge? The fathers of the amendment intended that the state should supply its credit to build the warehouses and a central management. The expense of operating the warehouses would be cared for by its patrons. In Louisiana the state-owned terminal facilities have not cost the state a penny. Why should they in Michigan?

Are our taxes high enough now? Yes, they are too high. Who author-

izes the expenditure of money that makes state taxes necessary? The legislature, does it not? The last legislature was a notorious spend-thrift. It created commissions, and appropriated funds without rhyme or reason. You were a member of that legislature. I have your record before me.

You voted to submit the \$50,000,000 road bonding proposition to the people. Did you find out how many extra people the State Highway Department would have to employ to carry out this road building program? What about their salaries? How much of this \$50,000,000 will be spent in administration and how much in actual road building? I'll wager that you cannot answer and yet you voted for it.

You voted for the Michigan State Constabulary and an annual appropriation of over \$370,000. You even voted against an amendment that would limit the life of the Constabulary to two years. If you are such a strict economist why did you vote to perpetuate such a large tax burden?

You voted to submit the resolution authorizing an increase in the salaries of circuit judges during the period for which they were elected.

You voted for the bill to legalize prize-fighting and to create a boxing commission. This bill carried an appropriation of several thousand dollars. I suppose that before you voted for this you satisfied yourself as to how the appropriation would be spent and how the people of your district would be benefitted. If not, feel free to use these columns for the purpose.

You voted to create a State Park Commission, with appropriations for the two years 1919-20 of \$150,000.

You voted for the Community Council bill also creating a commission and appropriating money.

In carefully scrutinizing your record I fail to find a single instance where you voted against an appropriation bill or a commission. The farmers' warehouse amendment was the sole exception. If there was one tell us about it and we will pass the information on to our readers, for above all things we intend to be fair.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Merriman, you are merely floundering about like a fish out of water looking for some kind of an excuse for voting against the farmers' warehouse amendment. And you cannot find one that will satisfy your constituents. You know that the amendment was merely an enabling act. The resolution plainly says that the amendment would "authorize" the state. There is nothing said about "requiring," "ordering" or "instructing" the state to build warehouses. The resolution says the state "may borrow" and the state "may operate," not "shall" or "must." The concluding words of the resolution says that the bonds shall be issued "as shall be provided by law." The amendment merely proposed to remove the limitations against the state engaging in enterprise, and enable the legislature at its own discretion to sell bonds, build and operate warehouses, etc. But if the legislature should find after an investigation and experimentation on a small scale that public owned warehouses could not be operated with advantage to both consumer and producer, it would certainly never think of spending the entire \$5,000,000 just because the taxpayers said it might.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN OUR SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 13)

strong language in giving expression to their views, especially is this observable in some of the articles relating to the proposed amendment to our law in the matter of school attendance. The excellent school system of Michigan aims to fit its boys and girls for the responsible duties of good citizens and the taxpayer is properly required to provide the financial means, and this is wise as good reasoning tells us that it is much wiser and also more economical to educate for good citizenship than it is to correct and punish the ignorant citizen who violates the law.

When we speak of education it is well to recognize that the "school of life" provides for us the most valuable lessons which come to us. A wise instructor has offered the following as a proper definition of the word "education"—"an education consists in the high and full development of all of the powers and faculties of our being." And this should be the earnest purpose of every one who reaches the years of accountability. While it may be wise to separate "church and state" some religious instruction in our public school should and would prove the "dynamic" for the making of good and useful citizens.
—J. T. Daniels, *Clinton County.*

EGG PRODUCTION INCREASES

In a North Carolina experiment, breeding a flock of hens to a high production male resulted in a 54 per cent greater egg yield in the next generation. The flock of common hens laid 88 eggs per hen per year. The second generation laid an average of 136 eggs in a year.

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Is Sure to Please You

It is milled to meet all the requirements of quality, and yet it sells for only a little more than ordinary flour.

The quality of the flour comes out in the baking. How it bakes, the flavor, the color, the nutriment, all depend upon the selection of wheat and the processes of milling.

LILY WHITE is made from the choicest wheat grown in this country—not too hard, nor too soft, but just right for perfect balance. Only the "goodies" of the kernel are milled. The wheat is cleaned four times, scoured three times, and actually washed once before going into the rolls for the first break. The result is a flour of superfine texture, of perfect uniformity of granulation, of a most palatable flavor, of unsurpassed color.

Everything baked from LILY WHITE is light, tender, delicious. It is an all-around flour. Countless thousands of women are enjoying reputations won from baking wonderful bread, rolls, biscuits and pastry from this high-grade flour.

Try LILLY WHITE—Results will convince you. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Ask for LILLY WHITE at your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

Look for the
ROWENA
trade-mark
on the sack



DEAR CHILDREN: Well here it is nearly fair time. Most every day this coming month, somewhere in Michigan, farmer boys and girls will be getting up extra early, and the boys will help their fathers do the chores while the girls help their mothers fill a great big basket with lots of good things to eat. Then they will all get their best clothes on, the boys and fathers will hitch the horses to the double buggy, and they'll all get into the buggy and away they will go to spend the whole day at the fair. The boys and girls will ride on the merry-go-round, go up on the ferris wheel, go around and see the exhibits, go to some of the shows, maybe, eat peanuts and candy and drink lemonade, and at dinner-time they will get their big basket and spread a blanket down under some shady tree, set all their good things out on a tablecloth spread over the blanket and then eat so much it seems as if you couldn't eat any more. In the afternoon they will have another good time and start home so to get there just before dark. The boys and girls will be so tired and sleepy that they will think they never want to go to the fair again, but when they get up the next morning, I'll bet they will want to go again that day. I always felt that way when I was little and lived on a farm.

Will you all write some day this coming month and tell me about the time you have at your fair.

One of our girls, who lives in Brown City, wants to know how many subscriptions it will take to get a camera and a wrist watch, if she gets old subscribers to re-sign. We do not give premiums for getting old subscribers to renew. Affectionately yours—AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare:—I just finished reading the letters from the boys and girls and I thought I would write too. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have brown eyes and I weigh 77 pounds. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have five horses, and eight cows. For pets we have a dog and 10 rabbits.—Ellen Dean, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I have written to you before but my letter was not in print. I am a girl 9 years old and will be in the 4th grade at school. Today is my father's birthday, so I made him a cake. I live on a 60 acre farm. I have one sister. We have a new Ford car. Helen Freeman, Owosso, Mich.

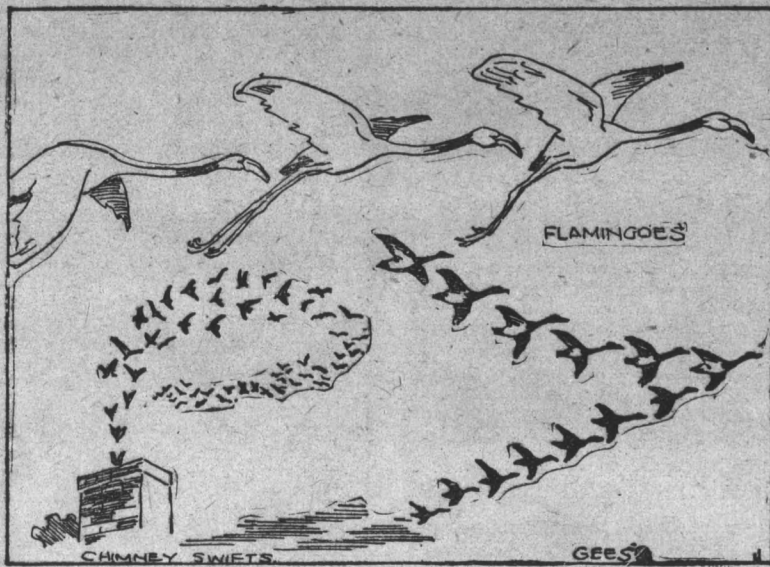
Dear Aunt Clare:—We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I live on a forty acre farm. We have two horses, two cows, one calf, nine pigs 25 chickens. For pets I have a large white cat. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I hope to see my letter in print. Agnes Beckman, Hampton, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—As I have never written to you I will try now. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the eighth grade. I live on a farm of eighty acres. We have 4 horses 5 cows and 19 pigs. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have five sisters and four brothers. We have a Buick car. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close Beatrice Putnam, Caro, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first time I have written you. I am a girl ten years old and in the 4th grade. I live on a farm of 200 acres. I like to read the letters of the children's hour. My father takes the M.B.F. and likes it very much. I have two pets, a pet lamb and a cat. I have three sisters and five brothers. I hope to see my letter in print. Mary Thelen, Fowler Mich., R. 3.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl thirteen years old and will be in the seventh grade next year. My teacher's name will be Miss Olive Ennest. For pets I have a dog, a cat and a rabbit. I live on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. We have two horses and one cow and two calves, five pigs, about twenty-five old hens and fifty young chickens. We have lots of little rabbits but they are pretty wild.—Mildred Oswalt, Tower, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 5th grade at school. I like to go to school. Teacher's name is Mary Coneton. I will tell you about one day when I took a stroll into the woods. It was when the lilacs and violets were in bloom. We were invited out to dinner and we all went out into the woods. We went over to Lost Lake and this lake had big pine trees all around it and we found some of the prettiest lady slippers and then we



How to Tell Birds by Their Flight

(By Francis Rolt-Wheeler)

BOOKS will tell you a lot about the markings of birds, the exact differences between various kinds of hawks, for example. But how often does one really get sufficiently close to a bird to be sure? A fellow who knows the woods ought to be able to tell most of the birds by the way they fly, for there is as much difference between the burst of a part-ridge and the slow flapping of a crow, as there is between the jump of a scared jack rabbit and the go-as-you-please amble of a skunk.

Some troops of birds are easy to tell. Swans fly in the form of a V with the sides equal. Ducks in a V with the sides unequal. Grey Geese in a series of small V's. Cranes in the shape of a W. Black Brant in a line side by side, shags in a curving line like the letter S, and Flamingoes in a straight line, beak to tail.

The individual style of flight of a bird depends not a little on the shape of the wing, as well as its size and the weight of the body which has to be lifted. The Humming-bird's flight is like that of an insect, in sudden darts and poises, while the huge Albatross swings up and down like the waves of the sea. The Grouse speeds like a bullet, the Swallow skims. At a distance, Swallow and Martin might be mistaken for each other but their flight is quite distinct. A flash of red in the trees may betoken either a Cardinal or a Tanager, but the first glimpse of the flying bird tells the difference. The bumpy flight of the Finch family is quite characteristic, as is also the snappy jerk of a Flycatcher going after an insect contrasted with the swoop of the Swallow. It is as important to know a bird by the way he flies as by the color of his feathers.

came to a little stream and we got a drink. We had a dandy time. Papa has his grain all cut. My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very much. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Agnes Petersen, Rodney, Michigan, R. 2.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a little girl 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade when school starts. I have been helping my mother in the house this

summer. I have two pet lambs and a dog, also a tiger cat. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I would answer all their letters. I am sending a drawing and hope to receive a prize.—Marien Wiles, Adrian, R. 6.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the second time I have wrote to you. I have two brothers and one sister, Russel, Clarence and Beulah. I am 10 years old. Have

brown hair, blue eyes. I weigh about 56 pounds. I will close for this time hoping to see my letter in print I will close. Arvilla Davis, Clare Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 13 years old and will be in the ninth grade when school begins. I have one sister and one brother. For pets we have two kittens and a pup. He takes the kittens by the neck and throws them around but they seem to like it. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Elsie Muscott, Breckenridge Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 13 years old and in the ninth grade next year. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I have two sisters. I would like to know how many subscriptions it would take for a camera and a wrist watch and have old subscribers re-sign. I would like some of the girls to write to me. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Violet Wietshere, Brown City, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the second time I have written to you. I am 10 years of age. I weigh 82 pounds. I have two brothers and five sisters. I live on a 75 acre farm. I hope to see my letter in print. Anna C. Schoof, Falmouth, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I thought I would write you a letter. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one brother and three sisters. Do we get a prize for drawing? My mother is dead, she has been dead almost two years. She died on Thanksgiving day. We have two horses, three cows, three pigs and about 50 chickens. We have a car. I will close with a short poem.

The Smallest Girl

I never spoke before today

The smallest girl am I.

And as I have not much to say

I'll only say good-bye.

—Margaret Michels, Buckley, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I have just finished reading the boys' and girls' stories and thought I would write one, too. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one mile to go to school. I have one brother and one sister. We enjoy the M. B. F. Here is my story:

One day as my father and I were cooking hay in our orchard I saw a bird's nest in a tree. I asked my father to lift me up so I could see what was in it. He did so and I saw two white eggs in it. I asked him what kind of eggs they were and he said that he did not know. The next day we came past there and there was a yellow bird on the nest.—Claribel L. Withold, Munith Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a girl eleven years old and I will be in the seventh grade when school begins the 1st of September. We live on a 140-acre farm. We have two little calves about a month old. We have six horses, and six head of cattle. For pets I have one Angora cat, it is yellow and white. We have an old hen and 20 chicks about two weeks old. I did have a dog but it was getting so old that my Uncle had to kill it. We have about a hundred sheep and lambs. We sold about 200 quarts of raspberries and about 500 quarts of cherries and a lot of other fruit. We sold six bushels of harvest apples and we have a lot more apples to sell. I am going to write a true story. The title of the story is

A Rabbit Story

One day my father was cutting hay down in the field. It was in the forenoon and I thought I would take him a drink of water. When I was about a foot from him he told me to be quiet. I didn't make any noise and he motioned for me to come there. So I went where he was and what do you suppose I saw lying there in a little nest? I saw six little rabbits and they were gray with white spots on their heads. I don't know whether they were Belgian hares or what they were. We were afraid papa would run over them with the mower so he put them in my apron and I carried them up to the house and made a nest for them. I fed them some milk and I kept them alive until the next day, then my uncle and my brother took them back to the field and put them in the nest. Then a few days afterward they went down to the field to see if the nest was empty and it was, and we concluded that the old rabbit came and got the little rabbits and took them away.

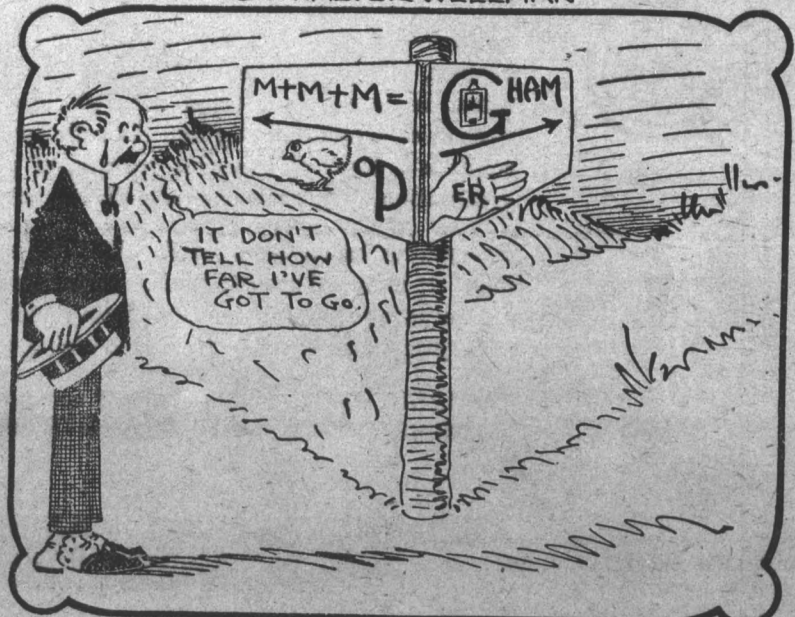
—Irene Kahle, Adrian Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I wrote to you once before but as I did not see my letter in print I thought I would write again. I was ten years old the 6th day of Aug. My sisters gave me a nice surprise party. Papa and one of my brothers are threshing with our machine away from home this year. We expect to have threshers at our place soon. My oldest sister is going to the normal at Muskegon and my other sister is going to the high school at Muskegon. She will be in the eleventh grade. As my letter is getting long I will close. Miss Nellie Isbun, Bailey, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is my first letter. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. We live on a 120 acre farm. I have three brothers and two sisters. Merle Churchill, Imlay City, Mich., R. 2.

CITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Mr. Brown is puzzled. He has walked a long distance when he finds a sign post which gives the names of four places, in each of which he has relatives, but the sign does not tell the distance to each place. What are the names of the four cities in Massachusetts?

Farmers Views on Hopper Plague

(Continued from last week)

Kalkaska County

Five out of six Kalkaska correspondents, while admitting that the loss has been great, disagree as to the extent and whether it is greater or less than last year. W. H. M. of Kalkaska reports damage to buckwheat, millet, corn, rye and wheat. The hoppers are not doing as much damage as earlier. He concludes, "The weather is fine with cold nights. The crops are looking pretty good." C. B. of Kalkaska writes, "In regards to the crops in my neighborhood there is very little left of anything but grasshoppers." Mrs. R. E. E., reports that the damage in Excelsior township has not been as great as in surrounding townships owing to the fact that poison has been plentifully used in previous years. The principal damage in that township has been to seeding. She says, regretfully, "This was an ideal year for seeding and in fact all kinds of crops if it had not been for the grasshoppers."

G. A. B., of Kalkaska hands us this jolt, "Having read your article in the M. B. F., and also from the trend of your letter regarding the grasshopper plague in Northern Michigan I consider it would be useless to tell you anything about it as you don't seem to want to be convinced."

But this letter from S. S. P. of Kalkaska makes us feel better:

"The township here has used over a ton of arsenate poison so far, and while the hoppers have been bad and are still, we do not consider them serious. In fact, crops are in better condition in most instances because of plentiful rainfall than they were last year. We drive about the country a great deal and from what we see they have done some damage to crops south of us where they worked earlier in the year but our crops were further advanced and with the help of wet weather they have so far kept ahead of the pest. Some fields of corn and buckwheat are quite badly eaten and we are afraid of some damage to seeding, but otherwise have nothing to fear because of the extensive use of poison. As to estimating any loss to crops as far as our own are concerned we consider it very slight and what we know of the surrounding neighborhood, could not be considered serious. In fact, we feel that our crops are going to make as good or even a better showing than for the past two years."

Wexford County

One out of five correspondents in this county believe the damage done by hoppers is as great as last year. Three say that it is much less while the fifth believes the damage is very slight. B. H. M. of Manton tells of the damage to oats and seeding and says that the use of poison has done a lot to kill off the hoppers and prevent loss. His conclusion is that "there will not be as much damage this year as in the past two years." J. E. N., of Mesick says, "They are not so bad this year as they were last." W. E. H. of Cadillac believes that we have not been full informed on the hopper subject, yet from a close reading of his letter it is clear that he does not think the hoppers as bad as a year ago which was practically the same conclusions we have previously stated. Mr. H. writes enterprisingly of specific instances of loss, why the hoppers are worse in some places than others, why farmers are handicapped in their fight, results obtained from the use of poison, etc. He says: "Unless outside aid is given by the state or better still the owners of the cut-over lands who have made millions from the timber are compelled in some such way as they are now compelled to cut noxious weeds on such lands, to poison the 'choppings' in the spring before the grasshopper is large enough to travel, the farmers will eventually lose out in the fight with this plague and have to leave his home which he has valiantly hewn out of the wilderness, for new fields,

and they cannot sell out at any price. I think the grasshopper plague must be combatted in a sane, intelligent way and not made a subject for extravagant stories, but every means possible should be employed to give aid to the farmers in the northern section of Michigan in eliminating this deadly foe to every growing crop. My request in closing is, if you really desire to aid farmers in this section that you use your paper as a means of educating people as to our need of controlling hoppers by compelling owners of vacant cut-over land to fight them the same as local residents. Wishing your valued paper every success, etc."

G. B., of Manton, says there has been "very little damage in his neighborhood. In my opinion," he writes, "there was a thousand times more damage done by hoppers a year ago than this year. We never have any damage from them only in times of severe drought. I don't know what damage has been done in other localities but in my opinion there has been no damage anywhere in Michigan to speak of."

Little Loss in Emmet

Only one out of four correspondents in Emmet county seems blue over the hopper damage. J. C. J. is certain the pest is worse this year than a year ago, but cannot say as to the preceding year because he was not farming in Emmet.

R. W. A., of Petoskey, says: "The hoppers are here but not as bad as you have been informed by newspaper men. Crops are looking the best they have in years in this immediate neighborhood." Mr. A. understands that to the north of his place the damage has been greater, due to adjoining slashings where the hoppers breed.

E. H. C., of Brutus, does not find the hoppers as bad this year as last. One neighbor lost a field of oats, another a field of cucumbers and at present the hoppers are bothering the rye but does not think the damage will be great. The use of poison has helped to stem the pest. "The press reports," concludes Mr. C., "do exaggerate the hopper damage, for although we are troubled with them they are no worse than last and the damage will not be so high due to the plentiful rain."

A. C., of Harbor Springs says the total loss will not exceed one fourth of one per cent.

Missaukee Escapes Serious Damage

Three correspondents in Missaukee county agree that the damage is less than last year and not nearly so great as pictured. J. C. P., of Falmouth credits this to the plentiful rainfalls and cool weather, but he fears that a dry, hot, August might mean greater damage. He says that a number of farmers have left the neighborhood because of the ravages of hoppers and their inability to get help. J. D., also of Falmouth says, "There are some grasshoppers here but they have not done any damage so far as crops were never better in years. There are always some cranks looking for frosts and grasshoppers or something else to holler about but believe me I have always lived in good old Michigan and farm crops never looked better."

A. R., of Lake City, writes, "The pest is not so serious this year as in 1919. The grasshoppers appeared earlier than usual and in great numbers so that it seemed as though the plague would be greater than ever before thereby causing the rumors that have been circulated. Precautions were taken in many communities to fight the pest and much grasshopper 'dope' was used. Perhaps on account of the occasional cold spells and heavy showers the pest has not thrived. I know of no case where farmers have lost entire fields as was the case last year. The damage, in my estimation, caused by the hoppers will be slight compared with last year. In driving through the country I have not yet seen any results of the depredations of the pest as were plainly noticeable last year."

(Concluded next week)



Primitive Power of Resisting Punishment

A Gillette Tire is a tire of plus value. And here is ample proof of that—second year sales of Gillette Tires were greater than the second year sales of any other tire ever produced. That tremendous demand was developed only by actual delivery of greatest mileage at least cost.

Gillette Cord Tires, like the hardy old polar, have grit, spirit, endurance—that take punishment without a whimper.

The exclusive Gillette Chilled Rubber Process toughens rubber and develops strength, endurance, recuperative quality to the highest mileage economy.

The Gillette Cord is built for mileage, and gives it. It has proper suspension of cords which spreads vibration and strain evenly over the entire structure of the tire. It has proper resiliency. It can have no tread separation. It can not be affected by heat or cold. It can not lose its pliancy. It can give you nothing but easy riding, money-saving mileage on any car, under any condition.

Put one Gillette or a full set on your machine now.

If there is no Gillette dealer in your vicinity, write our general sales office.

GILLETTE RUBBER COMPANY
Factory: Eau Claire, Wis.
General Sales Offices: 1834 Broadway, New York

Gillette

TIRES A BEAR FOR WEAR TUBES

Ship your cream today

Send your name for weekly prices

ABSOLUTELY DEPENDABLE

Freeman Dairy Co.

Flint, Mich.

Our prices guaranteed for the week

We pay shipping charges

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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

25c This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.

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

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

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address

PAYMENT FOR
KEEPING

My father-in-law was sent to me about three years ago by a son who was tired of caring for him. The other sons thought the same thing. So there was nothing else for me to do but keep him or send him to the poor house. The latter I would not do. About a year ago my wife died. Since then and before none of them seem to be interested in the old gentleman's welfare. Then I tried to make an agreement for the sons to pay the burial expenses and doctor bill and I would care for him all his life. That they refused. Then I engaged the service of a lawyer to collect board after a certain date or make them take care of him themselves. They would not pay. So the sheriff took the old gent to the son's home. Being they were so stubborn and was so opposed to having the old gent around, could I charge board for the three years? He is an invalid. I was not able to have him at the time he was brought and did not ask me whether we were in a position to care for him nor let us know he was coming. How much should I charge per week?—T. H., Lake City, Mich.

There having been no agreement on the part of the sons to pay for the care of their father there would be no contract liability therefor. An express contract is necessary. The supreme court of this state has said: "Care of an aged and infirm father by a daughter is usually dictated by the better instincts of a common humanity and is so rarely bestowed upon contract that no implied contract can be predicated upon its bestowal or receipt. The law will not associate with the discharge of a purely filial duty an implied obligation to pay for the same. To support a recovery therefor an express contract must be clearly shown."

The sons were liable in a proper proceedings in court to pay for the care of their father if they were of sufficient ability to do so. The statute says: "The father, mother, and children, being of sufficient ability, of any person who is blind, lame, old, impotent or decrept, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person, in such a manner as shall be approved by the directors of the poor of the township where she poor person may be." The statute provides what steps shall be taken if the child neglect to care for the parent.

The supreme court in another case has said: "There is no common law liability resting upon a son to provide for his father. There is a moral obligation resting upon a son to care for his father so far as is consistent with his own means and station in life, but this does not become a legal duty except by statutory enactment. This liability does not attach until the proceedings set forth in this statute has been had." I am of the opinion that you could collect nothing from the sons for the care of their father without an express agreement on their part to do so.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SHALL WE DO AWAY WITH THE
STATE FISH COMMISSION?

Would do away with State Game Commission because it screens fish from free passage up the Manistee River. Until the erection of the Commonwealth Power Co.'s dams in the Pine, the Stronach and Junction in the Manistee river we were able to have a steelhead trout or a sucker in the spring. But since the completion of the dams the fish commission has had men here taking spawn and have had the fish ladders screened at the upper end which prevents us catching any fish.

We have to drive 24 miles to get a fish and then pay 10 cents a pound for trout and 5 cents a pound for suckers. The fish ladders are properly installed. We absolutely know neither a steelhead or a sucker ever got over the ladder at the Junction in the two years it has been in. We think hereabouts that such things ought to be looked into. We do not believe the fish commission has a right to prevent us catching the fish we, as taxpayers, help pay them to raise. I am sure every voter in Wexford, Lake, Benzie and Manistee counties would vote to do away with the State Fish Commission and we think we have more than an even chance with the other counties in the state. We want to get this matter before the people. Now Mr. Editor please publish this letter and give us your idea on the same through the Michigan Business Farmer.—J. C. Jr., Harrietta, Mich.

It is true that we operated a field station at the above dam for a few weeks the past spring, for the purpose of collecting rainbow trout eggs for our hatcheries. We caught at that point about six thousand rainbow trout, of which about seventy-five per cent were returned to the



(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.)

Farmers Service Bureau



river after being handled for fish cultural purposes. We took upwards of six million eggs from which nearly five million young fish were hatched and distributed, including very liberal planting in the rainbow streams of the four counties mentioned in your letter.

This large output of young rainbow trout would have been nearly a total loss if our work had not been carried on. Comparatively few of the large trout go over the dam thru the fish chute as constructed, and those that get over are damaged or injured to an extent that most of them would not get very far upstream. Conceding, however, that every trout would have gone over the dam, if they had not been intercepted, not one per cent of the eggs deposited would hatch under natural conditions. In other words, there is an enormous waste under natural conditions, which is saved through fish cultural treatment.

Rainbow trout were entirely unknown in this state until after they were introduced from the hatcheries, and the spawn was obtained from the far West, through fishing operations that were identical with our field work at Junction Dam Brook trout were also unknown in all of the counties above mentioned until the streams were stocked from hatcheries. If hatchery operations are discontinued, it is absolutely certain that trout of all kinds will be practically extinct within a few years. This fact probably is not generally known nor understood.

The suckers that were taken incidentally along with the rainbows do not and will not go over a fish way, like the one installed at Junction Dam. We sold them for five cents apiece, a merely nominal sum, in view of the times. Our object in selling them was to obviate the charges as to discrimination and favoritism that were made when we gave them away in former years. All receipts from sale of suckers and the limited number of rainbow trout, were turned into the State Treasury.

We believe that our work is fully justified by the wonderful success that has resulted from the planting of trout throughout the state and that there would be no complaint whatever, if it were generally known or understood that there would soon be no trout fishing in any season of the year, but for fish cultural operations.

Any further information that we can give you along these lines will be cheerfully furnished.—Seymour Bowser, Supt., Michigan Fish Commission.

LICE ON PEAS

I have about nine acres of contract peas, which, until a short time ago were looking fine. Then all at once the vines were covered up with small lice, and within a few days the pods seemed to curl up and the vines wilted right down. Can you tell me what causes this? I would be glad to hear through M. B. F. and thank you in advance.—C. L. T., Deckerville, Mich.

Treat your peas in the same way as M. S. of Monroe county has been advised to treat his cucumbers.—Associate Editor.

The Collection Box

SAFES NOT FIREPROOF

"In 1915 I bought a safe from the Meilink Co. of Toledo, sold to me by the Lewis Sales Co., their agents, and in 1920, February 5th, my house and contents burned, also safe and contents burned to a crisp, the size of safe is 3 1-2. I paid \$42 for same also \$42 cash and \$15 war savings stamps and \$100 worth of jewelry burned with it completely spoiled. I wrote to the Lewis Sales Co. and they referred me to the Meilink Safe Co. of Toledo Ohio. I wrote them about the matter and they told me that that size safe was not guaranteed but the safe was guaranteed to me also their circulars guaranteed them. I am a subscriber of your paper and I see by the Farmer where you have helped others. Can you do anything for me?"—A Subscriber Gladwin County.

We wrote the Meilink Company, and they answered as follows:

"We build a large line of safes for all kinds of purposes. There is no Safe Company in business that we know of, that can make a claim to an 'absolutely' fireproof safe, nor does any company guarantee a safe as such. This depends entirely upon the condition of the fire.

"The Lewis Sales Co. are not our appointed agents. We sell small safes to anyone that wishes to buy them.

"As far as his reference to a guarantee is concerned we know nothing of such guarantee. We do not guarantee safes in this manner. If we know the conditions under which the safe is to be used, we can advise the purchaser what he ought to buy and we are very careful in giving this kind of advice.

"The No. 3 1-2 has not a very heavy wall and consequently has not enough fire protection to be used as a good risk in a country dwelling, nor would we recommend it for such. The safe can be used in cities where the fire risk is not so great, and in departments and places of this kind. The Meilink Steel Safe Co., Formerly The Underwriters Safe Co.

CHICAGO FIRM PAYS

"April 14 we sent a money order of \$17.96 to Phillipsborn's of Chicago for 1 summer suit for a boy, priced \$4.98, also for 1 kimona, priced \$2.98, total, \$7.96. I received from our mail carrier his receipt for the \$7.96 and handed him a \$20 bill because we could not make change, but when he came next day he put a receipt in the mail box of \$17.96, and the change that would have been my due had I sent that much to the company. I spoke to him of the mistake showing the two receipts. He told me that the clerk in our local post office made the mistake.

I have explained to Phillipsborn's and filled out blanks they sent me, but the questions are all the same. I thought perhaps you would try and see what you could do. I received a boys suit, age 11 but nothing whatever like they agreed to send for the price, in fact there was a tag attached telling me there had been a substitution of inferior grade made. I never received letter explaining things, except a card telling me my merchandise had been sent, but no kimona has ever arrived nor any settlement for same saying nothing of the extra \$10 that was sent."—Mrs. A. K. O., Bancroft, Mich.

We referred this complain to Phillipsborn's and received a prompt reply stating they were making a settlement, but through an error our subscriber did not receive the full amount of money due her. We again got in touch with the company and they replied they would adjust the matter to the entire satisfaction of Mrs. A. K. O. A few days later we received the following letter from Mr. O.:

"Yours at hand in our mail yesterday. Also a letter from Phillipsborn's making a complete settlement and we are very grateful. To show you we appreciate your double kindness, please find enclosed a \$1. While we feel your services have been worth more, we can hardly spare more at present. Thanking you once again we remain,"—A. K. O. M. and Wife Bancroft, Mich., July 28th.

As there is no charges connected with this service to our paid-up subscribers we have credited the dollar on your subscription by advancing the expiration date on your paper one year.—Editor.

WATCH TRANSACTION

"I answered an adv. for watches selling at \$2.95 or 2 for \$6.90 and one free for selling the two. Now I sent the money and did not hear from them for a long time. I wrote and asked them to give a reason for the delay. They then delayed two weeks and sent me the three watches but not the kind they advertised. One of the three was in bad shape, the main spring was twisted and the back cover could not be placed back, and I wrote the company about it, but they do not give an answer. Now the address of this firm is the Elliott Phelps Co., Chicago, Ill."—C. M. B., Merrill, Mich., July 11th.

Upon receipt of the above letter we wrote the company, and a few days later received the following from Mr. B.:

"Since you wrote the Elliott Phelps Co. asked me to send the watch back and agreed to exchange it. Should I not hear from them or that they send a substitute I will write you again. Thanks for your accommodation."—C. M. B., Merrill, Mich.

LICE ON CUCUMBERS

Could you please tell me through your paper some method of controlling the lice or bugs that infest cucumber vines?—M. S., Monroe Co.

Several insects interfere with the welfare of cucumber and melon vines. The Cucumber Beetle (striped) feeds on the leaves, and the young tunnel as grubs in the roots. Plant more seeds than are needed to produce vines and thin out the injured plants and dust with hydrated lime and flour of sulphur (one of sulphur to five or six of lime), through coarse cloth. Some prefer arsenate of lead powder mixed with nine parts of hydrated lime. About the bases of the vines on the ground throw some tobacco dust to prevent beetles from laying eggs on stems. Paris green is not reliable on these tender vines.

The Cucumber Louse usually starts in a few hills and then spreads over the field, cold, wet weather being favorable to the louse. Some prefer to bury the first few vines attacked to retard spreading. A good spray is Persian insect powder, 1-2 ounce to a gallon of water; also nicotine sulphate, 1-2 pint to 50 gallons of water, if 40 per cent sulphate is used, spraying upward from beneath. The difficulty lies in getting the spray on the lice. Each louse must be fairly hit to be killed.

The large Black Squash Bug, or stink bug, not only feeds on vines, but probably also carries the wilt. It may be trapped on cold nights under pieces of board and dropped into a can of water, having a little kerosene on top.—Special Bulletin No. 93, Experiment Station, M. A. C.

HAIRY SAND VETCH

Will you explain through your paper the following: The value of hairy sand vetch as hay. The time for cutting. Will soy beans do well on fertilized sandy soil? The value of the hay and the sale for same. Will alfalfa grow after soy beans? Which is the most paying crop on sandy soil, wheat or rye? What are the beneficial returns from one application of two tons of lime and 250 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre on a crop rotation of corn, wheat, and hay? Are cow peas considered as of as much value as fertilizer and hay? Which of the above is the best to plow under for green fertilizer?—F. C., Newaygo Co.

Hairy Vetch is frequently used for hay, good results being secured by sowing the mixture of two bushels of oats and twenty pounds of Hairy Vetch seed as early in the spring as a suitable seed bed can be prepared. This mixture should be cut for hay and when the oats are in the early dough stage and the vetch is forming pods.

Soy beans usually produce a fair growth on fertilized sandy soil. Well cured soy bean hay has about the same feeding value as clover or alfalfa hay. The seed have nearly the same feeding value as oil meal. It should be easier to secure a catch of alfalfa after raising a crop of soy beans provided the soil is not acid, and the seed is inoculated.

On a light, sandy loam a larger yield of rye is usually secured than wheat. The price per bushel however, will have to be taken into consideration in determining which is the most profitable crop.

Cow peas do not produce as much growth in this state as soy beans. If it is desirable to plow under a summer grown crop, soy beans may be used. Rye and vetch, however, make considerable growth between regular crops, and consequently are more desirable for this purpose.—O. R. Megee, Asst Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

COMPANIES CAN RAISE RATES

I am interested in some good life insurance. Kindly advise me if the rates can ever be raised in the Bankers' Life Association, Monmouth, Illinois, or National Life Association, Des Moines, Iowa.—F. A. N., Gallien, Mich.

The Illinois Bankers Life Association of Monmouth, Illinois, and the National Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa are authorized to transact business in this state as co-operative or assessment life associations. Companies of this class have the right to levy additional assessments, or increase the rate of assessment, at any time it may be found necessary to meet their obligations.—L. Hands, Deputy Comm'r. State Department of Insurance, Lansing.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from Page 11)

door, he beat upon it with his fists and prayed to his Chinese gods that no peevish Solano should take a shot at him before he could explain the urgency of his demand.

"O go to hell," Alesandro said, when he had opened the door and flashed a light on the face of the importunate caller.

"I have big secret," Yi Poon panted. "Very big brand new secret."

"Come around tomorrow in business hours," Alesandro growled as he prepared to kick the Chinaman off the premises.

"I don't sell secret," Yi Poon stammered and gasped. "I make you present. I give secret now. The Senorita, your sister, she is stolen. She is tied upon a horse that runs fast down the beach."

But Alesandro who had said good night to Leoncia, not half an hour before, laughed loudly his unbelief, and prepared again to boot off the trafficker in secrets. Yi Poon was desperate. He drew forth the thousand dollars and placed it in Alesandro's hands, saying:

"You go look quick. If the Senorita stop in this house now, you keep all that money. If the Senorita no stop, then you give money back."

And Alesandro was convinced. A minute later he was rousing the house. Five minutes later the house peons, their eyes hardly open from sound sleep, were roping and saddling horses and pack-mules in the corrals, while the Solano tribe was pulling on riding gear and equipping itself with weapons.

Up and down the coast and on the various paths that lead back to the Cordilleras, the Solanos scattered questing blindly in the blind dark for the trail of the abductors. As chance would have it, thirty hours afterward Henry, alone caught the scent and followed it, so that, camped in the very Footstep of God where first the old Maya priest had sighted the eyes of Chia, he found the entire party of twenty men and Leoncia cooking and eating breakfast. Twenty to one, never fair and always impossible, did not appeal to Henry Morgan's Anglo-Saxon mind. What did appeal to him was the dynamite-loaded mule, tethered apart from the off-saddled forty odd animals and left to stand by the careless peons with its load still on its back. Instead of attempting the patently impossible rescue of Leoncia and recognizing that in numbers her woman's safety lay, he stole the dynamite mule.

Not far did he take it. In the shelter of the low woods, he opened the pack and filled all his pockets with sticks of dynamite, a box of detonators, and a short coil of fuse. With a regretful look at the rest of the dynamite which he would have liked to explode but dared not, he busied himself along the line of retreat he would have to take if he succeeded in stealing Leoncia from her captors. As Francis on a previous occasion at Juchitan had sown the retreat with silver dollars, so, this time, did Henry sow the retreat with dynamite—the sticks in small bundles and the fuses, no longer than the length of a detonator, and with detonators fast to each end.

Three hours Henry devoted to lurking around the camp in the Footstep of God, ere he got his opportunity to signal his presence to Leoncia; and another precious two hours were wasted ere she found her opportunity to steal away to him. Which would not have been so bad, had not her escape almost immediately been discovered, and had not the gendarmes and the rest of Torres' party mounted, been able swiftly to overtake them on foot.

When Henry drew Leoncia down to hide beside him in the shelter of a rock and at the same time brought his rifle into action ready for play, she protested.

"We haven't a chance, Henry," she said. "They are too many. If you fight you will be killed. And then what will become of me? Better that you make your own escape, and to bring help, leaving me to be retaken, than that you die and let me be retaken anyway."

But he shook his head.

"We are not going to be taken, dearest sister. Put your trust in me and watch. Here they came now. You just watch."

Various mounted on horses and pack mules, whichever had come handiest in their haste, Torres, the Jefe, and their men clattered into sight. Henry drew a sight, not on them, but on the point somewhat nearer where he had made his first plant of dynamite. When he pulled the trigger, the intervening distance rose up in a cloud of smoke and earth and dust that obscured them. As the cloud slowly dissipated, they could be seen, half of them, animals and men, overthrown, and all of them dazed and shocked by the explosion.

Henry seized Leoncia's hand, jerked her to her feet, and ran on side by side with her. Conveniently beyond his second planting, he drew her down beside him to rest and catch breath.

"They won't come on so fast this time," he hissed exultantly. "And the longer they pursue us the slower they'll come on."

True to his forecast, when the pursuit appeared it moved very cautiously and very slowly.

"They ought to be killed," Henry said. "But they have no chance, and I haven't the heart to do it. But I'll surely shake them up some."

Again he fired into his planted dynamite, and again turning his back on the confusion, he fled to his third planting.

After he had fired off the third explosion, he raced Leoncia to his tethered horse, put her in the saddle, and ran on beside her, hanging on to her stirrup.

(Continued next week)

UNCLE SAM'S HIRED MEN WHO SERVE THE FARMERS

(Continued from page 6)

he had a great deal to say about the work of the Bureau of Markets, and in doing so the force of his personality and capability was plainly evident in spite of his modesty.

"The Bureau of Markets is endeavoring to devise the quickest, most direct and least expensive methods of getting products to market," he said. "Slipshod methods must go, for the new methods will be better."

"Of course, it must be appreciated that the job can not be done overnight. Present marketing methods are the product of evolution, and better marketing practices must come through gradual improvement in methods and procedure. It has taken decades and in fact a century or so to develop the production side of agriculture to its present degree of efficiency, and there yet remains much to be done. I hope that the development of efficient marketing machinery will not take that long, but it is a vast undertaking, and every step of the journey must be sure-footed."

"To accomplish that result the bureau needs to have on its staff workers of proved ability through practical experience; workers who are keenly sympathetic with the farmers' needs. In a word, we want in the Bureau of Markets the best marketing specialists found anywhere in the world."

"But of equal importance is the hearty co-operation of everyone. By the character of service rendered we want the farmer to know that the bureau is his friend, and not to hesitate to call upon it to help him solve his marketing problems. It is his bureau and we are ready and anxious to serve him."

In that last sentence is contained the keynote to George Livingston's code. Service to others is his religion. He is constantly devising some means of helping the farmers with their problems, and the only reward he asks is that the farmers come half way to meet him.

RELATIVE HARDNESS

"It is a mistaken idea that scrubs are more hardy than pure-breds. Pure-breds are hardy if only those are kept which are of good constitutional vigor."—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Michigan State Fair

Sept. 3



Sept. 12

Million Dollar Educational Institution

Greatest stock show ever held in Middle West. M. A. C. and U. S. Joint Agricultural Show. Model Fur Farm and fur animal exhibit. Model Power Farm operated by Henry Ford. Big farm machinery show. Horticultural exhibit. Art Institute. Boys' and Girls' Clubs' demonstration.

Amusements

Horse racing, auto racing, auto polo, horse jumping contests, bands, concerts, free vaudeville acts, daring airplane acrobats in startling acts, the midway circus, fireworks and many other features.

Seventy-first Annual Exposition

10 Days
Sept. 3

DETROIT

10 Nights
Sept. 12

(Political Adv.)

Emory Townsend

Candidate

for

Nomination for

Congress

8th Congressional

District

To the Voters of the 8th Congressional District:

Honorable Emory Townsend of Saginaw, a successful farmer, an active member of the Michigan Farm Bureau, a good lawyer and business man, who two years ago came near being nominated for Congress, is a candidate for nomination for Congress at the primaries, August 31, 1920.

Remember that the primaries are more important than the general election. Is it not your imperative duty to go to the primaries, August 31, take a Republican ticket and vote for Emory Townsend? He will make a good Congressman and not be absent ninety per cent of the time as some others have done.

The World War Veterans should be paid a liberal bonus not by the veterans, their relatives or common people as has been proposed but by the "STAY AT HOME PROFITEERS."

Little Live Stock Ads in M. B. F. Do the Trick!

When you write any advertisement for your weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of this paper? They are our friends, too.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

FARMS & LANDS

\$2,200 CASH SECURES 375-ACRE FARM with valuable growing crops, 28 cows, 2 horses, calf, bull, machinery, tools, implements, dairy utensils; in heart leading dairy section; 100 acres fields, spring-watered pasture, woodlot, fruit trees, sugar maples, 9-room house, running spring water; big 3-story barn, new garage; affairs must be settled; everything for \$7,200, only \$2,200 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 24 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 814 B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 40 ACRE FARM including small two story house, large hip roof barn, corn crib, well, four acres timber, half mile from gravel road, near one of the best small towns in the state. Now is the time to see the crops it will produce. Price \$4,800. The buildings alone are worth \$3,000. **CARL H. WHITNEY** Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES IN TRACTS TO suit. Presque Isle County. Heavy clay loam soil in lime stone belt. Nothing better. Surrounded by prosperous settlers. First class markets. Price \$15 an acre on easy terms. **JOHN G. KRAUTH**, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—102 ACRE FARM, PARTLY IMPROVED. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD D. S. POLLED Durham Bulls, 8 and 9 months old. **EDW. GUNDEN**, Pigeon, Mich.

WANTED TO BUY A SECOND HAND CIDER mill, either hydraulic or other power. **PETER SEFERNICK**, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

TELL THE MAILING DEPARTMENT

- 1—If your name or initials are not correct on our list.
- 2—If your rural route or box number is not correct on our list.
- 3—If the expiration date is not correct, following your name.
- 4—If you do not get your paper regularly every Saturday or earlier in the week.
- 5—If you get more than one copy of each issue, your name is duplicated on our list by mistake, please send both address labels.
- 6—If you know of anyone who has had trouble getting their Business Farmer.

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

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

RESULTS!

April 6, 1920
Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find check for \$14.60, the sum due for 13 weeks' chicken ad and one week strawberry ad. If we need any more ads we will let you know later.

Your ads surely bring business. We're all sold out for April and May. Yours is the best paper for Michigan farmers that there is in the state. Continue in the same good way and you will have the support of every bona fide farmer.

Cordially yours,
C. W. HEIMBACH,
Route 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

A Platform Worth Emulating

THE FOLLOWING platform is the exclusive property of Mr. Chas. F. Burnham of Amadore, who is a candidate for the state legislature. We say "exclusive" because we know or no other candidate who has so clearly and forcefully expressed himself on state issues. We are not reproducing this platform for the purpose of furthering Mr. Burnham's candidacy though we are mindful of the fact that it may have that effect. Inasmuch as there is another very good farmer running for the state legislature in the same district, (although he has not up to the present time declared a platform) we refrain from suggesting to our readers in Sanilac county which of the two they should vote for. We are taking up valuable space for the printing of Mr. Burnham's platform because it is such a clear and concise definition of issues pertaining to the welfare of the farmers. It is a platform which commends itself to us very strongly, being consistent in its every detail with the policies of this publication. Read and call it to the attention of the candidates in your county:

"The liquor question is settled for all time so far as the states are concerned, the 18th amendment having become a law, and the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in upholding its validity places the control and enforcement of the law in the hands of the Federal government. Any change or repeal of the 18th amendment must come through the congress at Washington, D. C. Our government is one of representative authority, but I believe it is the duty of every citizen to lend his moral and spiritual aid in upholding the law. Any attempt to evade a rule of action as defined by a majority of the electors cannot but have one result—the end of constituted authority. Those who would preserve our institutions and observe the law.

"We are drifting away from economy in public affairs. The per capita expense of running the state government according to the report of the auditor general which is the official public record for the year 1919, was \$6.81 while in 1916 it was but \$2.17, or about one-third the present cost. The taxpayers of Michigan will be called upon to pay immense sums of money on account of the very liberal appropriations of the 1919 legislature \$5,000,000 for good roads, \$2,000,000 for Jackson prison, \$1,500,000 for the University of Michigan, \$2,000,000 for the erection of the state's new office building, and also the increase in the running expenses of the various departments of the state government caused by the general rise in prices. It may not be much harder for us to pay what we shall be called upon to pay in 1920 than what we were asked to pay in 1916, but we shall demand and expect that every dollar shall be spent economically and that the state shall receive a just and adequate return for the money expended. The people are in no temper to tolerate extravagance or graft.

"I believe that in all financial transactions the state should be governed by the same rules as the individual citizen, for the state is but a collection of individuals associated together for the purpose of government. The tendency of the times to foster public improvements by bonded indebtedness and according electors who are not tax payers a voice in these matters is wrong both in principle and policy, and a pay as we go program wherever expedient is a far safer course than a long drawn account with its added rate of interest.

"We should demand a ten hour day pay to be measured by results. Those who labor on the farms have never been able to qualify in the eight hour class and the returns on their farm investments preclude the possibility of ever getting a rating from R. G. Dunn, and yet we are asked to compete with those who would idle while the nation and state suffer for the lack of production. We are not asking sympathy. We are appealing to the American conscience for a square deal alike for one and all.

"One of the greatest problems con-

fronting rural life is the district school the eighth grade being the limit of educational advancement. This has been the means of denying to the family of limited means the same opportunity to educate their children as those more fortunately situated. This is one of the glaring defects of the rural educational system. If we are to retain our social caste and maintain the ideals upon which our government is founded it must be apparent to all forward thinking citizens that every child should have the legacy of his birthright, a trained mind and a healthy vigorous body. I am in favor of any and all legislation that will give to our rural schools the means to this end.

"I am also in favor of legislation that will give to our teachers in the public schools an adequate return for their labor and a competence for old age. The training of our children, who will be the citizens of the future, is one of the noblest of all callings and merits its reward from a grateful public.

"I am opposed to and will vote for the repeal of the act creating the state police. I do not believe it is in keeping with our free institutions to maintain a standing army of one hundred and fifty-four men in times of peace and drawing a combined salary of \$211,360 and no one so far as I am able to determine can give an intelligent reason for their creation and appointment unless it was for gallant and meritorious action in the field of politics. Now we have in every county in the state a sheriff and numerous deputies and marshals and a very large number of police officials whose duties are to execute and enforce the laws and maintain peace. If their force is not sufficient to accomplish this, the statute provides that any and all citizens may be drafted and sworn and compelled to assist in the performance of this duty. We also have a national guard of trained soldiers that can and may be called out in case of riot or other emergencies. It would seem, therefore, that every ordinary precaution had been taken to protect the lives and property of our citizens prior to the birth of this august body.

"I am opposed to and will vote for the repeal of the dog law as passed by the last legislature. It denies the right of local self government to the people in the various townships of this state; it places an excessive and uncalled for tax upon all dog owners, compelling claimants for losses to adjust these claims with the county officials, thereby increasing fees, delaying adjustments, and diverting all balances that may accrue to the contingent fund of the county which heretofore was apportioned to the public schools.

"I am opposed to all useless commissions as I believe they are added burdens to the public. They receive their official appointment from the governor of the state, and very often are chosen because of the political activities. They are responsible to no one, being a law within themselves, and are merely duplicating the powers and duties of the executive office.

"I believe that all general legislation affecting the whole state should be referred to the people. Had this been a law the Warehouse Amendment would not have been defeated by the enemies of agriculture in the session of the last legislature.

"I have been asked how I stand upon the beet question. I have always been lead to believe and revere the doctrine that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.' That the farmer is entitled to the fruits of his labor goes without question, and the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining is considered by all fair-minded persons to be a matter of right and sound in principle; and has received the sanction of congress and the courts. In conclusion, I would say that I am not antagonistic to any business but I shall endeavor, as far as within my power to secure a better understanding for all interests alike. My efforts will be for a great Sanilac county and a square deal for all."

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.

99 SHOE BARGAINS

Here is one of 99 real bargains shown in the new Ram \$4.35



Genuine chrome uppers, resists barnyard acids. Heavy soles of oak tanned leather—wear like iron. Space, comfort—well—wear them all the first day and you won't notice them. Brown only. You take no risk, simply send the coupon. Shoes are shipped, pay the postman \$4.35 on arrival. If you like them keep them, if not return them and we will refund money, including postage. Your word is enough. Don't delay. Mail coupon today. send for catalogue. 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 _____

A Newly Invented SAW RIG

Low introductory offer puts this new saw rig within reach of all, at small part of cost of other rigs. Saws your winter's wood in few hours. Powerful 4-cycle motor. Easy to operate, light to move. 80 days' trial to prove our claims. 10-year guarantee. FREE BOOK. **OTTAWA MFG. CO.** 149 Main St., OTTAWA, CANADA.

For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to
CULOTTA & JULL
DETROIT
Not connected with any other house on this market.

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock
or poultry in
M. B. F.'s
Breeders Directory

Veterinary Department

SYMPTOMS OF BLACKHEAD

I am raising young turkeys this year and they seem to have the diarrhoea. Could you tell me what I can do to make them thrive better? Some of them seem to be dying from the sickness.—W. D., Kawkawlin, Mich.

Diarrhoea in young turkeys is one of the symptoms of Blackhead which is an infectious and very fatal disease the mortality often reaching as high as 90 per cent in young turkeys. However, from the one symptom you stated it would be impossible to tell exactly whether the turkeys are affected with Blackhead or not.

In the case of Blackhead the youngsters exhibit a drowsy attitude with constantly increasing lack of vigor, the appetite diminishes, the feathers ruffled, wings pending and there is a general debility manifested. Diarrhoea is nearly always present and quite characteristic. The droppings are soft and yellowish in color and during the latter stages the head may present a darkened or purplish appearance due to an impaired circulation of the blood. The symptom has lead to the disease being termed Blackhead.

There is no known method of treatment for Blackhead that has proved entirely satisfactory. The organisms causing the disease are very deep seated in the liver causing very characteristic spots on the surface, which may be noted upon making a post mortem examination. This makes the parasites practically immune to any curative agents.

As soon as any symptoms of the disease are noted the affected birds should be immediately isolated from the flock. Thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the wards will tend to keep the outbreak in check. Five per cent solution of carbolic acid is a good disinfectant. Where the disease has become prevalent on premises to such an extent as to make the raising of turkeys unprofitable it is advisable to dispose of the entire lot and allow a period of approximately two years to elapse before restocking. Liming or plowing the runs of feeding yards is indicated.

Naturally, affected birds should be destroyed, their carcasses burned or deeply buried. Often the confinement of turkeys in close yards has been tried with favorable results.

The above suggestions are offered on the strength of a guess. That may or may not be the trouble with the turkeys. The only way that we could tell definitely whether or not the turkeys are affected with the disease called Blackhead would be to send one of the affected birds to our Dr. E. T. Hallman of the Veterinary Clinic, East Lansing, Mich., who will make a complete diagnosis of the

case and report the same to the owner. This type of work is done by the College free of charge for residents of the State of Michigan. We are always glad to be of service in this manner whenever possible and trust that the above information may be of service.—W. E. Newton, Ass't in Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

TONGUE LOLLING

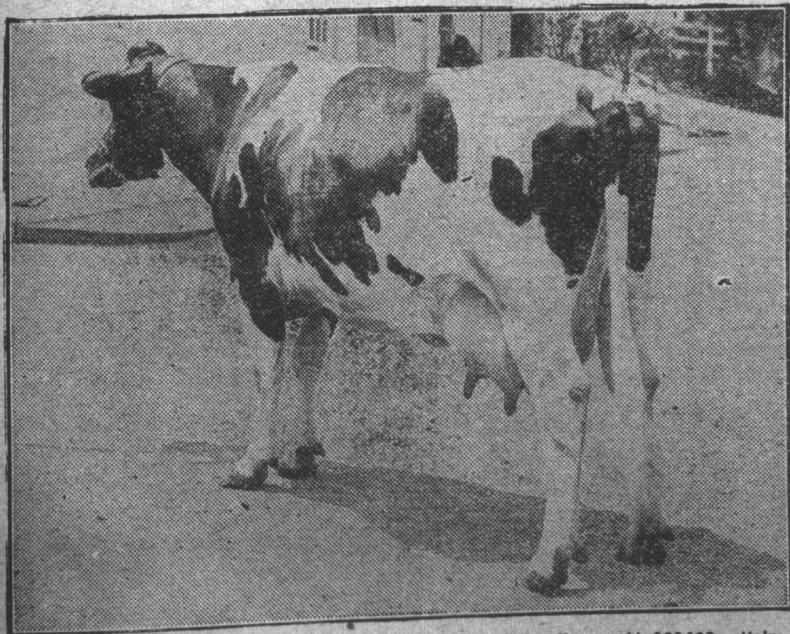
Please advise me how to stop a horse from holding their tongue out. I have a horse that holds its tongue out when bridled and would like it stopped as it is a good horse. Thanking you in advance.—Frank Hegler, Deford, Mich.

Tongue lolling is the name applied to this condition, or the habit of extending the end of the tongue from the side of the mouth while driving. The habit may be first acquired in an attempt to protect a sore mouth from further injury, but its continuation is due to the relief to the respirations. This condition is not due to paralysis of the tongue but is wholly a habit. Treatment: First have a qualified veterinarian examine the teeth carefully. The head while driving must be elevated with the overdraw check to bring the air passages toward a straight line. The mouth may be closed with a nose band attached to the bridle. Attaching the check bit to the main bit by means of a flexible rubber hose, will frequently prevent the habit. When these measures fail, amputation of a small portion of the tongue is the only recourse.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

ABSCESS ON COW'S JAW

Would appreciate it if you could tell me what is the matter with my cow. She has abscesses on the side of her face. They started in January and lasted until she was turned out on pasture in the spring and then healed up. She is in good condition and has been fresh for 8 weeks and gives a good flow of milk. We have had two veterinarians and they both pronounced it tuberculosis of the bone. Would the milk be good for use?—T. E. R., Arenac County.

It is impossible to give a positive diagnosis of this case without seeing the animal. She might have Actinomycosis, commonly known as Lump Jaw. She may have received an injury sometime which has affected the bone thus causing the abscesses to which you refer. Should there be a loose particle of bone from some cause or other, you would get the abscess formation, at which time you would get a fetid discharge. From the symptoms you have given I can see no indication of tuberculosis. I would suggest you have a graduate veterinarian to examine your cow.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.



Again a purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, Lady Aaggie Echo Hengerveld 923463, attains a place in the dairy Hall of Fame by breaking the record for milk and butter production in the senior three-year-old class. She produced under semi-official test in 365 consecutive days 28,008 lbs. of milk containing 1,200.07 lbs. of butter. This new butter record eclipses the former figures recorded for Jewel Pontiac Segis 229261, whose remarkable achievement was 1,171.1 lbs. of butter. The previous milk record was 27,949.4 lbs. held by Ell Aaggie Fayne Johanna 286097. Lady Aaggie Echo Hengerveld is owned by the Toyon Farm Association, Inc., San Francisco, California, and was bred by Mr. Albert E. Smith of Sumas, Washington. Her sire is Paul Aaggie Oakhurst 55387 and her dam is Lady Echo Hengerveld Da Kol 2d 159461.



MR. F. L. GARRISON

It is a fact that the success of any business enterprise depends upon its efficiency and economical management, combined with ample capital for operation of its business. The Detroit Packing Company will have two millions or more of working capital. The practical management of the plant and cold storage departments of The Detroit Packing Company will be under the direction of the General Superintendent Mr. F. L. Garrison, who has spent the past twenty-three years acquiring a full knowledge of every department of the packing house business, from the purchase of raw material in the form of live stock through plant operations including dressing of carcasses, processing of meats and by-products, marketing of all tonnage produced. His initial training and experience came through twelve years of association with the largest and best equipped plant east of Chicago. Later Mr. Garrison was connected in an executive capacity with three other packing houses in the East. We believe that the experience of Mr. Garrison puts him in a strong position to handle the business of The Detroit Packing Company, as our present operations will be conducted mainly in Michigan and in territory East, including all exports, with all of which he is full conversant. Mr. Garrison will be ably assisted by efficient managing heads of every department.

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

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO THE FIRM

Buffalo, N.Y.

March 16th, 1920

Detroit Packing Company,
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

Your letter of recent date asking about Mr. F. L. Garrison as a practical packing house man, noted.

Mr. Garrison was with this Company from 1897 to 1909, during which time he fulfilled varied duties acceptably and doubtless benefitted himself materially in acquiring definite knowledge and experience in packing house practice. In 1909 he left us to take charge of a packing house in Ohio which he operated successfully for five years.

We believe Mr. F. L. Garrison to be both practical and capable and should you place him in your organization are satisfied he will creditably handle the business entrusted to him.

Yours very truly,

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING COMPANY.

For Edward Dold
Sales Mgr.

If Interested, Call in Person or Write

The Detroit Packing Company

Edward F. Dold
Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Hon. L. Whitney Watkins
Special Live Stock Advisor

Frank L. Garrison
Vice-President

Joseph Gardulski
Sec'y-Treas.

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

DETROIT



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 sales 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.
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY of your DAIRY HERD by using a REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE

We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.

Also grade and purebred cows and heifers

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

Old State Building Lansing, Mich.

VERY HANDSOME AND STRAIGHT SON of a 21.60 lb. 2 yr. old daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad, whose daughters are noted for individuality and performance. Born March 25, 1920. Sired by a grandson of Bertusca Pauline 8d. 34.80 lbs. butter and 585.80 lbs. milk in 7 days. Price \$175 delivered to your station. For extended pedigree address, L. G. 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" Lundie Korndyke Segis who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

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

LAKE 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 20 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. Wahl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 30.87 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—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-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.

OUR HERD SIRE

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Albin 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 four 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.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554

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

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

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

His price is only \$150.00.

From a fully accredited Herd.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Address: all correspondence to

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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.

FOR SALE TWO BULL CALVES

One 10 mos. old large size, more light than dark. Dam's record 20.2 lbs. butter, 13 nearest dams average over 24 1-2 lbs. butter 7 days. One 9 mos. old from an 18 lb. 3 yr. old. Six nearest dams on sires' side average 27.03 lbs. in 7 days.

OSCAR R. RUMSEY, Hudson, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

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

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

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.

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, Mt. Brides, 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

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

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

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

Write the secretary.

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE

Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.

W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

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

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mo. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculosis tested. JAS. H. EWER, R. 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS'

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

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

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND

Oxford Down Rams.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

HEREFORDS

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.

JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

HEREFORDS

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

Also bulls not-related.

ALLEN BROTHERS

PAW PAW. MICH.

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

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

THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAVEE 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.T.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited. CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUGUSTIN Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charming (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagon 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 Oxford 158393
118536

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.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

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

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE

POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

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

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. NOTHING TO

offer at present.

MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPLAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPLAN'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

land Chinas. Gilts all sold.

My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Chasman No. 324731, sired by Giant Chasman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

every breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage

What have YOU to offer?

FIELDMAN SERVICE

Any breeder who expects to hold a sale this season of any variety of pure-bred live stock, may secure the services of a Michigan Business Farmer fieldman who is prepared to visit their herds with a view to writing them up and rendering any help that a fieldman can to make the sale a success.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING ON A SALE

a letter addressed to Felix Witt, fieldman, care of Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, will receive prompt attention.



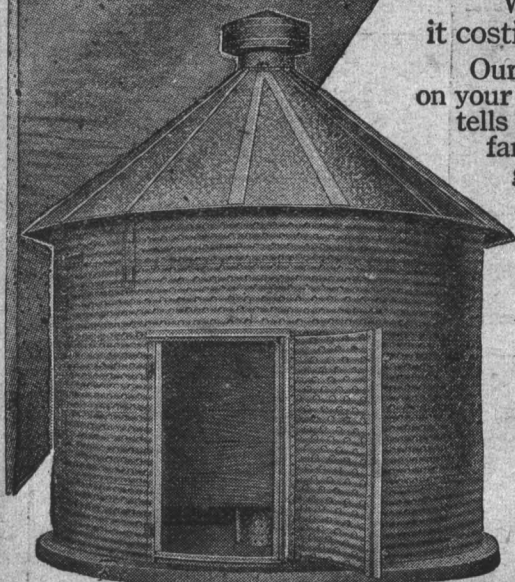
MARTIN
Crib & Bins
promise safe,
clean, dry
storage for
Corn, Grain,
Clover-seed,
Potatoes and
BEANS

Let Us Put This Corn-Crib on Your Farm

We will show you how you can put this modern, steel corn crib on your farm without it costing you a cent.

Our big, new Corn Crib Book explains how these indestructible cribs will save enough corn and grain on your farm to pay for themselves. We want to send every farmer a copy of this interesting book which tells all about Martin "Corn-Saver" Cribs — how they have driven the rats and mice off thousands of farms — how they are saving farmers thousands of dollars every year by stopping their corn and grain losses and giving them increased profits every year.

This book pictures and describes in detail these modern steel cribs and this up-to-date method of storing corn and grain. It gives the experiences of actual owners — farmers who are using Martin Cribs and know what they are talking about. Find out what Peter J. Lux the big "Indiana Seed Corn Grower" says — and read why many other farmers say that these "Corn-Saver" cribs have been the best investment they ever made. This valuable book will be sent **FREE** and postpaid. It tells how Martin owners obtain greater profits, absolute protection from rats, mice, fire, mould and thieves — and freedom from worry over any possible damage to the crops.



Find Out How Martin Cribs and Bins Will Protect Every Bushel of Your Bean Crop From Loss.

Martin "Corn-Saver" Cribs are Built in Circular and Oblong Styles — All Sizes to Fit Any Farm.

Martin Cribs

are substantially constructed of heavy corrugated steel, — built to stand up under severe conditions — no need or expense of repairs — will outlast wood cribs many times — pay for themselves in from one to three seasons through increased profits and stopping all losses. They are absolutely rat, mouse, fire and thief proof. They are built in styles and sizes to fit the needs of any farm — from 100 to 10,000 bushels capacity.

How are you going to store your corn this year?

Don't let the railroad tie-up and freight car shortage, which will prevent you shipping your corn as soon as gathered, beat you out of your full profits from your corn crop this year. Store your corn on your own farm in Martin "Corn Saver" Cribs and protect every bushel of it from loss. Then you can sell it out later at the top notch market price.

Besides if your corn is late as it is in many sections of the country, and frost comes along before it is fully matured, a Martin Crib will cure it if it is at all possible to do so. Hundreds of Martin owners say that the perforated sides plus the ventilating shaft in the Martin Crib have cured soft corn when same corn in wood cribs rotted and spoiled.

Corn will bring record prices this year and you cannot afford to store this valuable crop in unsafe wood cribs or make-shift rail pens.

Send for This Big FREE Book and Our Special Offer

We want you to know all about Martin Cribs. That's why we have published this big, finely illustrated Corn Crib Book. We will gladly mail you a copy of this valuable book, **FREE**, and postpaid. Better write for your copy today and find out all about these crop-saving, money-making Martin Cribs and Bins. Find out how you can put a Martin Crib on your farm without it costing you a cent. It takes only a postage stamp to get this book. Use the coupon at the left. We will send the book by return mail.

MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

2609 Adams Street

Mansfield, Ohio

Fill Out The Coupon

Mail It Today



FREE BOOK COUPON

MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
2609 Adams St., Mansfield, Ohio

Gentlemen: Please send me your big **FREE** book on Martin Steel "Corn Saver" Cribs and Bins. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....R. F. D.....

I am interested in a corn crib holding about.....bushels.
I am interested in a grain bin holding about.....bushels.

ask-

The Man Who Owns One Here's What They All Say:

The Best Thing I Ever Bought

"The 1917 corn crop was the worst I ever saw, but my Martin Crib dried it out fine and not an ear was wasted. The Martin Crib is the best thing I ever bought."

PETER J. NICKLE, Rushville, Ind.

Martin Paid for Itself

"I would not exchange my Martin Crib for the finest crib of any other type. Considering the price of corn last year, without a doubt I have saved enough to pay for my crib. My advice to those in need of a crib is by all means to invest in a Martin Crib."

ROY B. GROVES, Batavia, Ohio.

Virginia Senator Endorses Martin Crib

"Speaking of farm assets, I surely have it in my Martin Crib. Truly, if I could not get another, \$1000 would not purchase my Martin Crib. I feel like kicking myself for not having bought one in 1907, when I first began farming. It sets my farm off — a building of beauty as well as service." DR. T. S. HERRING, Jefferson, Va. Member of Va. Senate, 16th District.

Starved Out the Rats

"The Martin Steel Corn Crib is a perfect preserver of corn. Formerly the rats ate and wasted about one-half my corn. None is lost now. My corn cures and is well preserved. And corn thus cured, unquestionably has a higher feeding value for all live stock."

W. H. CRECRAFT, Liberty, Ind.