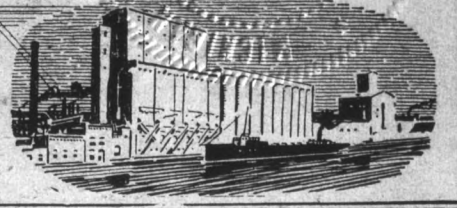


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



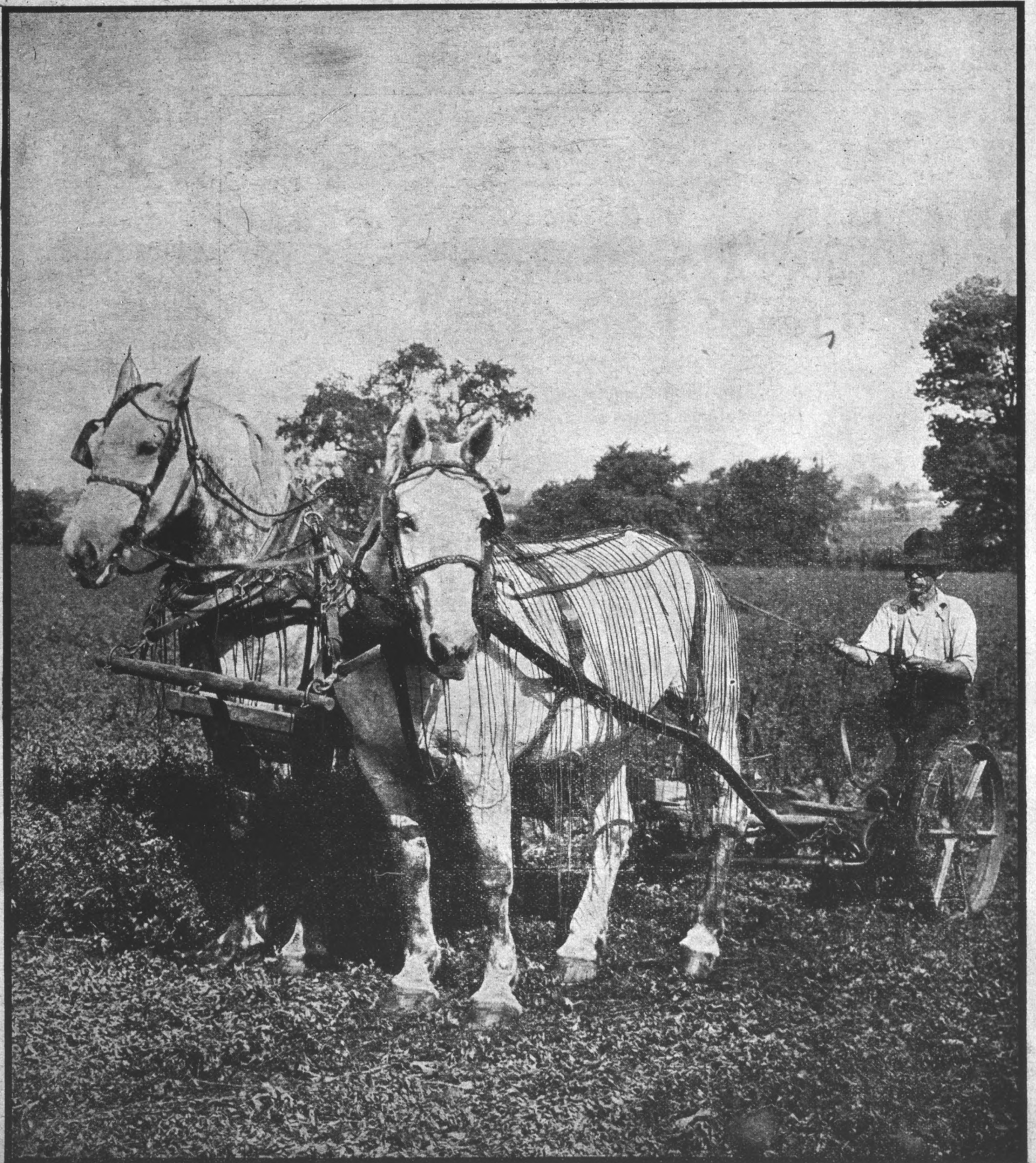
An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920.

\$1 PER YEAR



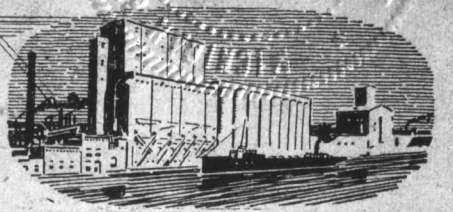
The Second Cutting of Clover

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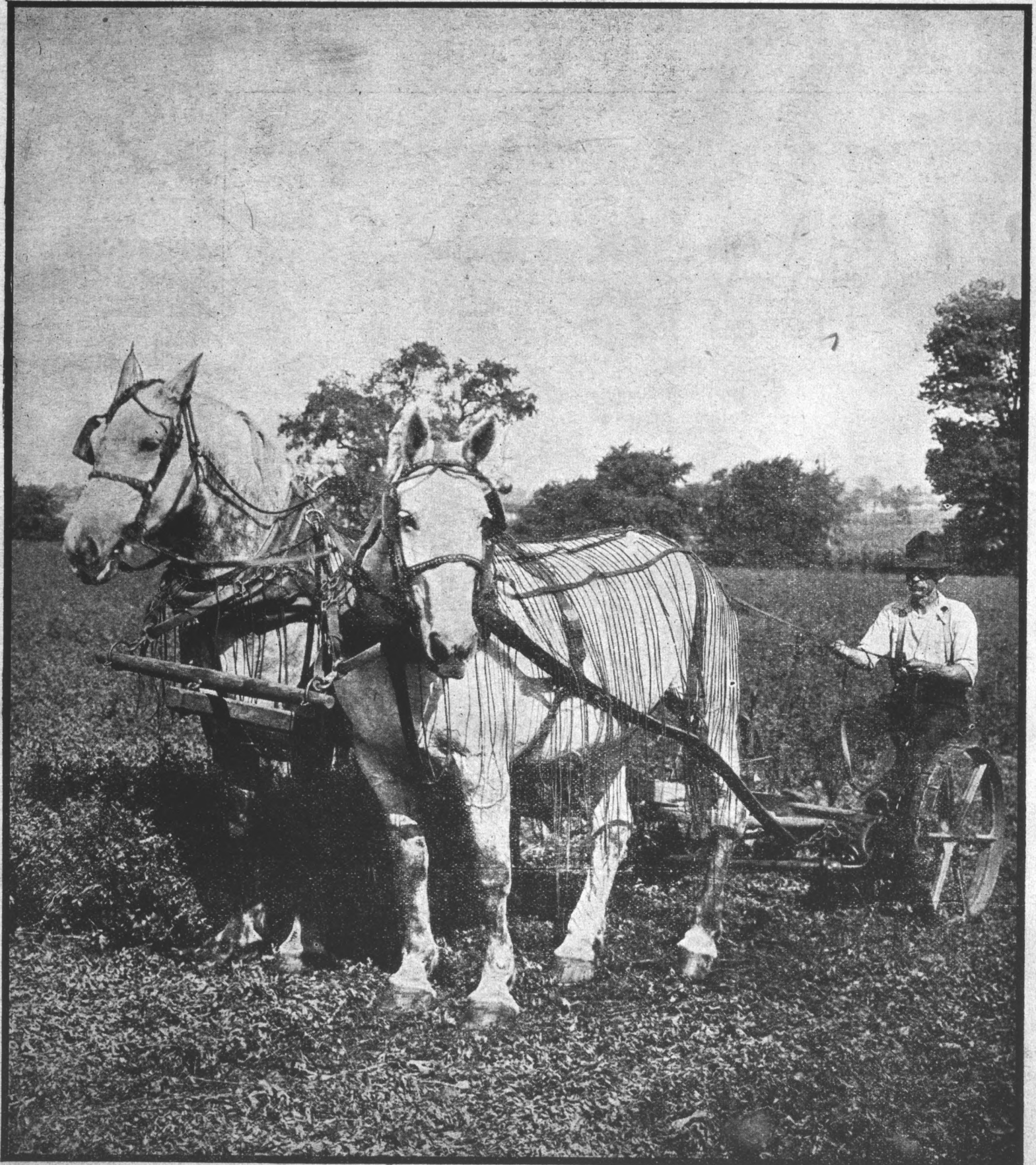
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Appeal to Friends of Sugar Beet Industry—City Newspaper's View of Farm Bureau—Rural Telephone Rates and Service

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

IONIA BREEDER TO HOLD BIG POLAND CHINA SALE IN OCTOBER

Mr. Wesley Hile of Ionia, Michigan, a breeder of registered Poland China hogs, will hold a sale October 27th. This will be Mr. Hile's second sale, and he expects it will be a bigger sale than he held before as he has a splendid bunch of registered stock to pick from. Last year his sale averaged \$75 per head. He expects they will average higher this year.

Regarding his present stock, Mr. Hile says, "To date I have over 60 pigs on the place and two more litters due now. Will have a 'Clansman' litter again to place in my sale."

"Last year one sow bred to the \$50,000 Clansman gave me a litter of 10 pigs to that service and this litter brought me \$1,965, all but

one being sold at 8 weeks of age and I still have the two best pigs of the litter. Expect a summer litter of same breeding this year. Also purchased a litter mate to the Yankee (recently brought \$40,000) that cost me \$1,025—one of the greatest sows in the east. She is booked for service to The Clansman and will be shipped out next week. Will produce one of the most valuable litters out this fall.

"My herd has other great individuals representative of the best blood lines obtainable. Am building a herd with an eye to the future. Not a speculation but a business, and a very fascinating one at that."

MANY APPLES ROT

The apple growers in Western Michigan are suffering heavily this season because of the extremely low market price for the fruit. Thou-

sands of bushels are being left to rot on the ground because the growers find it unprofitable to ship to the markets.

Reports from Van Buren county indicate that the growers of the early varieties of apples are the heaviest losers. The growers in Newaygo, Lake and Oceana counties report that they get about 10 cents a bushel profit after the apples are marketed. They say it is not worth the price.

Heretofore cidemakers have gathered up the early crops, but this season they have not wanted them. The crop this season, the growers say, is the best in years. Farmers in the Crapo Valley of Mecosta county report that great damage is being done to the late crops by flies and lice. Aid to fight the pests have been asked from the farm bureaus.

TURKISH H. C. L. MAKES AMERICAN DITTO BLUSH FOR SHAME

In the Ottoman capital food prices have risen 1,515 per cent since August, 1914! Turkey is no longer the place for a poor man. If one wants a pound of sugar he has to pay two thousand six hundred times more than it cost six years ago, or say the Turkish equivalent for \$2.43, for the Levantine equivalent of a pound, the commodity which formerly retailed at perhaps nine cents. A twenty cent pound of cheese would bring about \$4.77.

It makes an American housewife offer up a prayer of thanksgiving to think that she does not have to pay more than one or two hundred per cent more for her supplies. The Turkish housekeeper has to count on paying out over fifteen times as much for her household needs. Nor are these figures mere idle speculation. They represent the best figuring of the Ottoman Administration of the Public Debt for the period from August, 1914 to May, 1920, and are published as the Mohammedan equivalent of "Gospel" truth.

In view of these prices, Russian refugees are quite unable to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life when they find themselves in Constantinople and possessing only the few treasures which they could carry with them in their flight before the armies of the Bolsheviks. As a result the American Red Cross colony for refugees at Protol, near Constantinople, is very active. The quarters are continually filled with starving men, women and children, who are provided with American food and American care and housing until they are able to continue their journeys or to find occupation. Nobles as well as peasants are succored at Protol, for many members of the former Russian aristocracy whose property has been confiscated by the Soviet government, find themselves, as unequal to buying a loaf of bread as the poorest peasant.

CHERRY CROP IS BELOW THE STANDARD

Completion of the work of marketing the cherry crop by the Michigan Potato Growers' exchange shows that the crop was not so large as had been anticipated, and that many of the cherries were in poor condition because of unfavorable weather conditions during the picking season, said G. E. Prater of the exchange. The excessive moisture during the picking season resulted in heavy spoilage, Prater declared.

FARM BUREAU PLANS EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Latest developments in the Michigan State Farm Bureau's wool program are the launching of a statewide educational campaign and the leasing of a fourth warehouse.

This warehouse is located in Grand Rapids and will hold approximately 1,000,000 pounds. This new space will bring the total amount of wool that the pool can accommodate to approximately 4,500,000 pounds.

By study of his business the average farmer can increase his income from his wool, the Farm Bureau maintains. To stimulate such a study and also give the wool grower a graphic understanding of methods of wool grading the Farm Bureau is sending out to each Michigan county a plaque of sample of the several grades of wool. With each display is a careful description of the types of wool, a list of the kinds of wool produced from each breed of sheep and instructions designed to produce the most profitable wool crop. One of the most important phases in the betterment of Michigan wool production, according to the farm bureau, is for each grower to select one breed of sheep and stick to it, gaining thereby a more uniform grade of wool and a greater profit.

These wool displays go first to the county fairs and then will be placed in the farm bureau offices.

See How Essex Proved Economy

A Nation-Wide Demonstration No Motorist Can Overlook

Connecticut—With 12 cars over Mohawk Trail and Hoosick Mountains and 12 over a coast route—many owners driven—216 miles average distance per car, 18.7 miles per gallon were shown. One car with 35,000 miles service averaged 21.2 miles per gallon.

Nebraska—A Hastings, Neb., woman drove her Essex from Lincoln to Hastings, 109 miles, averaging 28 miles per gallon.

California—Four women drove from Los Angeles to San Francisco and return averaging 22.3 miles per gallon. A San Francisco

Essex made the round trip, 346 miles, in 33 hours with 23 miles per gallon. Hood and radiator sealed.

San Antonio, Tex.—In a 166 mile run to Austin and return Essex averaged 25.5 miles per gallon.

Sacramento, Calif.—Defeated 19 entries and took Tallac Cup for highest gasoline, oil and water mileage in Sacramento Dealers reliability run.

Baltimore, Md.—Essex sedan, on original tires with 15,000 miles service, traveled 221 miles over Maryland hills, averaging 23 miles per gallon.

Florida—On a measured gallon an Essex covered 23 miles and without change or adjustment of any kind showed speed of 68 miles per hour.

49 Cars Average 18.9 Miles Per Gallon—Records cover every kind of test at a speed of from 5 to 72 miles per hour.

Los Angeles, Calif.—To San Francisco over 528 mile route of steep grades and frequently far from water supplies Essex which had previously gone 25,000 miles and under U. S. Marine observation made trip, sealed in high gear with sealed hood and sealed radiator. Average 23.8 miles per gal. gasoline.

Also Broke World's Dirt Track Record—1261 Miles

Made at Dallas, Texas, by a Car That Had Already Gone 12,000 Miles

From the mere standpoint of gasoline mileage, Essex in its nation-wide tests showed a performance worthy of cars which possess that advantage as their principal quality.

Records were kept on 49 cars. They averaged 18.9 miles to the gallon.

But bear in mind this was not done by taking advantage of every device possible to increase gasoline mileage. Under conditions of that sort, Essex showed as high as 37 miles to the gallon. However, men don't drive that way. How obviously unfair it would be, therefore, to offer such carefully economized fuel mileage tests as typical of all Essex cars.

In the Essex tests, conditions and performances adverse to gasoline economy obtained.

These cars were being driven at speeds from 5 to 72 miles per hour. They were reeling off

thousands of miles over all sorts of roads in inter-city runs that set new time marks. They were making new hill-climb, acceleration and endurance records.

Many were owner cars—owner driven. Women piloted some.

Some of the Essex cars used had already traveled upwards of 30,000 to 35,000 miles.

So you must not view Essex economy merely by its gasoline consumption. You must also consider its endurance and reliability.

If there were nothing more striking about the Essex than its gasoline mileage, it would be a worthy subject of our advertising. But important and impressive as that fact is, does not its other qualities take first rank in your consideration?

Essex Motors, Detroit, U. S. A.



WATCH the ESSEX



An Appeal to all Friends of Sugar Beet Industry

Manager C. E. Ackerman Re-States Aims of Growers' Organizations and Asks
for Support in New Campaign

THE RECENT drop in sugar has given an entirely new angle to the price controversy between growers and manufacturers. It is well known that the bulk of the 1920 acreage was secured on the false promise of the manufacturers that the sliding scale contract would net the grower \$16 or more per ton. The present condition of the sugar market does not indicate that any such price will be paid the producer. Sugar has dropped seven to ten cents per pound, wholesale and retail, during the last sixty days and there are some who predict that by the first of the year we will again see 11 cent sugar to the consumer. In that event the wholesale price certainly could not exceed 9 cents per pound, upon which basis the minimum of \$10 per ton for the beets is figured. It would not be at all surprising if the farmers did not receive a penny more than the guaranteed minimum of \$10 for their 1920 crop. Yet, according to official figures the manufacturers could afford to pay a minimum of \$12 per ton on 9 cent sugar. This was the minimum price which the organized growers tried to get this year, but failed because some of their members deserted the ranks.

However, that is now history. The price that will be received for the 1920 beets will be much less than anticipated when the beets were planted. The manufacturers will receive as they always have, the lion's share of the profits. It is presumed that they will try to foist the same old contract onto the growers another season in order that they may continue to get a lion's share of the profits. It will remain with the growers as it always has in the past and always will whether or not this condition is to be permitted to continue. Manager Ackerman and thousands of growers are as strongly convinced as ever that their claims for recognition and larger share of the profits are just and that the fight should be renewed with greater vigor and courage. Mr. Ackerman has asked us to publish his appeal to all who are interested in this great industry, which we gladly do below:

"To all Sugar beet growers of the State of Michigan; Farm organizations of Michigan; Officers of the Mich. Sugar Beet Growers' Association; Officers of the 113 local Beet Growers' Association; Field Men, Acting Agents of the 17 Mich.

The Sugar Trust Lullaby

Sleep little Sugar Trust, strong statutes guard o'er thee,
Soft bonds stuff the pillow beneath thy small head.
The ablest of statesmen are laboring for thee,
The tariff protects from disaster thy bed.

Sleep, little Sugar Trust, and rest for this season.
The farmers did think they could wake thee in time.
They tried very hard for a share of your profits,
But some of them failed to keep in the line.

Sleep, little Sugar Trust, thy parents are watching,
They are guarding thee close, as never before.
They know if the farmers would all keep together,
That some of thy dollars would flow from thy door.

Sleep, little Sugar Trust, the farmers are with thee,
They failed in their efforts to bring you to time.
They are doing their best to raise beets for your factories,
Well knowing that most of the profits are thine.

Sleep, little Sugar Trust, with statute and tariff
And statesmen and laborer working for thee.
All thou need'st to do is to hoodwink the public,
To grow to be King of this land of the free.

—Composed by Mrs. B. B. Reavy, Akron, Tuscola County.

Sugar Factories; Sugar factory managers and stockholders of factories; bankers and all others having any interest in the sugar beet industry of the State of Michigan, whatsoever:

"Gentlemen: The Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association, an organization of about eight thousand of the large growers of beets in Michigan, having 113 local organizations throughout the beet growing parts of Michigan are now about to begin their campaign for more organizations. New members to all the existing organizations, and to all new organizations, in an endeavor to get a conference with the seventeen sugar factories or any part thereof, a little better beet contract for 1921 in which the grower and the factory will receive as near as may be a fair proportion of the net proceeds from the sugar in the beets based on the money at risk, through labor involved in the business, the sugar content of the beets and a sliding price scale regulated by the average price of sugar.

"In starting this campaign at this early date we are acting in accordance with the suggestion of the many

that felt that we started too late last year on account of the factories having already entered the field and secured many thousands of contracts who say if this campaign is started early they will all stand with us.

"We feel that inasmuch as we have a working organization of around eight thousand members organized into one hundred and thirteen locals all complete in themselves in their respective localities, having their own officers and their own funds we are in good shape to carry our cause and interests to the thousands of new growers in the new and old sections which the factories secured to grow beets this year, and ask them to join with us and expand our organization until this organization enlists practically all the beet growers of the State of Michigan.

"In starting this campaign we do so feeling that inasmuch as all the factories are in an association and do stick together and put out and all operate under one contract we as growers and producers should likewise organize and insist on a contract that will give recompensation for capital, labor and depreciation

involved in the business to all concerned.

"On account of the large territory over which the growers are scattered and the large number of growers we realize that there must be some medium through which the different matters will come up from time to time can be transmitted from the State Association to all the growers and others interested in the industry. THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER of Mt. Clemens, Mich., having stood loyally by the growers last year and offering to lead in a campaign of publicity for the interests of the beet growers we think it advisable that every member of our association, every non-member that is interested in the growing of sugar beets should subscribe for this paper and be able to get the news on just what is going on each week during this campaign.

"We wish to state before starting this campaign that this Association recognizes the right of any factory to act individually and make contracts for the growing of beets at any price that may be agreed upon and that any farmer has the right to not join this Association and that he may withdraw at any time and grow beets at any price that he may decide to do so for.

"We believe that the benefits that will be derived by the co-operation of organization will be many fold to not only the farmers but to the factories as well and to all lines of industry that may be affected indirectly by the successful expansion of this industry.

"We wish to ask the support of all farm organizations all business men's organizations, boards of trade, and commerce in this campaign as it must be recognized that something done to assist in the return of the 100,000 young men that have gone from the farms to the cities in the last ten years must be for the good and the upbuilding of all industry for the state of Michigan.

"This Ass'n asks the return of any members that may have withdrawn and are growing beets this year to their respective locals or any other locals and we ask the membership of all the new growers believing that we as beet growers can have only one and a mutual interest which can only be secured by successful organization. Yours very truly,
C. E. ACKERMAN,
Mich. Sugar Beets Growers' Ass'n.

A Swiss Agriculturist's View of the International Milk Situation

(As gleaned from a circular letter received by Mr. M. L. Noon, president Jackson County Milk Producers' Association, from the Director of the Swiss Agricultural Ass'n.)

ON THE international milk market an extraordinary pressure is expected by buyers at present. Every indication points to the fact that during the next summer milk prices are in prospect which do not answer to the costs of production at all. Everywhere wages and salaries have soared to a very high level and are still rising; in contrast to this, it is intended to reduce the income of the milk producers to such a degree that the most industrious and most useful supporter of economic life would be paid worst.

The Swiss farmers are firmly determined to oppose themselves by every means to such a development and require for the assistance of the authorities. In the interests of the consumers' farmers were not allowed to take the full profit of the market

situation existing during the war; for this reason they are now entitled to look for protection against a sudden reverse.

But those efforts cannot be successful unless in all producing districts the farmers resist energetically the tendency of bringing about a considerable decline of price. It will, of course, not be possible to avoid a certain drop of prices in places where those had been exceptionally high during the war. But reports which have come to hand from various countries, i. e., from Holland and some parts of France, show clearly that farmers there are too much inclined to yield to the pressure exerted by the trade. During next summer the Swiss farmers require a price of 35 centimes (Swiss standard) for a kilo of milk, taken at the stall. This price involves a decline of 2-3 centimes or of 8 per cent as compared with the quotations during the winter 1919-20.

Everywhere the agricultural associations ought in particular to try to maintain a price of consumptive milk that will be in accordance with the

cost of production. Thus it will be easier to secure a corresponding price of dairy produce and of the milk employed for it. In Switzerland both farmers and traders founded a large society with a view to take over the whole cheese supply of the country at a price corresponding to those of consumptive milk. In this way an uniform fixation of prices is ascertained for all the producers.

We hereby beg the agricultural associations to inform farmers everywhere of the present situation and to invite them to oppose themselves to the pressure on the international market. For this purpose it will be very useful to curtail the production of milk as much as possible and to increase corn growing, on the other hand. As long as the political situation does not improve in Russia, this country will not be able to contribute largely to the provision of Europe and, therefore, the demand for corn will remain brisk. In spite of the depreciation of foreign exchange the nations that are threatened by famine will buy cereals in the

first place and their demands will tend to maintain prices. Besides it will be of utmost importance that the governments will grant credits to those states for the purpose of cheese and butter and thus they will lessen the pressure felt at present on the markets for milk and dairy produce. By means of such credits a gradual improvement in the position of the market might be brought about. In addition to it, the consumption of fresh milk and dairy produce is to be stimulated to the utmost.

We request you earnestly to do in your country all that is in your power in order to prevent the crisis threatening agriculture. We beg you to inform the agricultural associations and milk producers of the contents of this circular in the most suitable and efficient way for the object in view.

We remain, gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
Ernest Laur, Director of the Swiss Agricultural Association.
J. Ralch, For the Price Inquiry Office of the Swiss Peasants' Ass'n.

A City Newspaper's View of the Farm Bureau

Metropolis Paper Discusses Beginning, Work and Aims of Michigan State Farm Bureau

By PETER FAGAN

Lansing Correspondent Detroit News

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau is the central overhead organization which binds together in a working unit the 60-odd county farm bureaus throughout the state. The county farm bureaus have been in existence and operating with varying successes for about eight years—ever since the enactment of the Smith-Lever Bill in Congress, which appropriated a federal fund for distribution in the states on a pro-rata basis, the money to be used in helping to pay the salaries of county agricultural agents. The counties through their boards of supervisors paid half the salaries.

This was the method of financing the work of "agricultural extension"—that is, educative effort reaching out to the farms—in all the agricultural states of the country until the general movement of business and industrial reorganization incidental to post-war conditions set in. Then a reorganization and amplification of the farmers' county bureaus began to make itself manifest. The big business idea, long germinating in the minds of the rank and file of the agriculturists as the result of years of earnest educative effort on the part of leaders in all parts of the country began to work itself out in practice.

West Showed the Way

The county agent who, up to this time—between two and three years ago—had been merely an exponent of science and practice in the growing of crops became a business agent. The farmers began to demand and get information and assistance in the marketing of crops. There was nothing new in the general idea—the fruit growers of the West had shown the way years before, and out in North Dakota the farmers had more recently demon-

strated how legislation wrought through political action could be obtained to make the idea practicable and successful.

Michigan did not get into the general reorganization movement until recently. The reconstruction wave swept up to the state's borders before agricultural leaders in this state made a definite move. It was not till Ohio had reorganized the county bureaus, making the county agent a business as well as an agricultural agent, and had topped the state-wide county organization with a state bureau, that the Michigan men took hold. And then they took hold with something of a reactionary hand.

Radical or Conservative

The North Dakota movement, the Non-Partisan League movement, with all that it involved in political action reaching into the state legislature, the executive office, and even into the supreme court, action aimed to bend the whole politico-economic policy of the state to the program of organized big business in agriculture, was beginning to raise ardent advocates in Michigan; and the story went round and was widely believed by Michigan farmers that some of the Non-Partisan League's big campaign fund has been designated for use in this state.

An issue thus arose within the ranks of Michigan farmers. It was the question whether in carrying forward a reorganization, it should be carried forward along the lines laid down by the Non-Partisan League with its outstanding program of state ownership of eleva-

tors, mills, banks, legislatures and courts, or whether the reorganization program should stop short of this aiming only to unify the farmers for the transaction of the agricultural business—the sale of crops and the buying of supplies. A radical and conservative element in Michigan agriculture always existed, became more clearly defined. As a matter of fact, it is becoming more clearly defined every day.

Conservatives in Saddle

When the Michigan reorganization movement set in, however, the conservatives got away first. This would seem to indicate that the conservative element is really in control in Michigan. It not only seems to be the fact, but it is the fact, as the history of this movement, along with many other things, amply proves.

What conservative Michigan farmers regarded as too radical plan and action out West has scared other people besides the conservative farming element in this state. An organization of business men had come into being for the express purpose of combating, by adverse propaganda, the Non-Partisan idea. This was the so-called Michigan Coalition Committee. Its personnel, objects and methods may be accurately known to some people but not to a great many out in the rural districts. On the farms it is not generally known, even in name, Henry B. Leland of Detroit, and Mark T. McKee, of Detroit and elsewhere are two men of this organization whom some of the farmers know about. Mr. Leland is spoken of as the head of the

Coalition Committee and McKee as its agent. They also know, generally that Mr. McKee no longer is connected with the Coalition Committee.

Various leaders among the agriculturists knew about the Coalition Committee, and had heard that it had a fund for carrying on its propaganda. Rollin Merrill of Benton Harbor, was one who knew about it; C. B. Cook, of Owosso, was another. Cook is county agent in Oakland and an active organizer among the farmers.

Coalition's Support Sought

"When the impulse among the farmers of Michigan to organize on a business basis became definite and the time came for action, a year ago last February," said Mr. Cook recently, "I sought out Mr. McKee and told him it was understood that his organization had a fund, and represented to him the fact that the primary object of his organization and that of the proposed state farm bureau was substantially the same. The Coalition Committee was opposed to the political doctrines of the Non-Partisan League. We, while we admired many things about the league, did not approve of its more radical acts."

The radical acts were specified by Mr. Cook to be direct political practice.

"We needed funds to finance the state farm bureau, until such time as membership fees should begin to come in," continued Mr. Cook. I proposed to Mr. McKee that he make us a loan, on our note. He thought well of the idea, and at a meeting in Detroit in September, 1919, representatives of the Coalition Committee and the agriculturists took up the question. (Continued on page 17)

Growing Alfalfa on Michigan's Light Loam and Sandy Loam Soils

By J. F. COX

Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College

ONE WHO travels extensively over Michigan's light loam areas and light sandy loam country will be struck forcibly by two alfalfa thoughts. First, that alfalfa has proven a wonderful success on these lands where rightly handled, and second, that Michigan's light lands need a great deal more alfalfa. Without doubt the same observations can be made in regard to Michigan's loam soils or clay loam soils, but the need of alfalfa on these lands is not so strikingly apparent, owing to the better success of clover and other forage crops. It is the lighter type of lands which are usually most deficient in organic matter and which give the greatest response to the growing of leguminous crops. The lighter lands of Michigan are as a class better drained than the heavier types. The rolling sandy loam country of southwestern and west Michigan and the gravelly and sandy knolls and ridges found throughout the state can usually be profitably planted on alfalfa. The jack pine plains and light and very light hardwood sands are not, however, in the same class. On such inferior soils it has not been demonstrated that alfalfa can be profitably grown, because of the great cost of lime and fertilizer needed to prepare for alfalfa.

In growing alfalfa on light sandy loam, the following methods usually result in good stands.

1. Apply ground limestone, marl, beet factory lime or hydrated lime;
2. Prepare a well worked, firmly packed seed bed;
3. Plant hardy northern grown strains;
4. Plant during season of ample rain, spring preferred;
5. Inoculate seed or soil;
6. On soil very deficient in organic matter, apply manure or precede alfalfa with sweet clover or other green manuring crop.

The points above enumerated are the ones the writer has heard frequently mentioned by a great number of farmers who have succeeded in growing alfalfa on light lands.

For instance, Mr. Will Nelson of Lawton, "the father of alfalfa in southwestern Michigan," as he is called, attributes his success in securing alfalfa on land so light that it will blow, to the use of an ample supply of marl, to the spreading on the land of grape pulp from a nearby grape juice plant to supply organic matter and to the planting of the right kind of seed. Manure where available would be more effective than the grape pulp.

Mr. Jason Woodman, has met with marked success in alfalfa growing on his farm near Paw Paw, and has started numerous farmers in Kalamazoo county, while serving as county agent there, along the same road. In talking alfalfa, Mr. Woodman is enthusiastic not only regarding the direct benefits of a good crop of alfalfa, but realizes that this crop is the foundation for better crops of corn, potatoes, beans and following grain crops. He states that it is necessary to "stick to the rules of the game," apply calcium carbonate (ground limestone or marl), prepare a clean firm seed bed, and plant hardy northern grown seed which has been inoculated.

Prepare a Firm Seed Bed

The need of preparing a firm seed bed is one that is not usually understood. Altogether too many who attempt to grow alfalfa will work up a mellow seed bed, such as is good for corn or beans, or potatoes, and not at all suited for making the right conditions for alfalfa.

Light soils should be plowed to a medium depth in the early spring, or if approaching loam in nature, in the fall. In fitting for alfalfa, this land should be disked and firmly rolled with a roller or culti-packed, going over the field several times if necessary to firmly pack the soil. Have you noticed, on light land, that alfalfa will sometimes come in where the wheels of the drill have passed or where a wagon has passed over the field, while the remainder of the

field will be bare where the land has not been compacted?

The following instance is typical of the benefit of compacting the seed bed. Mr. Fred Thomas recently planted 20 acres of alfalfa on light loam land in Ingham county. The seed bed had been worked into excellent tilth by use of disk and the smoothing harrow drawn by a tractor. An ample quantity of marl had been used, the seed was inoculated and northern grown and apparently all was set for a good crop. When the writer visited the place in early June, the seeding was being made. The suggestion was made to Mr. Thomas that it would be a good practice to firmly compact the seed bed with a roller or culti-packer, so that the case of rain holding off, the seed would get a good start. It so happened that about one-third of the field was rolled when what would be termed a heavy packing rain stopped further use of the culti-packer. In spite of this fact, the part of the field which was compacted is noticeably better than the remainder of the field. The roller or culti-packer should be on every light land farm.

Culture for inoculation can be secured from the Department of Bacteriology, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, at 25c per bottle, one bottle being sufficient to treat one bushel of seed. Lime is usually used at the rate of two tons of ground limestone per acre or several cubic yards of marl per acre. Marl is available in many ways throughout Michigan and is an excellent form of calcium carbonate. During the fall, marl can usually be most conveniently taken out.

Spring Planting Surest

On light lands, spring seedings usually make a good start before the drouth of midsummer. July or early August seedings are more likely to meet with drouthy conditions but when established are usually freer of grass and weeds. If well rooted the young alfalfa plants will

stand rather severe drouths. The best results come from planting without companion crops except on lands which are likely to blow in which case, it is advisable to use one or two pecks of barley or buckwheat or some other grain as a companion crop.

The usual rate of planting alfalfa is 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Northern grown alfalfa seed is best. The Grimm, Baltic or Cossack strains are apparently superior, though common northern grown alfalfa from the Dakotas or the northwestern states is dependable. The war taught us a great lesson. During the years when the supply of imported seed from Turkestan was cut off, Michigan growers were forced to pay high prices for seed but native grown seed was supplied for the most part. As compared to former years much greater success was met with.

Get Northwestern Grown Seed

The Farm Bureau Seed Department is making a special effort to bring into Michigan supplies of northern grown seed. Mr. J. W. Nicolson, its manager, has made a recent trip through the northwest inspecting alfalfa seed fields. He reports that conditions are right for the purchase of a large supply for Michigan farmers. Alfalfa growers who intend to plant next spring or early summer, should place their orders through their Farm Bureau Seed Departments now for good northern grown seed. Several Michigan seed companies also handle seed of fine quality from the northwest.

More Alfalfa Needed

An alfalfa farm in the light soil region usually stands out like an oasis. Successful fields of alfalfa are the foundation for better crops of potatoes and grain (better herds of livestock, better homes for the individual farmer and his family. For the community, the presence of numerous farmers who are good alfalfa growers usually mean better schools, better churches, better roads, and a better place in which to enjoy our constitutional rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Michigan needs more alfalfa.



Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"The use of a truck on Goodyear Cord Tires has increased my land value by bringing my farm closer to town. Power machines, assisted by this pneumatic-tired truck, offset my labor shortage. The Goodyear Cords on my truck have traveled about 10,000 miles to date. Solids can't go into the soft fields; pneumatics go through easily—haul 450 crates to 40 by team. Hard to sell a second-hand truck on solids here."—Glenmore Green, Farmer, Fort Valley, Georgia

EXTENSIVE rural experience, like that related above, has confirmed the tendency of farm land prices to increase when Goodyear Cord Tires are used to cover long or difficult hauling routes.

Fertile acreages, ten or twenty-five miles from the nearest town, have become more profitable and hence more saleable due to improved transportation on these able and rugged pneumatics.

What formerly was a tedious and jarring haul by either team or motor truck, has become a brisk, smooth trip due to the grip, cushioning and spryness of the big Goodyear Cord Tires.

These virtues frequently enable short cuts to market, bring more markets within easy-hauling range and pave the way for the safe, punctual transit of perishables and shrinkables.

The huge strength of Goodyear Cord construction, developed with the manufacturing care that protects our good name, makes possible the utmost utility and economy of this type of pneumatic tire.

Detailed information, concerning the manifold advantages of pneumatic-tired trucks and general farm motorization, will be sent on request by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOODYEAR

CORD TIRES

Some Facts About Rural Telephone Rates and Service in Michigan

Michigan Public Utilities Commission Explains Modern Policy With Relation to Telephone Companies

(Continued from August 21st issue)

THE BUSINESS FARMER has received a number of complaints the past year from rural telephone subscribers claiming that the service is inadequate and the rates unreasonably high. These have been referred to the Public Utilities Commission at Lansing, which was created by the last session of the legislature, with the request that the complaints be investigated. Invariably the Public Utilities Commission has come back with the assertion that the service being rendered by telephone companies is all that could be expected considering the financial losses to which the companies have been subjected owing to inadequate rates. We are not prepared to say at this time whether the commission is right or wrong in these conclusions. It is presumed that the Commission has made a thorough investigation of telephone costs, receipts, earnings and losses and is in a position to know whereof it speaks. It is true as everyone knows that the cost of telephone construction and operation has increased largely the past several years and that rates have probably not advanced in proportion to the increased costs. The subscriber to a telephone service is primarily concerned with securing good service for which he is willing to pay a reasonable rate that will insure the company a reasonable profit. But when rates are increased as they have been of late years without a proportionate betterment of service it is small wonder that subscribers become disgruntled and feel that they are being imposed upon.

It is the belief of this publication that there is danger of the Public Utilities Commission exhausting all its compassion on the telephone com-

panies and have none left for the subscribers. It is also our belief that in cases of specific complaints of poor service the commission should cause an investigation to be made and ascertain the reason therefore. No one desires to compel telephone companies nor any other public utility corporation to operate its properties at a loss and we feel that the public is willing to meet the companies half way in the solution of these problems which are after all mutual.

Below are two letters that are typical of the complaints that have been received. These were referred to the Utilities Commission, whose reply sets forth the policies of the Commission, and is also published below:

Poor Service in Alcona County

"The farmers have great faith in the judgment of the M. B. F., as I writing to ask your advice on our trouble. Our telephone company has raised our rate to \$18.50 per year. Our party line has 13 phones, hence poor service. The other lines nearly all the same. Have they a right to do this and how does this rate compare with others in this state? We want the telephone but believe the farmers are being imposed on. Even the telephone girls at the central office are instructed to answer the town calls first. Your answer will be greatly appreciated."—J. M., Harrisville, Mich.

Kent County Telephone Service

"Could you please tell me through your paper what we can do about our telephone. We pay \$18 a year and in advance each month. There are one day to six we do not get any service, the line will get out of commission and they fix it when they see fit and we have to pay our

money just the same as if we get good service. It is the Citizens' Telephone Co. Can the subscribers get a petition and sent it to Lansing to the State Railroad Commission? Talk about profiteering, what would you call that?"—A Subscriber, Kent County, Mich.

"It is my idea that service and rates are by the statute, made correlative and interdependent. It provides that 'all charges shall be reasonable and just,' and that all telephone companies shall 'furnish reasonably adequate service and facilities.' No one is entitled to receive that for which he does not pay. A telephone subscriber who pays a cheap rate, must expect inferior or curtailed service. Reasonable and just rates entitle the party to reasonably adequate telephone service. The subscribers to a telephone company's service ought not to be compelled to pay for something they do not get, for a kind of service which is not given.

"From an operating standpoint, ordinarily thirteen telephones on a party line is too many. In many however the community preferred to have more people on a line than to have a separate line for the reason that they can talk with one another in that way regardless of central station operators.

"When it comes to the question of giving adequate service, it is pretty difficult to say to a half starved horse that if he will do a good day's work that ultimately he may be fed, and it is pretty difficult to compel a telephone company to render high class service without sufficient money to do so. Rate increases are based upon the rendition of reasonably adequate service, and if, after a fair opportunity that kind of service is

not rendered, both the statutes and the orders of the commission reserves the right to reduce the rates in accordance with the character of the service rendered.

"From an engineering and operating standpoint, rural telephones throughout the state of Michigan pay about one half of the cost of construction and operation. The traffic will not bear increase, and the balance of the cost is placed upon the telephones in the villages and cities upon the somewhat hazy basis that the city subscriber derives some theoretical benefit from being able to reach the rural subscribers.

"The rate should bear reasonable relation to the service rendered. There are many co-operative mutual telephone companies throughout the state who furnish comparatively cheap service. They do business at low rates. Sometimes they are in condition to operate and in others not. Many of them have been abandoned. Most of them now that their poles have rotted off and they find themselves without any depreciation reserve are compelled either to sell out or to ask exorbitant rates to rehabilitate their property. \$18.50 for rural telephone service, providing you get good service is not an exorbitant price. There are some places in the state where even higher rates are charged for comparatively poor service.

"The reason the service is comparatively poor is because the communities are sparsely settled. The cost and expense of construction and operation is high, and in all these cases of course the party has the option to take the service or go without it."

—W. W. Potter, Commissioner, Michigan Public Utilities Commission.

Keep the Boys on the Farm by Making Farm Life Attractive

By H. G. WEAVER

YES, the story may be true, but what of it? Is it a representative case? Is such an incident the rule or is it not the exception?

How many farmer boys go to the city and earn seventy-five dollars a week within the first twelve months or even the first twelve years for that matter? You can see it in picture shows—you can read about it in the story books, the magazines, and the Sunday Supplements, but—

How often does it actually happen in real life?

If this particular boy of Polish parentage did make that much money, how consistently is he making it? How long will he continue to make it?

Mind you, I don't even know the chap or what kind of a job he has, but I'll bet you thirteen to one that he's putting in longer hours and doing harder work than ever fell his lot back on the farm!

Let me ask you this—

For every one of these birds who mushroom their way into Big Money, how many are there who are warming the benches out in the park—or shoveling coal in a smoky railroad yard—or writing home for money—or joining the Navy through sheer desperation—or washing wind-ows or repairing street-car tracks, or handling freight at the rate of twenty-nine cents an hour—twenty-nine cents an hour when not striking!!

And, again—I don't think much of the Paternal Pole even if he did get his name before the proverbial three million readers. He has fallen in line with the masses. He is helping to press-agent the city—helping to press-agent the city even though it is opposed to his own personal interests. Read the last part of his letter over again—

"We, altogether—the whole family—can't make seventy-five dollars a month here on the farm."

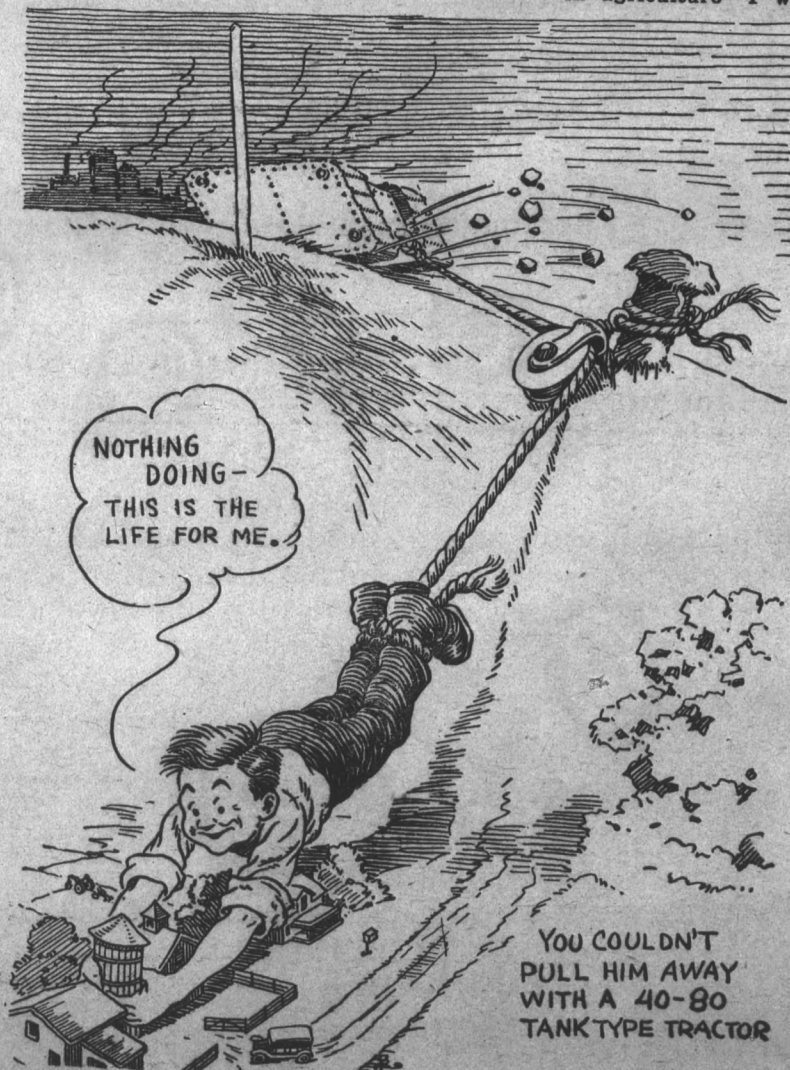
Now listen—if a farmer who has been farming all his life can't make seventy-five dollars a month with his whole family helping him he should be the last one in the world to admit it.

No sire! I am not an advertising man, or a psychologist or even

a propagandist, but I wish I could have had a hand in answering that boy's letter.

I would have asked to see the liability side of his personal ledger—I would have asked him how much room rent he paid—I would have asked what his food was costing—I

would have made inquiries concerning his laundry and car fare and how much fresh air was allowed him for breathing purposes—I wouldn't have painted an attractive picture of farm life of today but the farm life of tomorrow. I would have predicted a new era in agriculture—I would



When the Farm is Made Attractive

have pointed out that the pioneering, the hardest part of the work, had already been done—I would have discussed farming, not as a drudgery, but as a coming business holding forth a field for big achievement and I would have asked him if he didn't want to step in and "carry on" when his old father was gone.

I think I am broad-minded—I think I'm fair about this thing. I am stating the facts as I see them.

I grant that from a broad economic viewpoint the lack of help on the farm is a serious matter.

But remember this:—

It's going to get even more serious if we keep on advertising the deplorable plight of the downtrodden farmer in direct contrast with the charms of metropolitan life!

If we don't get more labor on the farms, starvation stares the world in the face.

But people—ordinary people—people who work for a salary or for wages—average folks like you and I, are much more interested in their daily welfare and immediate personal benefits than in any abstruse problem of World Economics!

Maybe this is an improper attitude, but the fact remains. The average man is more interested in himself than in the welfare of the human race. And while he is quite willing for the other fellow to make a sacrifice, he himself is reluctant to take up a career that holds forth nothing but gloom, hard labor and low wages—even though such a course may insure food for all posterity!

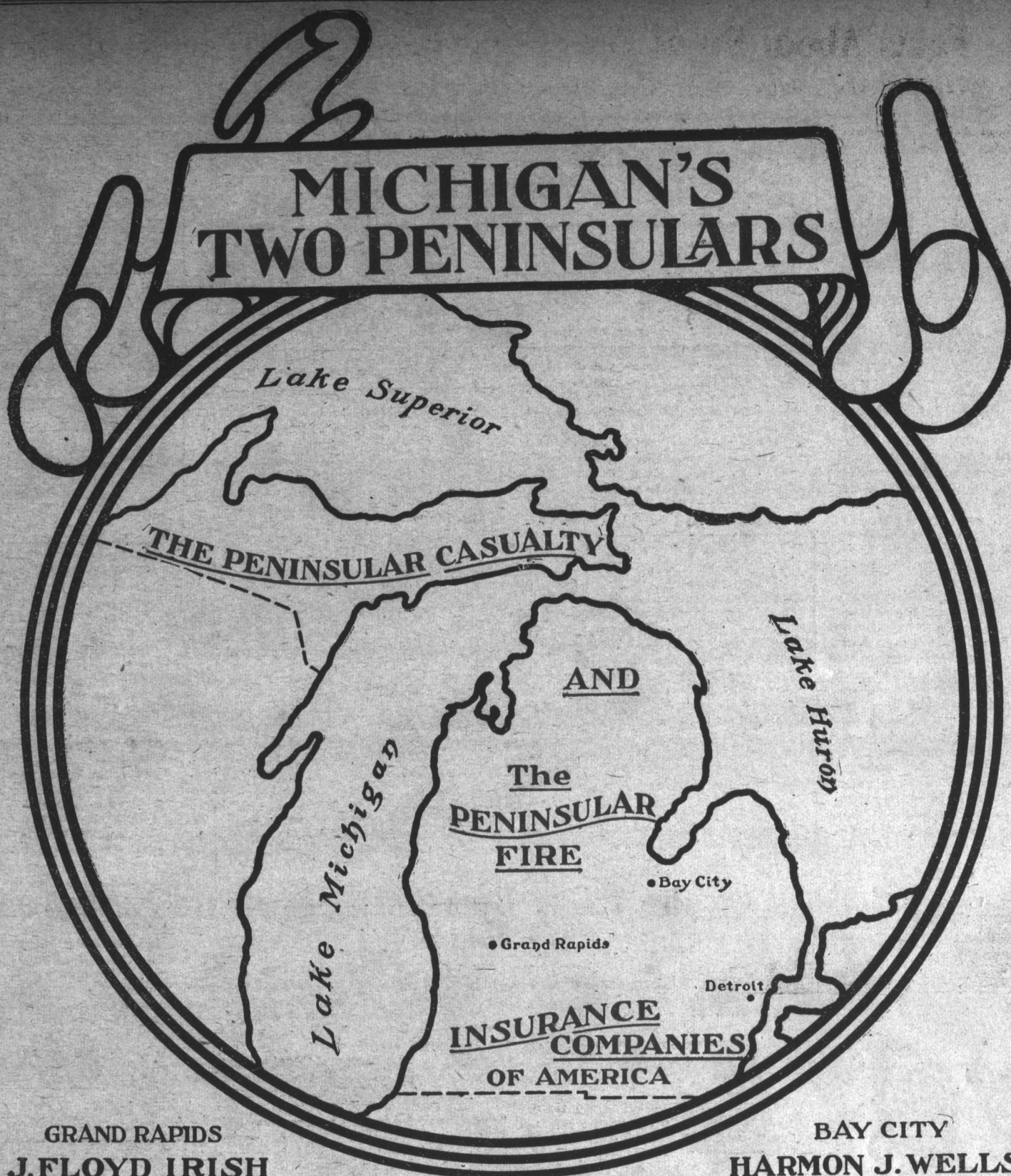
The farmer is running a want-ad for labor—or perhaps someone else is running it for him. You won't find it in the want-ad section, but you'll find it everywhere else—it's running in preferred positions—in editorial columns—on the front pages of the newspapers—in magazines—even in government literature and college text books!

It reads like this:—

FARM HANDS WANTED

"Hard work. Long hours. Low wages. Very little future. Employment unsteady and irregular. Poor

(Continued on page 17)



GRAND RAPIDS
J. FLOYD IRISH

SEC'Y AND MANAGING UNDERWRITER
PENINSULAR FIRE INS. CO.

COLON C. LILLIE
PRESIDENT

BAY CITY
HARMON J. WELLS
SEC'Y AND GENERAL MANAGER
PENINSULAR CASUALTY INS. CO.

MORTGAGE LOAN DEPARTMENT

DETROIT
COMFORT A. TYLER, Manager

The Peninsular Casualty Insurance Company

The Peninsular Fire Writes:

Fire, Hail, Tornado, Automobile, Tractors, etc.

Farm buildings and the farmers' household goods are invariably under-insured.

The Peninsular Fire rates farm property according to location of buildings and fire preventative construction—no other company does.

Combined fire and tornado policies will save you money.

Immense amounts of money are lost every year by hail storms. Save this with a policy in the Peninsular.

The farm Tractors as well as the Automobiles should be covered by a Peninsular Policy.

Is the new name given to the Michigan Live Stock Insurance Company.

The new name makes it a more fitting running mate for the *Peninsular Fire Insurance Company*. Michigan's Two Peninsulars practically

under one management can write any line of insurance except life that the farmer may desire.

The Peninsular Casualty Writes:

Health and Accident, Employees' Liability, Fidelity, Bonding, Live Stock, etc.

Special five year Farmers' policies insures the farmer against loss of time resulting from sickness or accident.

Employers' Liability Insurance

(Workmen's Compensation)

protects the farmer from liability caused by accident or death of his hired help.

Many farm organizations require their officers to be bonded, also County and Township officials, etc. The Peninsular Casualty writes all kinds of *fidelity bonds*. Give us your business.

Insure your farm animals—horses, cattle, sheep and swine against death from accident or disease.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The money situation is in a very satisfactory condition as far as loans for the movement of crops are concerned. Credit for manufacturers, jobbers or dealers is hard to secure but farmers that need money to harvest or market their produce can get credit quite easily, and it is believed money will be free for this purpose with no danger of a tightening up; in fact a well known New York financier is quoted as saying that we are past the point where there is any danger of a money crisis.

Manufacturers and jobbers are having a tough row to hoe. At the forefront of this year business was booming. The public was buying any and everything at any old price and the manufacturers and jobbers had a waiting list of dealers at their doors. When manufacturers ordered raw material they ordered twice as much as they really needed because they did not want their factories to lie idle a moment and jobbers purchased more than enough to fill orders, but all of a sudden the public decided they were paying too much for things and they commenced to buy less so the retail merchant, who was pinched for credit already, cancelled orders. The result was that the retailers had to put on bargain sales in order to sell the goods they had on hand to meet their notes. The public took the bargains and then began buying as little as possible again. Manufacturers and jobbers then began to lower prices to the retailer who, in turn lowered prices to the public and at the same time they tried to get the public to buying by claiming that prices were going to advance again shortly and go higher than ever, but the public could not see it that way so prices have kept coming down and they haven't reached the bottom yet. In Chicago, according to the findings of a recent investigation, suits of clothes that were selling at \$80 two months ago are being offered at \$30 or under today, and shoes that brought \$14 and \$18 a month ago may be had for \$6 today.

Recently an active and powerful man in Wall Street in banking, railroad and industrial circles was asked as to what he thought of the future trend of commodity prices. According to a press dispatch his answer was as follows:

"There is going to be further liquidation in commodity prices. The liquidation that has already taken place in foodstuffs and commodities has made it certain that we are past the danger point that was feared by bankers. But further liquidation in foodstuffs, commodities and raw and finished materials is going to take place for two different reasons.

"First, our banks here are not able to give the credit that was advanced last year to enable foreigners to buy in this market. This week's foreign trade statement for the seven months of the year shows a falling off of \$300,000,000 in exports, compared with the same period of 1919, while imports were \$3,482,000,000 against \$1,995,000,000 for the first seven months of last year. Under such conditions the existing high prices can not be maintained."

His second reason was the change of the public's ways from extravagant to economical.

Prices for grains are going to go down but do not think they will ever establish themselves at the pre-war level. They have moved up too many notches for that. It is believed that if grain prices do recede to the pre-war level it will be for only a short time.

Reports of rains during the current week come from nearly every state, and, while some have had too much and others not enough, the corn crop in general has been greatly benefited. Winter wheat is nearly all threshed and fall plowing started. Spring wheat is being harvested and reports of damage from rust continue to come in. Threshing returns show oats to be turning out a normal



DETROIT—Heavy receipts cause grains to weaken and prices go lower. Beans steady. The hay market is not liberally supplied and tone is firm.

CHICAGO—Export demand drops off and grain prices decline. Larger receipts also help weaken market. Hogs advance.

(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.)

yield. Barley is averaging about the same as oats but rye is not so good. Late potatoes are coming along fine and, with the exception of a few reports of excessive rainfall, the outlook for a big yield is good.

WHEAT APPEARS FIRM

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.51	2.54	2.69
No. 2 White	2.49		2.69
No. 2 Mixed	2.49		2.69

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	2.22		2.32
No. 2 White	2.22		2.43
No. 2 Mixed	2.22		2.32

The wheat market was firm all last week. The main factors that caused this firmness was export demand, farmers' inclination to hold their grain and shortage of cars. The market opened somewhat weaker this week owing to the Canadian wheat that is being offered for sale. This wheat from Canada is selling 10c cheaper than United States wheat and foreigners are beginning to look in that direction for their supplies. For this reason it is thought that demand from Europe for our wheat will drop off for some time; at least until it is found out how much wheat Canada will have for exporting. The quality of wheat arriving at Winnipeg at present is very high but that country has suffered considerably from hot and dry winds and shriveled wheat is expected to come forward in large volumes soon and then exporters will have to turn to us for good wheat.

Export business is not as good as it might be. England is out of the market and has been for some time. France has been out a while but is expected to resume buying the early part of this month. Greece has ordered 7,000,000 bushels from Canada. These are the main buyers.

Receipts of wheat are very disappointing as farmers are reluctant to sell their grain at prevailing prices and it is believed by many dealers that the farmers will stop selling entirely if the prices go much lower as they feel that prices should advance instead of decline. Many of them will not sell now because they say wheat should bring \$3 and they are willing to hold until it does. This is causing much uneasiness among dealers as many of them have sold in advance anticipating large receipts and now they are worried as to where they are going to get the grain to fill their orders.

Car shortage is causing a lot of trouble in the west, especially in Kansas, and the shortage is so serious there that many farmers that are selling now have to dump their grain on the ground as elevators and storage bins are all full.

CORN FOLLOWS WHEAT

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.76	1.69	1.79
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.04		2.03
No. 2 Yellow	2.02		
No. 4 Yellow	2.00		

Corn has followed the trend of the wheat market rather close the past week and the prices are slightly above those quoted in our last issue. Like in wheat farmers are inclined to hold their old corn. They are holding for two reasons. The

first one is prices too low, the other is early frost scare. There is no question but what we will have lots of soft corn this fall, especially in Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, but this is not going to affect the trend of prices to a very great extent owing to the large carry-over we will have. The big question is how to dispose of this soft corn. If feeding operations were carried on under normal conditions, there would be little trouble in disposing of the crop but with the shrinkage in hog values and financial conditions unfavorable there is little chance of farmers keeping any more stock than necessary, so what is to be done with it? Argentine corn is still selling in the east far cheaper than western corn can be sold on the eastern markets.

OATS WEAK

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.71 1/2	.71 1/2	.84
No. 3 White	.70	.69 1/2	
No. 4 White	.67 1/2		

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.61	.77	.84
No. 3 White	.60	.76	.83
No. 4 White	.78	.75	.82

Contrary to expectations, oats did not follow corn during the past week at Detroit. While corn became stronger as the week advanced oats became weaker and loss several cents on the Detroit market, but Chicago claims this grain showed firmness all week on her market and prices advanced slightly. Oats at New York are off a few cents. Receipts are fair to liberal on all markets and the demand, with the exception of Detroit is good. There is some export demand for oats at present. Holland bought around 100,000 bushels a couple of weeks ago and it is rumored that other European nations are asking for prices with the intentions of making purchases in the near future if the price is satisfactory. Foreign reports say that the yields have been cut down in France and England by wet weather while the crop in other nations has suffered from dry and hot weather. The United States and Canada will both have a bigger crop than was harvested last year and will be able to care for quite an export demand before the grain is felt. The new crop has been moving to market freely but it is believed that this after-threshing movement is about over and receipts will fall off shortly.

RYE EASY

Rye is holding its own and is quiet and easy on the Detroit market. It is quoted at \$2 for No. 2. Chicago reports an erratic market and the price lower. There is still a fair volume of export business done in this grain as foreigners are after the cheapest bread flour they can get.

"A large export in rye flour could probably be done were mills able to secure liberal supplies of the grain," says the *Rosenbaum Review*. But offerings are rather light at present.

BEANS INACTIVE

The market for beans in Detroit dropped 25c during current week but retained last week's prices at both Chicago and New York with the tone of the markets easy and inactive. The bean market is hard to understand. It declines when everything points to an advance, but in the face of all this we are fully con-

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	6.00	7.00	7.50
Red Kidneys		15.50	17.50

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	8.10		
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

vinced that prices are going to take a change for the better in the near future. The crop in this state is coming along fine.

SMALL DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF POTATOES

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.06	
Chicago	2.85	
New York	2.68	
Pittsburg	2.84	

Detroit	5.00	
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

Potato prices are standing still on the Detroit market, declining on the Chicago market and advancing in New York. Eastern dealers have had to raise prices because eastern farmers, especially those in Maine, are not making many sales. They say prices are too low as they are only offered \$2 and \$2.50 a barrel and they claim that it costs them \$3 a barrel to produce potatoes.

According to the *Produce News*, cables from Copenhagen report heavy shipments of Danish potatoes afloat for the New York market which are due to arrive there sometime this week. "There is much curiosity in the trade as to what incentive there is to bring the Danish potatoes here at this time, especially newly dug stock which is apt to spoil in transit as there is little or no refrigeration on the steamers," says the *News*. "The only incentive for bringing these potatoes here under present conditions is the low rate of exchange as the Danish kroner can be purchased here at .1470c which leaves the margin of over 25 per cent and speculators who purchase their exchange in the United States can afford to sell the potatoes at a loss and take their profits on the exchange margin."

THE NEW RATES AND HAY MOVEMENT

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	40.00 @ 43	38.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 37
New York	35.00 @ 45		32.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 36	32.50 @ 33	30.00 @ 31

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	29.00 @ 30
Chicago			25.00 @ 30
New York	34.00 @ 41	28.00 @ 34	
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31		

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 31
Chicago	25.00 @ 30	26.00 @ 27	23.00 @ 24
New York	39.00 @ 40	36.00 @ 39	32.00 @ 36
Pittsburg			

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25.00 @ 26	24.00 @ 25	23.00 @ 24
Chicago	25.00 @ 32		
New York	30.00 @ 36	24.00 @ 31	
Pittsburg			

To many points in the East alfalfa shipped from producing points in the west will represent a cost of well above \$50 a ton delivered, that is on the basis of the current market and the increased schedule of freight rates. This is an extraordinary figure, being near the prices at which hay was purchased by the East when the market was at about its highest level, around \$40 a ton in Kansas City, about two years ago. Serious consideration therefore is being given by hay dealers as to whether the increased cost of hay delivered in the East will reduce to any extent the demand for Western forage. While it is generally felt that a continuation of the present price levels will serve to check buying by the East, many observers in the trade anticipate a setback in prices sufficient to offset the increased cost of transporting hay from the West to the distant points in the East and Southeast. Buyers have largely accumulated stocks to supply the demand of thirty and sixty days away, and

doubtless these will hold off from further buying immediately after the new rates go into effect until their effect is determined. A somewhat freer movement is expected in view of the more efficient service expected on the part of carriers, if the purchaser will stand for the increase.—*Price Current Grain Reporter.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says:

"The demand for wool continues of small proportions and values, especially for the finer grades are not yet on a settled basis. The market has been cheered somewhat by the advices from the London colonial auctions. The foreign primary markets are unchanged.

"The goods market is without material change and the new clip movement shows no new features."

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 68@70c; fine unwashed, 55@60c; 1-2 blood combing, 63@65c; 3-8 blood combing, 46@47c.

Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 52@55c; delaine, unwashed, 67@68c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 67@68c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 45@46c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: 1-2 blood, 55@60c; 3-8 blood, 42@43c; 1-4 blood, 40@41c.

Kentucky and West Virginia and similar: 3-8 blood, unwashed, 48@49c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 44@45c.

Scoured basis: Texas, fine, 12 months, \$1.50; fine 8 months, \$1.25@1.30; California, northern, \$1.50; middle county, \$1.40; southern, \$1.25@1.30. Oregon, eastern No. 1 staple, \$1.50@1.60; eastern clothing, \$1.25@1.30; valley No. 1, \$1.40. Territory, fine staple, \$1.55@1.60; 1-2 blood combing, \$1.40@1.45; 3-8 blood combing, 90@95c; 1-4 blood combing, 70@75c; fine clothing, \$1.40@1.50; fine medium clothing, \$1.25@1.30.

Pulled: Delaine, \$1.50@1.60; A A, \$1.35@1.40; A supers, 95c@\$1. Mohairs: best combing, 40@50c; best carding, 38@40c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

By H. H. Mack

During the past week, the entire live stock list has undergone a decided change for the better and all present indications favor a continuance of the present improvement. Chicago had a good trade all last week, the improvement in cattle values equaling from 25 to 75 cents per cwt. over the close of the week before in some departments, the gain equalled \$1 per cwt. All markets report an active demand for all of the better grades of cattle but also mention that the average quality is very poor, scarcely any dry-fed cattle coming into the market. The top in Chicago, for last week, for prime steers, was \$17.75, breaking another record for prices since the early spring season. Good butcher cows and heifers were called 25 to 50c higher for the week and bulls were dull and slow. All through the west, calves took a big jump, last week, Chicago showing a gain of \$2 per cwt. All cattle markets had a strong opening on Monday of this week as a result of a marked improvement in the eastern dressed meat trade.

Buffalo showed a big gain in cattle values on Monday but the average quality was very disappointing, scarcely any dry fed stock coming to hand. One of the main causes for the low prices that have prevailed in the cattle division of the trade, all through the spring and summer has been the fact that growers in all parts of the country were forced to sell their stock long before it was ready to kill in order to tide over the tight-money crisis; western bankers had been guilty of a lot of wild-cat financing and in order to save their faces they were obliged to call in their cattle loans long before the growers were ready to pay them. The crisis is not yet past but a decided improvement is noted; money is easier and bankers are consenting to the holding of some large droves of cattle until they show some killing quality.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

The opinion, expressed in this column, last week, that sheep and

lambs were hovering around the bottom for the season, has been amply vindicated by the course of the market during the past six days; beginning with Monday of last week, the market began to work higher and every day, until the week-end, a little was added to the selling price of both sheep and lambs. At the close, Saturday, in Chicago, all grades of fat lambs looked \$2 to \$3 higher than on the close of the previous week, fat sheep and yearlings were in much more active demand and the whole market exhibited a strong undertone, a condition which was not noted at any preceding date during the month. Demand for feeding lambs was active all around the western market circle. Chicago reporting the presence of more countrymen than during any preceding week this year. There are indications of a renewed interest on the part of wool buyers and manufacturers but not enough actual sales have been made to establish a reliable set of quotations. There are persistent rumors extant, to the effect, that the American Woolen Company will resume operations after Labor Day.

Live Hogs and Provisions

Last week's market history in the hog department was decidedly encouraging to the selling side of the market; beginning on last Thursday, prices were quoted higher each succeeding day in this department of the trade. On Monday of this week, \$16 per cwt. was paid for mixed hogs in the Detroit market and all of the

leading markets of the country reported an active demand and a strong undertone.

The live hog trade of the country has been dominated for several months past, by an "over-bought" provision market; all through the early part of the present season live stock experts and country operators were decidedly bullish on the future of speculative provision list and many of them loaded up heavily with option lard and pork; the market has declined steadily under this top-heavy load until mess pork is from \$5 to \$7 per barrel lower than at the time when many of the purchases, referred to above, were made. Lard and ribs have declined so that going prices are now on a parity with pork. The "longs" in the provision pit held on until the time approached for the liquidation of the September option when, it is reported, many of them sold their holdings; if the above information is found to tally with the facts in the case, higher prices for both provisions and live hogs may be looked for during the next 30 days. The writer has frequently, of late, expressed confidence in the future of the hog and commodity market, and he is more positive in his belief, now, than at any preceding date.

Detroit had an active cattle trade all last week and prices were unevenly from 25 to 50 cents higher than the average of the week before for everything except canners. While offerings of Michigan cattle show some improvement, very few reach

this market good enough to bring about \$11 per cwt. Calves were strong and active all last week and on last Monday, the best sold for \$20 per cwt. Sheep and lambs have been in fairly active demand, the best lambs selling for \$14 per cwt.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Receipts of poultry have not been large for a few days. Dealers want good, fat hens. Broilers are quoted higher and it is probable that fine hens would bring over the present quotation. Hogs and calves are steady and in only fair supply. The market is well supplied with vegetables and dealers take everything offered. Fruits are in good demand and there are fair supplies of apples, pears and plums, but the best apples and not coming to market, as the price is too low. The cost of picking and shipping is so great that apples cannot be sold at the present level without loss. It is very difficult to secure any peaches. Receipts of berries are small. Butter and eggs are firm and in active demand.

Plums—\$2.50@3 per bu.

Peaches—\$3.50@4.50 per bu.

Huckleberries—\$9 per bu.

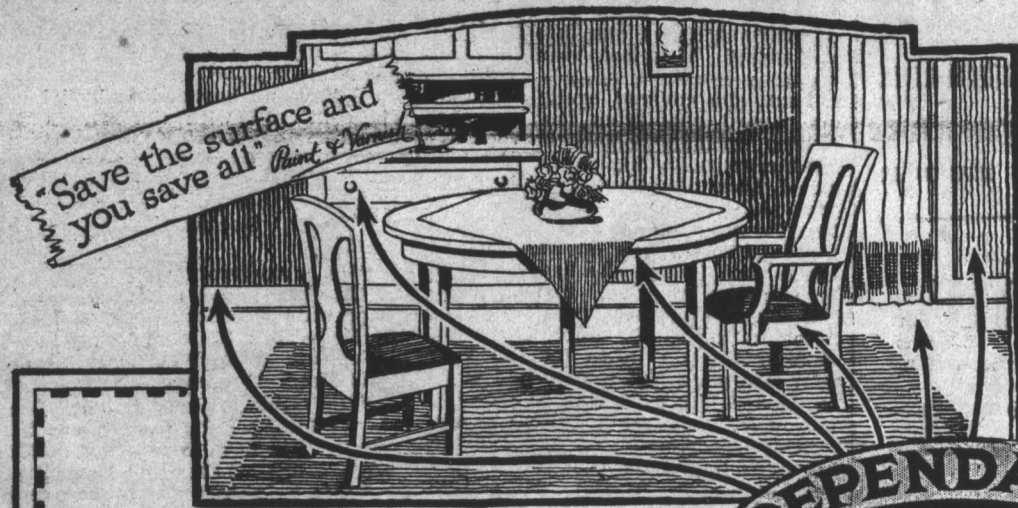
Apples—New, Michigan, \$1@1.50 per bu.

Pears—Bartlett's, \$3.50@4 per bu., smaller varieties, \$2.50@2.75 per bu.

Cabbage—60@79c per bu.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

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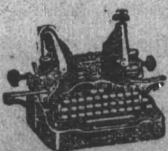


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BUT Leoncia shook her head wearily. "No," she said after further urging. "I never want to see the Valley of the Lost Souls again, nor ever to hear it mentioned. There is where I lost Francis to that woman."

"It was all a mistake, darling sister. But who was to know? I did not. You did not. Nor did Francis. He played the man's part fairly and squarely. Not knowing that you and I were brother and sister, believing that we were truly betrothed—as we were at the time—he refrained from trying to win you from me, and he rendered further temptation impossible and saved the lives of all of us by marrying the Queen."

"I miss you and Francis singing your everlasting 'Back to back against the Mainmast,'" she murmured sadly and irrelevantly.

Quiet tears welled into her eyes and brimmed over as she turned away, passed down the steps of the veranda, crossed the grounds, and aimlessly descended the hill. For the twentieth time since she had last seen Francis she pursued the same course, covering the same ground from the time she first espied him rowing to the beach from the Angeli-que, through her dragging him into the jungle to save him from her irate men-folk, to the moment, with drawn revolver, when she had kissed him and urged him into the boat and away. This had been his first visit.

Next, she covered every detail of his second visit from the moment, coming up from behind the rock after her swim in the lagoon, she had gazed upon him leaning against the rock as he scribbled his first note to her, through her startled flight into the jungle, the bite on her knee of the labarri (which she had mistaken for a deadly viperine,) to her recoiling collision against Francis and her faint on the sand. And, under her parasol she sat down on the very spot where she had fainted and come to, to find him preparing to suck the poison from the wound which he had already excoriated. As she remembered back, she realized that it had been the pain of the excoriation which brought her to her senses.

Deep she was in the sweet recollections of how she had slapped his cheek even as his lips approached her knee, blushed with her face hidden in her hands, laughed because her foot had been made asleep by his too efficient tourniquet, turned white with anger when he reminded her that she considered him the murderer of her uncle, and repulsed his offer to untie the tourniquet. So deep was she in such fond recollections of only the other day that yet seemed separated from the present by half a century, such was the wealth of episode, adventure and tender passages which had intervened, that she did not see the rattletrap rented carriage from San Antonio drive up the beach road. Nor did she see a lady, fashionably clad in advertisement that she was from New York, dismiss the carriage and proceed toward her on foot. This lady, who was none other than the Queen, Francis' wife, likewise sheltered herself beneath a parasol from the tropic sun.

Standing directly behind Leoncia she did not realize that she had surprised the girl in a moment of high renunciation. All that she did know was that she saw Leoncia draw from her breast and gaze long at a tiny photograph. Over her shoulder the Queen made it out to be a snapshot of Francis whereupon her mad jealousy raged anew. A poinard flashed to her hand from its sheath within the bosom of her dress. The quickness of this movement was sufficient to warn Leoncia, who tilted her parasol to look up at what-

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

ever person stood at her back. Too dreary ever to feel surprised, she greeted the Queen as casually as if she had parted from her an hour before. Even the poinard failed to arouse in her curiosity or fear. Perhaps, had she displayed startlement and fear, the Queen might have driven the steel home to her. As it was, she could only cry out.

"You are a vile woman! A vile, vile woman!"

To which Leoncia merely shrugged her shoulders, and said:

"You would better keep your parasol between you and the sun."

The Queen passed round in front of her, facing her and staring down at her with a woman's wrath compounded of such jealousy as to be speechless.

"Why?" Leoncia was the first to speak, after a long pause. "Why am I a vile woman?"

"Because you are a thief," the Queen flamed. "Because you are a stealer of men, yourself married. Because you are unfaithful to your husband—in heart, at least, since more than that has so far been impossible."

"I have no husband," Leoncia answered quietly.

"Husband to be then—I thought you were married the day after our departure."

"I have no husband to be," Leoncia continued with the same quietness.

So swiftly tense did the other woman become that Leoncia idly thought of her as a tigress.

"Henry Morgan!" the Queen cried.

"He is my brother."

"A word which I have discovered is of wide meaning, Leoncia Solano. In New York there are worshippers at certain altars who call all men 'brothers,' all women 'sisters.'"

"His father was my father," Leoncia explained with patient explicitness. "His mother was my mother. We are full brother and sister."

"And Francis?" the other queried convinced with sudden access of interest. "Are you, too, his sister?"

Leoncia shook her head.

"Then you do love Francis!" the Queen charged, smarting with disappointment.

"You have him," said Leoncia.

"No; for you have taken him from me."

Leoncia slowly and sadly shook her head and idly gazed out over the heat-shimmering surface of Chiriqui Lagoon.

After a long lapse of silence, she said, wearily, "Believe that. Believe anything."

"I divined it in you from the first," the Queen cried. "You have a strange power over men. I am a woman not unbeautiful. Since I have been out in the world I have watched the eyes of men looking at men. I know I

am not all undesirable. Even have the wretched males of my Lost Valley with downcast eyes looked love at me. One dared more than look, and he died for,

or because of

me, and was flung into the whirl of waters to his fate. And yet you, with this woman's power of your, strangely exercise it over my Francis so that in my very arms he thinks of you. I know it. I know that even then he thinks of you."

Her last words were the cry of a passion stricken and breaking heart. And the next moment, though very little to Leoncia's surprise at anything, the Queen dropped her knife in the sand and sank down, buried her face in her hands, and surrendered to the weakness of hysterical grief. Almost idly, and quite mechanically, Leoncia put her arm around her and comforted her. For many minutes this continued, when the Queen growing more calm, spoke with sudden determination.

"I left Francis the moment I knew he loved you," she said. "I drove my knife into the photograph of you he keeps in his bedroom and returned here to do the same to you in person. But I was wrong. It is not your fault, nor Francis'. It is my fault that I have failed to win his love. Not you, but I it is who must die. But first, I must go back to my valley and recover my treasure. In the temple called Wall Street Francis is in great trouble. His fortune may be taken away from him and he requires another fortune to save his fortune. I have that fortune, and there is no time to lost. Will you and yours help me? It is for Francis' sake."

CHAPTER XXVII

SO IT came about that the Valley of the Lost Souls was invaded subterraneously from opposite directions by two parties of treasure seekers. From one side, and quickly came the Queen and Leoncia, Henry Morgan, and the Solanos. Far more slowly, although they had started long in advance, did Torres and the Jefe progress. The first attack on the mountain had proved the biggest obstacle. To blow open an entrance to the Maya caves had required more dynamite than they had originally brought, while the rock had proved subborner than they expected. Further, when they had finally made a way, it had proved to be above the cave floor, so that more blasting had been required to drain off the water. And having blasted their way into the water-logged mummies of the conquistadores and to the Room of the Idols, they had to blast their way out again and on into the heart of the mountain. But first, ere they continued on, Torres looted the ruby eyes of Chia and the emerald eyes of Hatzl.

Meanwhile, with scarcely any delays, the Queen and her party penetrated to the Valley through the mountain on the opposite side. Nor did they entirely duplicate the course of their earlier traverse. The Queen, through long gazing into her Mirror, knew every inch of the way. Where the underground river plunged thru the passage and out into the passage and out into the bosom of the Gualaca River it was impossible to take in their boats. But, by assiduous search under her directions they found the tiny mouth of a cave on the steep wall of the cliff, so shielded by a growth of mountain berries that only by knowing for what they sought could they have found it. By main strength, applied to the coils of rope which they had brought along, they hoisted their canoes up the cliff, portaged them on their shoulders thru the winding passage and launched them on the subter-



He started for the door, but was stopped by Henry—Chapter XXIX

terranean river itself where it ran so broadly and placidly between wide banks that they paddled easily against its slack current. At other times, where the river proved too swift, they lined the canoes up by towing from the bank; and wherever the river made a plunge thru the solid tie-ribs of mountains, the Queen showed them the obviously hewn and patented ancient passages through which to portage their light crafts around.

"Here we leave the canoes," the Queen directed at last, and the men began securely mooring them to the bank in the light of the flickering torches. "It is but a short distance through the last passage. Then we will come to a small opening in the cliff, shielded by climbing vines and ferns, and look down upon the spot where my house once stood beside the whirl of waters. The ropes will be necessary in order to descend the cliff, but it is only about fifty feet."

Henry with an electric torch, led the way, the Queen beside him, while old Enrico and Leoncia brought up the rear, vigilant to see that no possible half-hearted peon or Indian boatman should slip back and run away. But when the party came to where the mouth of the passage ought to have been, there was no mouth. The passage ceased, being blocked off solidly from floor to roof by a debris of crumbled rocks that varied in size from paving stones to native houses.

"Who could have done this?" the Queen exclaimed angrily.

But Henry, after a cursory examination, reassured her.

"It's just a slide of rock," he said, "a superficial fault in the outer skin of the mountain that has slipped; and it won't take us long with our dynamite to remedy it. Lucky we fetched a supply along."

But it did take long. For what was the remainder of the day and throughout the night they toiled. Large charges of explosive were not used because of Henry's fear of exciting a greater slip along the fault overhead. What dynamite was used was for the purpose of loosening up the rubble so that they could shift it back along the passage at eight the following morning the charge was exploded that opened to them the first glimmer of daylight ahead. After that they worked carefully, being apprehensive of jarring down fresh slides. At the last, they were baffled by a ten ton block of rock in the very mouth of the passage. Through crevices on either side of it they could squeeze their arms into the blazing sunshine, yet the stone block thwarted them. No leverage they applied could more than quiver it, and Henry decided on one final blast that would topple it out and down into the Valley.

"They'll certainly know visitors are coming, the way we've been knocking on their back door for the last fifteen hours," he laughed, as he prepared to light the fuse.

Assembled before the altar of the Sun God at the Long House, the entire population was indeed aware, and anxiously aware, of the coming of visitors. So disastrous had been their experiences with their last ones when the lake dwelling had been burned and their Queen lost to them, that they were now begging the Sun God to send no more visitors. But upon one thing, having been passionately harangued by their priest, they were resolved; namely, to kill at sight and without parley whatever newcomers did descend upon them.

"Even Da Vasco himself," the priest had cried.

"Even Da Vasco!" the Lost Souls had responded.

All were armed with spears, war-clubs and bows and arrows; and while they waited they continued to pray before the altar. Every few minutes runners arrived from the lake, making the same reports that while the mountain still labored thunderously nothing had emerged from it.

The little girl of ten, the Maid of the Long House who had entertained Leoncia, was the first to spy out new arrivals. This was made possible because of the tribe's attention being fixed on the rumbling mountain beside the lake. No one expected visitors out of the mountain on the opposite side of the valley.

"Da Vasco!" she cried "Da Vasco!"

All looked and saw, not fifty yards away, Torres, the Jefe, and their gang of followers, emerging into the open clearing. Torres wore again the helmet he had filched from his withered ancestor in the Chamber of the Mummies. Their greeting was instant and warm, taking the form of a flight of arrows that arched into them and stretched two of the followers on the ground. Next, the Lost Souls, men and women, charged; while the rifles of Torres' men began to speak. So unexpected was this charge, so swiftly made and with so short a distance to cover, that, though many fell before the bullets, a number reached the invaders engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Here the advantage of firearms was minimized, and gendarmes and others were thrust thru by spears or had their skulls cracked under the ponderous clubs.

In the end, however, the Lost Souls were outfought, thanks chiefly to the revolvers that could kill in the thickest of the scuffling. The survivors fled, but of the invaders half were down and down forever. The women having in drastic fashion attended to every man who fell wounded. The Jefe was spluttering with pain and rage at an arrow which had perforated his arm; nor could he be appeased until Vicente cut off the barbed head and pulled out the shaft.

Torres, beyond an aching shoulder where a club had hit him, was uninjured; and he became jubilant when he saw the old priest dying on the ground with his head resting on the little maid's knees.

Since there were no wounded of their own to be attended to with rough and ready surgery, Torres and the Jefe led the way to the lake, skirted its shores, and came to the ruins of the Queen's dwelling. Only charred stumps of piles, projecting above the water showed where it had

once stood. Torres was nonplussed, but the Jefe was furious.

"Here, right in this house that was, the treasure chest stood," he stammered.

"A wild goose chase," the Jefe grunted. "Senor Torres, I always suspected you were a fool."

"How was I to have known the place burned down?"

"You ought to have known, you who are so very wise in all things," the Jefe bickered back. "But you can't fool me. I had my eye on you. I saw you rob the emeralds and rubies from the eye sockets of the Maya gods. That much you shall divide with me, and now."

"Wait, wait, be a trifle patient," Torres begged. "Let us first investigate. Of course I shall divide the four gems with you—but what are they compared with a whole chestful? It was light fragile house. The chest may have fallen into the water undamaged by fire when the roof fell in. And water will not damage precious stones."

In amongst the burnt piling the Jefe sent his men to investigate, and they waded and swam about in the shoal water, being careful to avoid being caught by the outlying suck of the whirlpool. Augustino, the Silent, made the find, close in to shore.

"I am standing on something," he announced, the level of the lake barely to his knees.

Torres punged in, and, reaching under till he buried his head and shoulders, felt out the object.

"It is the chest, I am certain," he declared. "—Come! All of you! Drag this out to the dry land so that we may examine into it!"

But when this was accomplished, and just as he bent to open the lid, the Jefe stopped him.

"Go back into the water, the lot of you," he commanded his men. "There are a number of chests like this, and the expedition will be a failure if we don't find them. One chest would not pay the expenses."

Not until all the men were floundering and groping in the water, did Torres raise the lid. The Jefe stood transfixed. He could only gaze and mutter inarticulate mouthings.

"Now will you believe?" Torres queried. "It is beyond price. We are the richest two men in Panama, in South America, in the world. This is the Maya treasure. We heard of it when we were boys. Our fathers and our grandfathers dreamed of it. The Conquistadores failed to find it. And it is ours—ours!"

And, while the two men, almost stupefied, stood and stared, one by one their followers crept out of the water, formed a silent semi-circle at their backs and likewise stared. Neither did the Jefe and Torres know their men stood at their backs, nor did the men know of the Lost Souls that were creeping stealthily upon them from the rear. As it was, all were staring at the treasure with fascinated amazement when the attack was sprung.

Bows and arrows, at ten yards distance, are deadly, especially when due time is taken to make certain of aim. Two-thirds of the treasure-seekers went down simultaneously. Through Vincente, who had chanced to be standing directly behind Torres no less than two spears and five arrows had perforated. The handful of survivors had barely time to seize their rifles and whirl, when the club attack was upon them. In this Rafael and Ignacio, two of the gendarmes who had been on the adventure to the Juchitan oil fields, almost immediately had their skulls cracked. And, as usual, the Lost Souls women saw to it that the wounded did not remain wounded long.

The end for Torres and the Jefe was but a matter of moments, when a loud roar from the mountain followed by a crashing avalanche of rock created a diversion. The few Lost Souls that remained alive, darted back terror-stricken into the shelter.

(Continued on page 15)



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The Secret of High Taxes

ACCORDING to experts in the Federal Census Bureau, Michigan's general tax levy in 1919 was \$7.31 per capita, being the largest of any of the states except Arizona and Nevada. This is not a record to be proud of. There is no good reason why the per capita tax of this state should be any higher than the per capita tax of the average state. On the contrary there are many good reasons why it should be less. No state in the union, with the possible exception of New York and Illinois has enjoyed such an era of industrial expansion and prosperity as Michigan. City sites have increased enormously in value. Investments in buildings and equipment of manufacturing have been stupendous. And agriculture has not stood still by any means.

The apologist for the last four years' administration of the affairs of Michigan finds the increased cost of maintaining the public institutions a satisfactory reason for the increase in taxes. But it ought not to cost Michigan more to support her prisons, asylums and universities than it does other states. If it does cost her more there's something wrong somewhere,—something that needs to be looked into.

In ferreting out the true facts about the increased tax rate one discovers some unpleasant things. It is found that the last session of the legislature created a number of boards and commissions, carrying large appropriations, the need and value of which are questionable. It is found that many of these appropriation measures had their inception in the Governor's office, and were lobbied through the legislature by the Governor himself. While it is true that the appropriations for new boards and commissions are not in the aggregate large compared with the total state budget, they reflect the spirit of profligacy which soon became a habit in the early history of the present administration.

The truth is that Michigan has had neither a Governor nor a legislature the past four years that cared a tinker's damn about how the people's money should be spent or how high the taxes might be. The question of economy seems to have been entirely absent from the consideration of appropriation measures. The determining factors have not been what the people needed or wanted, but what the politicians in power needed and wanted to repay their friends for political service. No one need to look any further for an explanation of Michigan's \$7.31 per capita tax.

As we write this the outcome of the primary election is still in doubt. We don't know whether any, all or a part of the numerous farmer candidates have been successful. We hope they have, because in the event of their election we believe Michigan will stand in a fair way to enjoy once more an old-fashioned regime of economy and business efficiency in state affairs. Whether or not the farmer candidates have won out farmers ought not to lose

one whit of interest in the political situation or the conduct of the men who have been nominated and will probably be elected. Eternal vigilance is the price of common sense laws and a sane expenditure of public money. Therefore, be on your guard.

The Wool Pool

JUST AS we expected. Interests unfriendly to the Farm Bureau have grabbed onto the wool pool in an effort to show that "once more" the farmer has been the victim of his well-intentioned friends. These enemies claim that the Farm Bureau wool pool has cost the farmers several million dollars. They say that the farmers could have and many of them would have sold their wool at the top of the market had it not been for the siren voice of the Farm Bureau. Are these statements true? Let's examine the evidence.

In the first place the pooling of wool by the Bureau had nothing to do with the bottom dropping out of the wool market. Any effect that the proposed pooling might have had on the market would have been to strengthen instead of weaken it. The closing of the woolen mills, the consumer's protest against high clothing prices and general financial conditions were responsible for the crash in the market.

In the second place, while we now know that may farmers could have secured a higher price for their wool than they now seem likely to get, no one knew it when the pool was being clipped. Not all the farmers have pooled their wool with the Bureau. How many of these sold their clip from the back of the sheep at 65 to 70 cents per pound?

In the third place, as the Bureau has recently pointed out, the great majority of wool now in pool was placed there at a time when wool prices were much lower than they are now. Hence, the patron of the wool pool has actually benefitted from the pool.

Remember that the Farm Bureau had its enemies. Very bitter enemies they are, too. Men who have made their fortunes out of wool and other products that the Bureau is handling or purposes to handle do not intend to sit idly by while the Bureau runs off with all the plunder for its members. The decline in the wool market gave these enemies the opportunity they were looking for to discredit the Bureau. They have played their cards well, but unfortunately for their game the facts do not bear out their statements.

Suppose no attempt had been made this year to pool the wool or to instruct the farmers in an orderly and business-like disposal of their clip. The first drop in the price would have frightened thousands into unloading. That would have depressed the price still more and brought out more wool. When a market once starts downward it works automatically,—more wool, lower prices; lower prices, more wool etc., until the bottom is gone entirely. It looks now as if that very thing would have happened this year had it not been for the Farm Bureau wool pool which kept enough wool out of the market to check its downward flight to zero.

Beans

OUR MARKET editor is obsessed with the idea that beans are going up. Every little crumb of comfort that comes his way he gobbles up like a hungry tramp. He reminds us of the man who was shipwrecked and had given up all hope of rescue when he spied a straw floating upon the surface of the sea. He clutched at it but history does not record whether he survived or perished. But history will record that every time our market editor jubilantly proclaimed higher bean prices a bean bear came out of the bushes somewhere and smote him cruelly across the shins. Instead of going up the bean market has had a devilish habit of late of going down. And to what depths it may yet sink no man, not even the M. B. F. market editor, knoweth.

At the risk of being accused of inconsistency we are going to bank on the judgment of our market editor. Beans are low now for precisely the same reasons that wheat, corn, and oats are low. In other words the markets on all farm products have been hit with the same

club and it's going to take them some time to recover from the shock. The present price of beans is all out of proportion to their intrinsic food value and the price of other food products. The supply is no greater than the potential demand. But the potential demand has not yet become an actual demand though we expect the transformation to take place about the first of the year.

Increasing unemployment should, strange as it seems, be a big factor in the future bean market. For four years labor has been prosperous. Lowly dishes like beans, corned beef and cabbage, etc., have been gradually banished from the bill of fare, and more expensive foods have taken their place. But now men are being thrown out of employment. Wages are being cut off, and thousands of people are again forced to economize or go hungry. One does not have to stretch the imagination far to visualize the bean again taking its place of honor on the workingman's table, as the great American dish. A few cents worth of beans will provide as much nourishment as can be secured from other vegetables and meats costing four to five times as much. Increased consumption as a result of this condition might in a short time so stimulate demand that the stagnation in the market would quickly disappear.

At the present time the bean crop market is all but demoralized. Enough of the old crop has been carried over to take care of the daily consumption and dealers are not anxious to purchase large quantities or to make contracts for future supplies until they know something more about the yield of the new crop. In every bean growing state the growers are determined not to sell their new crop at any such prices as now prevail. To do so would only make a bad condition worse. It is felt that the price has reached close to bottom and that future changes will be for the better.

Who Profiteers

A GREAT deal of injustice has been done to farmers by misinformed newspapers and people of the cities who find the easiest and most sensational way to explain the high cost of living to charge the farmers with profiteering. They have never realized what an absurdly small portion of the consumer's dollar the farmer actually gets. Some of the city dailies, however, have been doing a little investigating and are able to clear the farmer of the charge of profiteering. Among these papers is the Detroit Times which recently published the following upon the subject:

"An apple grower whose orchard is just across Lake Michigan from Chicago picked Red Astrakans and shipped them to a reputable Chicago commission house the other day at a total cost to himself of 36 cents per bushel. His return from the shipment was 35 cents per bushel. Loss one cent per bushel. At the same time Red Astrakans were selling in the retail grocery stores of Chicago at the rate of \$5 a bushel.

"What's the answer?"

"Answer: The American system of passing food from the grower to the consumer is bad beyond words and a source of danger to existing institutions.

"Incidentally, city folks who denounce the farmer as a profiteer had better take a reef in their opinion. About the only profiteering farmers visible to the naked eye are those in the vicinity of cities who charge all that the automobile traffic will bear. Can you blame 'em much?"

Playing the Game Square for the Farmers

"YOUR PAPER, The Business Farmer, is the only one in the history of the country that is playing the game for a square deal for the farmers," writes an enthusiastic reader to the editor.

Yes, friend, we are trying to play the game square for the farmer. We are trying to play the game square with the world. The square deal cannot be square unless all its angles are right angles. If one of its sides is a little longer than the other it is not square. To some people the square deal means giving them the long end of the deal and the other fellow the short end. Any move to lengthen the other fellow's end and shorten theirs is vigorously opposed. In the game of life the farmer has always had the short end. We believe in adding to it, so that all sides may be symmetrical and equal in length and all the angles square.



What the Neighbors Say



DOES IT PAY TO TRADE AT HOME

I saw an article in your paper recently, "Does it Pay to Trade With the Local Merchants?" For my part, I will say that in the average locality it decidedly does not. If it is to be a paying proposition for the farmers to join to gather in a body in the state farm bureau to better selling conditions, why then hand over our hard earned cash to the small private merchants for our groceries and other necessities of life, when we can just as well buy from a well established mail order house such as Montgomery, Ward, or Sears, Roebuck & Co., or from the Gleaner Clearing House Association. One can save from 4 to 25 per cent on his investment and what serves better in the American farm home than dealing in this way? If we deal in selling farm produce, the retail merchant and jobber is left out of the transaction. The same rule will apply to the retail merchant in buying. They will be thus eliminated. The article says what would we do if there were no merchants? Well, there would only be less of them, more people would then be farmers less profiteers, less consumers. The H. & C. of L. would be done away with to a great extent and the goods bought through large wholesale and mail order transactions would be at least 15 per cent cheaper and still the "high quality" as a local dealer says, would be the rule. Would not this be a good way for us to help solve the labor problem? Are not some of the profiteers just as able to work 14 hours a day earning their daily bread, just as we do on a farm. Would not 3 good merchants in a town of 1,000 people, all doing a thriving business, each giving the public the benefit of low prices, large sales and small profits, than to have 8 or 10 small, dirty, untidy, grouchy, storekeepers all striving for a measly living, all charging enormous prices, in order to live? If you have ever traded in Detroit, which is the cheaper and who saves you the most money, the clean, well-kept chain stores, or the little old one door on the corner where a large credit business is done and you help to pay for the "other's bad debts?" A penny saved is a penny earned. Let us hear from others and see how they feel about it?—A Subscriber, Newaygo County.

Except to say that I believe you are right about there being too many retail stores and to point out that this has nothing to do with the question of trading with mail order houses which contribute nothing to the upbuilding of the community. I am going to reserve comment on this letter until a later date. In the meantime we should be glad to hear from others upon this subject.—Editor.

CATHOLIC BOYS WERE VERY GOOD SOLDIERS

You have done what thousands of people, I believe, have been waiting for, when you declared yourself on the parochial school amendment. I have waited for that myself for some time, and I wish right here to congratulate you for your bigness in showing the world where you stand, as very few papers have been "big" enough to do as you did in your July 12th issue. And in your July 17th issue I see that the "father" of this amendment "tries to explain with damnable lies when nothing else is at hand and when in his stupor of Bolshevistic dreams. And when it comes to the question of patriotism I want to say to him direct that there isn't a man or woman in this country today educated in parochial schools but what would fight at the drop of the hat for this country and government, and that is something I don't think Hamilton could say for himself unless he could put both hands over his face.

We have an illustrious example of that right here in the little town of Fisherville, just when this country declared war against Germany, the priest of the Polish church announced that the allies were sorely in need of help and that the Germans were making terrible inroads into Allied territory. The next morning three

automobiles loaded with young men from that parish went to Bay City and enlisted and according to their citations they proved to be fighters of the first class. It would not do for Jas. Hamilton to sling any of his slurs at parochial schools in front of any of those boys or he would never get to be scavenger let alone governor.

He says "there is only one way that an institution can be properly judged and that is by its product." Very well, we will take him at his word.

These boys I have just spoken of are the products of the parochial school and Hamilton's record will never be in line with theirs. I and many more earnestly hope that the public schools do not turn out any more Hamiltons. I have nothing against public schools, for they are all right in their place. The parochial schools also have a purpose and that is to give every child a Christian education. The "biggest" men in the world today tell us that the world needs religion and some of the "little, small" men of Michigan tell us we don't need any.

Our very existence as an independent nation was fostered by the Puritans who came to this land in order to be free to exercise their religious belief as they saw fit. They built this country up to what it is, and we have those narrow minded, hollow headed, weak hearted bigots that would tear down that great national super structure and if possible replace it with a Hamilton as governor with Lenine and Trotsky policies. Vote for the man that will treat that hypocritical amendment as a "scrap of paper." Let us hear from Milo D. Campbell on that point.

Hamilton claims from a Syllabus of Pope Pius IX, that, the church has the right to interfere in the discipline of the public schools and the arrangements of the studies of the

public schools. Now I hope that there is no one that reads the M. B. F. or any other paper that the above article may appear in, but what will treat that quotation as mere trash and a false elusion. When men of the Ferris kind, the best Governor Michigan ever had, will speak as he has in your July 17 issue (and he is a public school teacher of the greatest reputation) we need have no reasons to guess at the unworthiness of that traitorous amendment.—Alex Abear, Auburn, Mich.

THE NEW ERA

In answer to article in M. B. F. of June 26, 1920, about the New Era Association the above article was in error and we would respectfully have you correct the same as follows:

A letter from the Department of Insurance at this date advises that the figures as published in the Department of Insurance "Summary in Advance" for year ending December 31, 1919, found on page 60 of said report, and in accordance with sworn statement on file in said department, copy of which is on file at this office are as follows:

Total resources . . . \$82,433.36

Total liabilities . . . \$81,369.31

showing an error in your published statement of \$7,513.92 excess liabilities. I might add that at this writing the cash assets of the Association are in excess of \$45,000 above all outstanding liabilities. We may have something to say further in regard to this matter later.—New Era Association, per Chas. D. Sharro, President.

We are, of course, glad to make this correction. The information given was published exactly as received from the Insurance Department and we had every reason to believe it was correct. There was no desire nor intention on our part to put the New Era Ass'n in a bad light.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

A FAIR PRICE FOR WHEAT

What is the proper price for wheat?

There are always three answers to this question. One party believes the price is all right at present, another that it is too low, while a third thinks it should go lower, and this difference of opinion brings speculation. Just now there is less speculation in wheat than at any time in recent years with the exception of the period of government control, but there are very sharp differences of opinion as to the value of the grain. Speculation is prevented by the high cost of margins, making large capital necessary, but its absence does not prevent frequent and violent fluctuations in price.

It is a difficult problem the grain dealer has to solve and frequent are the mistakes made in attempting to establish a proper standard of value for any grain. In other years supply and demand ruled the price, but just now and for some time in the past sentiment has had a great deal to do with it and the laws that formerly governed have frequently been set aside. In former years, ever since America has raised a surplus of wheat, the value has been established in competition with the crops of the world. The wheat dealers of all exporting countries met at Liverpool and fought it out. It was the rule that wheat should stop declining as soon as Liverpool became an active buyer, but this year the American market has declined sharply with foreigners buying all the way down.

Early last May No. 1 red wheat in this market was quoted at \$3.20; early in August it was down to \$2.30 and this loss of nearly a dollar was all built on sentiment. The foreigner was buying all the time and taking the wheat as fast as facilities permitted. The only restriction was the scarcity of transportation. There

was no business reason for the decline. It was again the case of the boy sent to the store to sell eggs at a certain price, who refused a higher offer by the storekeeper. The decline was brought about by emotion rather than business. People thought wheat too high and the American producer together with others in the trade, had to put up with losses totalling in the millions at a time when every bushel of surplus could have been sold abroad at the higher price.

There are business men who think wheat is still too high. They reason that war put the price up; the war is over, therefore there is no reason why wheat should not again seek its pre-war level. But these do not take into consideration that the present crop cost the farmer three times as much to produce as did the wheat of former years. The grain cannot go near its former level without inflicting tremendous loss on the American farmer. There are more reasons for an advance from the present level. In former years America was in competition with Russia, Argentina and Australia in furnishing food to Europe, but all these competitors have been eliminated. Russia appears to be out of the exporting business indefinitely. Argentina and Australia have already over-exported; in fact, the former is now a purchaser of American wheat to replace part of that exported to Europe. Neither can enter the export trade again until another crop has been harvested. This leaves Europe dependent on America to a much greater extent than ever before.

Practically every country in Europe needs wheat and nearly all are now buying in America. This creates a condition that, in ordinary business circumstances, puts a further decline out of the question. If the surplus can be sold at a high level, why rob the farmer by putting the price lower?—Detroit Free Press.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AND THE PRO-GERMANS

In regard to those parochial schools I would say abolish them, and 99 out of every 100 in this country who are not Catholics or Germans would vote to abolish them.

In this county the German Lutherans have organized to fight the amendment. We have had enough of that German dope of late. We have well to do farmers in this county whose sons filled their questionnaire as alien enemy and stayed on the farm during the war. Some were asked to buy bonds and refused until a vigilance committee of about 50 men turned out with ropes and tar and feathers. Our sheriff has rounded up several stills of late most of which were being operated by Germans and some of them belonging to the Lutheran church. Now if these are law-abiding citizens, what are traitors?

What is a nunery? What is a nun and what are their business? Now Mr. Editor you can do as you please with this but any man or woman who would vote for those parochial schools must be a Catholic or a German sympathizer. If the public schools are not good enough it is time to improve them.—A Gladwin County Subscriber.

THE STATE FARM BUREAU AND THE BANKERS

This is merely intended to correct an erroneous idea concerning the Michigan State Farm Bureau at the bankers' convention which you carried in a recent issue of the M. B. F. There were two resolutions concerning the farm bureau introduced at the convention, the first was of the character you suggested in your story, but the final resolution, as adopted, contained an emphatic endorsement of the farm bureau with the request that Mrs. Brown ask the bureau for speakers to attend the next sectional meeting. Trusting that you will accept my calling this matter to your attention in the co-operative spirit in which it is done, I am—J. P. Powers, Assistant Secretary, Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Surely we are glad to make the correction. The only reason we called attention to the matter at all was because we were amused at the cautiousness of the bankers who are dependent on agriculture to endorse a movement which is so patently intended to develop agriculture.—Editor.

ANOTHER ANGLE OF PROPOSED SCHOOL AMENDMENT

We have read with much interest the letters about the proposed parochial school amendment and have been able to see the question from an angle not yet sent in.

The public schools are overburdened at present from the effects of epidemics, scarcity of teachers and from other causes, therefore it seems harmful to turn any additional burden upon the public school system, especially at this time.

The author and others in favor of the amendment forget that parents have the first right to educate their children—the state taking the task only when the parents fail in that line.

If those people fear for the patriotism of church-educated children why not turn their attention to compulsory instruction in English of both children and adults in our state who do not understand American ideals. Yours for the right.—J. N., Moddersville, Mich.

AN AMAZED INDEPENDENT

In your issue of July 17th is an article clipped from the Successful Farmer by W. H., of Howard City and printed by you as the Week's Editorial, in which the European nations that have signed the league are highly lauded as great, honorable and liberal nations, while Americans that oppose signing the league are abused, and for the sake of fairness I wish to show the truth in this matter.

First, every one of these great, honorable and liberal nations that were strong enough, have robbed

(Continued on page 19)



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Simple, Wholesome Meals

Threshing day is indeed a busy day for the farmer's wife, but it need not be the bugbear that it has usually been in years past. A simple wholesome meal well cooked and nicely served is far better than an elaborate meal of perhaps two kinds of meat, potatoes cooked in different ways and several different desserts.

One kind of meat, two of vegetables, and one dessert would usually be considered all that is necessary.

Let simplicity be the keynote then. At all times and especially in these days of high costs one wishes to make the most of what one has on hand and this will influence to a great extent just what each one will decide to have for the meal, so it is not possible to lay down any hard and fast rules. I have found however that there are many preparations that may be made in advance that are a great help in saving time and labor on the last day. If I wish to serve baked beans I have the required amount carefully looked over and put away so that they are all ready to wash and put to soak. A can of pickles (either beets or cucumbers) is prepared at some convenient time and these set aside in a handy place. As soon as I have ripe apples I can some apple sauce and put the cans away with the pickles. If it is supper that must be prepared apple sauce and cake makes a simple dessert that is well liked by most everyone. Of course any kind of fruit would do as well, the main point is that if it is to be cooked to have it ready.

Then several days or a week before I make a fruit cake of the kind that keeps indefinitely, and cookies are made the day before the men are expected. If the men are to be with us several meals I find these preparations to be a positive necessity. If I decide that pie shall be the dessert for dinner it is either apple or mince as these kinds could be made late the day before. Such pies as berry or custard should be baked fresh just before the meal and of course leaving this work until the last is just what we must avoid. While I, myself, have never served baked apples and cream for dessert on threshing day I heard of one housewife who did so, and surely nothing could be more easily and quickly prepared than this delicious dish.

I intend that one of my vegetables this year shall be cabbage salad, and will prepare the dressing the day before. In fact one should leave nothing undone that could be done beforehand without making the meal or meals any less wholesome or appetizing.—Mrs. W. E., Big Rapids, Mich.

Meal That Would Tempt Anyone

Of course anyone knows about when to expect threshers so I make a large baking of bread and also of cake that will keep like molasses or apple sauce cake. I cook beans the night before and bake them for dinner. I plan to always make a large rice pudding and never dish it in small dishes as that makes so many to wash. Peel potatoes in the morning, bake beans and pudding, set the table for all if you have to borrow dishes, have pie that is made the day before if possible. I always buy cookies as farmers get just as hungry for baker's goods as city folks do for home goods. I have a large pan that just fits my oven that I use to fry meat, then you don't have to turn it and it is better flavored. I do not always have roasts as the men always say when they get to my house I will get some fried meat today and they get awfully tired of roasts and stews and brown gravy. I usually have green corn cooked in the boiler and on the ear so there is my dinner, potatoes, baked beans,

"How I Made Threshing Day Work Lighter"

Prize Winners in our Letter Contest

WE HAVE been having some time here at the office trying to decide which letters to award the two prizes offered to. There were so many of them and they were all so good and helpful that it seems as if all of the writers that responded so nobly to our request for letters on making threshing day work lighter should receive prizes. We have finally decided to award the prizes as follows:

1st prize, \$2, Mrs. Chas. E. Dunn, Pinconning, R. 4.

2nd prize, \$1, Mrs. Ina Chatron, Armada, R. 2.

I haven't received any letters on our question, "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?" We are offering prizes for answers to it.

I have several very good questions sent in by readers which I am going to use from time to time in the future, so sisters you better get a new pen point and a bottle of ink because I feel sure you will all answer them.

rice pudding, fried bacon or fresh pork and gravy, pickles, corn or some other simple vegetable, pie, cookies and bread and butter and coffee, and I never have to hurry or fret and the dishes aren't much either. I always have about 15 to cook for dinner and never have any help. I always have enough left for supper as they nearly always go home. I add my cake and some sauce and there you are. Do not get the old foolish idea that threshers must have everything you can think of to eat and tire yourself and half of the neighbors trying to prepare it as it is just a foolish fad and not at all necessary.—Mrs. E. G., Oceana County.

Cooks Some Two Days Ahead

I will tell you how I do my cooking for threshers. Two days before I have threshers I fix my pickles, I bake a fruit cake, the next day I bake two kinds of pies and cake, I buy my cookies, I boil a large piece of beef the day before so as to have it sliced cold, I have chickens killed the day before and I fry it in butter for dinner. I buy all my bread so the day I have threshers all I have to do is to make a large dish of baked rice, cook potatoes and make the gravy and set the tables. I am the mother of eight small children and I never hire any help for thresh day and I am never rushed with work when threshers come. Hoping my letter will help some one of thresh day.—Mrs. R. H., Montcalm County.

Make Head and Feet Work Together

I am 50 years old and have lived in southern Michigan on a farm most of my life. Now it is easy to care for the threshers if one makes their head and feet work together. All I do is get everything ready I can the day before if I know when they are coming and we generally do. The first thing I see is that there is plenty of good wood and water, then I do my baking the day before, make bread pies and fried cakes or cookies. Then I cook beets and fix them for pickles also cucumbers or have them sliced as the case might be. I get my beef roast—either go to town or send

for it. I put that in the roaster and in the oven the night before, if I can I roast it a little but it is all ready for morning. Whatever vegetable I want I get it picked the night before. I try and sweep and dust and everything I can do to save work on the day I have the threshers. Now all there is to do on thresh day is to cook and set table and washdishes. I can easily care for 20 threshers now and all alone. Just make your head, hands and feet work together, that's the secret.—Mrs. A. J. V., Gaylord, Mich.

Has More Than Enough Food

As you wanted to know how I made threshing day work lighter, I thought I would take time to tell you we threshed a few days ago. I had cold roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, green peas, pickled beets and pickled string beans, pumpkin pie, preserved plums for sauce, graham cookies, cakes baked in gem tins, bread, butter and tea. Friend Husband came in one day saying, "the threshers are coming to the neighbor's tomorrow and I expect they will be here next," so I set bread and the next day I made cookies and cakes as well as bread. I put dried pumpkin to soak and had my pie crust ready so as to bake my pies with my breakfast fire. When husband came home he said they would not get here until the next day unless it rained as another neighbor wanted to thresh first as his grain was in the field and ours was in the barn, so that gave me more time and I went to the garden and got some beets and peas. I got the peas ready to cook in the morning while I was roasting the meat. A boy dug the potatoes and helped me get the extension table ready, then poured the water just before the men came in I put the soap and water and towels out of doors for the men to wash. As it was Saturday we had 14 for supper and enough left over for our Sunday dinner. I had no one to help me only callers Friday evening helped me shell the peas.—Sister Marie, Kingston, Mich.

The Makin' of Friends

By Edgar A. Guest

If nobody smiled and nobody cheered
and nobody helped us along,
If each every minute looked after him-
self and the good things all went to
the strong,

If nobody cared just a little for you, and
nobody thought about me,
And we stood all alone to the battle of
life what a dreary old world it would
be!

If there weren't such a thing as a flag
in the sky as a symbol of comradeship
here,

If we lived as the animals live in the
woods, with nothing held sacred or
dear,

And selfishness ruled us from birth to
the end and never a neighbor had we
And never we gave to another in need
what a dreary old world it would be!

Oh if we were rich as the richest on

earth and strong as the strongest

that lives,
Yet never we knew the delight and the
charm of the smile which the other
man gives,

If kindness were never a part of ourselv-
es, though we owned all the land we
could see

And friendship meant nothing at all to
us here, what a dreary old world it
would be.

Life is sweet just because of the friends
we have made and the things which in
common we share,

We want to live on not because of our-
selves, but because of the people who
care,

It's giving and doing for somebody else,
on that all life's splendor depends,
And the joy of this world when you've
summed it all up is found in the mak-
in' of friends.

—from the Detroit Free Press.

Short of Room

I don't know as mine is any easier than others, but there might be a suggestion for some young farmer's wife who is new to the game.

If they have just one room that must take the place of dining room and kitchen combined they may appreciate a way to have the room cool for the threshers on a hot day, for surely they have to sweat enough outdoors in the hot sun, without coming into a warm, hot room and nearly melt while they are eating. If there had been a cool, shady place out doors, I would have set my table out doors, but I didn't have any, so had to have it in the house. As it happened, I didn't have mine for dinner, but for an early supper. So the day before I looked over my navy beans, they always like baked beans and pared my apples for pies and baked my bread. Then the next morning I made my pies, cakes and got my vegetables ready. I made escalloped potatoes and a larger pan of salmon loaf, and steeped my tea for cold tea. Then when I had my baking all done, I let my fire go out as I didn't have an oil stove, so that my room would be nice and cool. And as I didn't have enough chairs to go all the way around, I put two chairs on each side of the table and put long boards on them. They can cover them with blankets if they desire to. They will drink large quantities of cold tea, and as I had 23 men for supper, it took two large milk pails full to satisfy them. I put my tub of water on the back porch, my soap and towels, and hung my mirror and combs up against the house so they could splash to their heart's content. I put two wash dishes on the porch, so they could dip into the tub, to get their water, as my pump is quite a way from the house. They seemed to enjoy their supper and as it was cool, they were a jolly bunch of men. I put everything on the table so all I had to do was to fill their glasses with cold tea. I had for supper escalloped potatoes, baked beans, sliced cucumbers, salmon loaf and these dishes I set on the table, just as I had baked them, for they looked far more attractive and saved washing so many dishes. I had plenty of bread and butter and apple pies and cakes, so they would had all they wanted, and as I had the crew for breakfast there was plenty left over and it was a short matter for me to get breakfast for them.—Mrs. S., Paw Paw, Mich.

Co-operation

The threshing time is no more of a dread to me. The farmers in my neighborhood, my husband included, have co-operated and brought a grain separator, not a great large one but one large enough to do satisfactory work and is run by a tractor. There are three tractors among the six farmers that co-operated and the tractor is used that is the handiest to the one that comes next. The farmers of course help each other by sending a team and wagon and the grain is drawn from the field to the threshing machine. Therefore I only have five or six extra men besides my husband and hired man, and if I have bread on hand as I always try to have, the pies and cakes and cookies or whatever I want are soon baked in a good range. I always do my baking the first thing in the morning and I plan for both dinner and supper in my forenoon's work. To give my menu would be impossible as I have a good hearty meal, such as potatoes, bread, butter, baked beans, cabbage, cookies, pie, some kind of pickles, meat, with thickened gravy, and tea or coffee, and for supper I have cake and cookies or two kinds of cake, escalloped or warmed up potatoes, salad and sauce, eggs or salmon or cold meat, and of course bread and but-

ter and coffee. We nearly always have a good garden so of course my menu varies.

Now this co-operation is a great help both to the farmer and his wife no planning on going after coal, and then you can thresh just about when you are ready. Therefore time and labor are saved by both Mr. and Mrs. Farmer. We have 90 acres and we have quite a large threshing and its quite a help to me. As I have to do my work alone and there is a good many steps to take getting a meal. Trusting more farmers will co-operate.—Mrs. W. B., Owosso, Mich.

A New Reader

We are just new subscribers to the M. B. F. and like it very much but being a woman naturally would like a larger page for the women. Seeing requests for letters on making threshing day work lighter, as I have had lots of that work to do, will send this letter for a beginner.

We all know within a week just about when we will have the threshers, therefore I always make plenty of bread not only one baking, but two or three, have plenty of cookies and some cheap (but good) fruit cake, all of these will keep. Then I have my husband set up a table and benches out of lumber large enough to seat them all at once. If I am having them for more than one meal, I cover it with white oilcloth, which saves washing tablecloths. I make small bags out of cotton, usually small salt bags and fill with coffee and sew up, then when I want to make the coffee I just put one or two into the tea kettle and make my coffee. I never try to bake in the forenoon, as I leave my oven for roasting the meat and the time for preparing the vegetables. I always manage to have my meat cut up, the gravy made, and the vegetables in the dishes when the whistle blows as we know they always come in with a rush. When everything is on the table when they come in there is no confusion. I always cut enough bread and pies the first time and there is always some left. I have my little girl stand by the table to see if anything is wanted. Having the coffee made in the kettle it pours much faster and no grounds to interfere. After dinner I always have plenty of hot water and towels and as I wash the dishes I place them on the table again and my table is all set for supper. I always put pickles, butter and sugar in covered dishes and can be left right on. Then if I want to bake I have the afternoon to do so without interfering with the meat. I used to live where we had 20 and 25 threshers for two days or more, and when one depends on borrowed help most of them cannot get away until nearly noon, then there is so much to talk about, that, as a rule, the meals are always late and the vegetables only half cooked and that "gets on my nerves" as I like well cooked and neatly served meals, even if they are only threshers. Some people always dread threshing time, but I must say I never did. I rather enjoyed all the neighbors in at once. I have 5 small children. But I find when your work and meals are well planned it is half the work, but when we had them for more than one day I will admit I was tired but well satisfied and the men were too.—Mrs. F. B., Curran, Mich.

Takes Care of Threshers Alone at Age of 62

I saw in the M. B. F. that you would like us to tell how to make the work easy on threshing day. Well, I am an old lady most 62 years old, and I have taken care of threshers all alone. I heard the threshers say they would like some salt meat some time when they were threshing; they get tired of fresh meat, and I heard them say they would rather eat off an oil cloth or a colored table cloth. Well, their clothes are dusty and they don't like to soil a white table cloth. Well, when we expect threshers I think over what we will have for them to eat. I fix the pickles a few days before I expect them, then I make some big, fat cream cookies, then I make a fruit cake (can make these three or four days before they come), then I get a picnic ham and boil it, and the day before they come to thresh put it away in a cool place, and I get some fresh frankfurters and put them thru

the meat grinder and put them in a kettle with some water and season with pepper and salt and stir up a little flour and make a nice gravy. The men seem to enjoy it all so much. If I cook beans I get them all ready the night before, and I wash them and put a lump of soda in the kettle as large as a big bean. The first thing in the morning, while I am getting breakfast I put them on to cook. If I use garden vegetables I get them up to the house the day before so everything will be handy. I bake my pies the day before. The meat will keep for four or five days if it is kept in a cool place. If something happens to delay the threshers all this food will keep.—Mrs. C. E. D., Bay County.

Threshers Uncertain

Thought I would write and tell you how I make my threshing day work lighter. In the first place the threshers are about as uncertain as the weather and one does not want to go and cook up a lot and then not have them come. I usually know a day or so before hand something about when to look for them so I have water ready also bread and one or two kinds of cookies and one can make a dark cake that will keep good if kept cool. Have corn or whatever vegetables you are going to have gathered the night before and also one can have pumpkin cooked and put through the colander and can make pies the first thing in the morning. When one is going to serve chicken they usually have to be prepared the same day but farmers do not serve chicken as much as they used to. I sometimes serve salmon fixed with rice or some other way and a dinner with out meat is not an unusual thing. Macaroni and tomatoes can be prepared in a very short time. I usually have white

and brown bread. It is not so much how much of a variety you have as to have plenty is the main thing. One of the main things I plan on having is beans either just plain cooked or baked. Hope this will help some one a little.—Mrs. B. B., Williamsburg, Mich.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 11)

er of the bushes. The Jefe and Torres, who alone stood on their feet and breathed, cast their eyes up the cliff to where the smoke still issued from the new-made hole, and saw Henry Morgan and the Queen step into the sunshine on the lip of the cliff.

"You take the lady," the Jefe snarled. "I shall get the Gringo Morgan if it's the last act of what seems a life that isn't going to be much longer."

Both lifted their rifles and fired. Torres, never much of shot, sent his bullet fairly centered into the Queen's breast. But the Jefe, master marksman and possessor of many medals, made a clean miss of his target. The next instant, a bullet from Henry's rifle struck his wrist and traveled up the forearm to the elbow, whence it escaped and passed on. And as his rifle clattered to the ground he knew that never again would that right arm, its bone pulped from wrist to elbow, have use for a rifle.

But Henry was not shooting well. Just emerged from twenty-four hours of darkness in the cave, not at once could his eyes adjust themselves to the dazzle of the sun. His first shot had been lucky. His succeeding shots merely struck in the immediate neighborhood of the Jefe and Torres as they turned and fled madly for the brush.

Ten minutes later, the wounded Jefe in the lead, Torres saw a wo-

man of the Lost Souls spring out from behind a tree and brain him with a huge stone wielded in both her hands. Torres shot her first, then crossed himself with horror, and stumbled on. From behind arose distant calls of Henry and the Solano brothers in pursuit, and he remembered the vision of his end he had glimpsed but refused to see in the Mirror of the World and wondered if this end was near upon him. Yet it had not resembled this place of trees and ferns and jungle. From the glimpse he remembered nothing of vegetation, only solid rock and blazing sun and bones of animals. Hope sprang up afresh at the thought. Perhaps that end was not for this day, maybe not for this year.

Emerging from the jungle, he came upon a queer ridge of what looked like long disintegrated lava rock. Here he left no trail, and he proceeded carefully on beyond it through further jungle, believing once again in his star that would enable him to elude pursuit. His plan of escape took shape. He would find a safe hiding place until after dark. Then he would circle back to the lake and the whirl of waters. That gained, nothing and nobody could stop him. He had but to leap in. The subterranean journey had no terrors for him because he had done it before. And in his fancy he saw once more the pleasant picture of the Guadalupe River flashing under the open sky on its way to the sea. Besides did he not carry with him the two great emeralds and two great rubies that had been the eyes of Chia and Hatzel? Fortune enough, and vast good fortune, were they for any man. What if he had failed by the Maya Treasure to become the richest man in the world.

(Continued next week)

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Is Guaranteed to Please

Three generations of Michigan women have used our flour with success for all the requirements of home baking. In all these years we have guaranteed it to be not only a good flour but the best they ever used.

We back LILY WHITE without reservation.

It is a flour milled from choicest selection of soft and hard wheat grown in America. The soft wheat improves the flavor and color. It insures the baking of a good looking loaf of bread. The flour is correctly balanced to make as good bread as it does biscuits and pastry. There is just enough hard wheat in LILY WHITE to make it the ideal all-around flour.

After being cleaned four times it is scoured three times, then actually washed, so that every bit of dirt is removed from the kernels of wheat.

Everything baked from LILY WHITE, an all-around flour, has It has absolute uniformity of granulation, superfine texture and color.

unexcelled flavor, is light, tender, good looking, delicious tasting.

Make your next sack of flour LILY WHITE—and remember our guarantee that it must give you complete satisfaction.

Ask for it 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, well, here we have a whole page all by ourselves. A good share of the time during the past three or four months we have had to squeeze our department down to a half page but from now on we will have a whole page most of the time. Isn't that good news? Now we can have a story every week and have a puzzle and publish lots more letters.

One of my little nieces asks if we every publish drawings that do not win a prize. Indeed we do not, Ar-lone. It was a mistake that your name was not put in the paper as a prize winner and you did not receive a prize. I will send you something. I won't tell you what it is, I'll just surprise you.

How many of you are going to the State Fair, which opened yesterday at Detroit? A great many of you will and have a big time, but many others live too far away or their parents haven't the money to spare. I am going and I know I am going to have a wonderful time. I wish you all could come and bring a basket of lunch, and meet me there. Then we would eat our lunch together under some trees and after that go and see the different things. As some of you cannot go I will tell you about it after the fair is over. All of you will go to some county fair and I won't be able to go to them so I wish you would write and tell me about the one you went to. Will you? Affectionately yours—AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—Please jump over and give me a little room. I am a girl 15 years old and have blue eyes and dark brown hair. I am going to school the last of this month and will take up 8th grade work, then next year I am going to Ferris Institute at Big Rapids to study to be a school teacher or a book-keeper. How many of you children like to go to school? I think every child should go as far in school as they can and then begin again. I will close and write a story. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls too.

The Bear

The bear is a large, heavy looking beast with a thick coat of long, soft, shaggy hair. He is very strong and clumsy, but can swim and climb trees with ease and skill. Bears are brown, black or white. The white or polar bear lives in the far cold north where the ground is covered with snow and the sea with ice. Even in June and July, Bruin's thick fur coat keeps him warm and the sharp air gives him a good appetite so he is at home where the other bears would die of cold and hunger. He can swim as well as walk, he can float like a duck or dive like a fish, his feet never slip on smooth ice; they are covered with hair. He sometimes finds seals asleep on ice or dashes after one into the water. He catches fish, swift as they are. Whales serve him as food also berries and seaweeds. Bears never attack a man if they can help it, but when angry they are very fierce, rising on their hind legs they hug their victim with their forepaws. Bears are in many ways useful to man. Many articles of dress are made from the skins and fur. The flesh is good for food and the fat is used instead of oil.—Una Farrell, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 14 years old and in the seventh grade at school. My teacher's name is Mr. Swan. We take the M. B. F. and I like it very much. I have three brothers and five sisters besides myself. We live in a farm of 20 acres. We have 4 horses, 3 cows, 6 pigs, 3 ducks and 4 chickens. We have 16 acres of beets planted this year. We also have a Ford truck. My father went picking thimble berries Saturday. For pets I have a cat and a dog. As my letter is getting long will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Mamie Tacey, Bay City, R. 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 11 years old. I will be in the seventh grade when school starts. I have 2 sisters and one brother. We have a little dog. I have written before. I live on a 120 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. My teacher next year will be Leta Austin. I will be glad when school starts. I wish some one would write to me. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Edith McVeigh, Ithaca, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a little girl 8 years old and have been sick since February but am lots better now. I am going to have my tonsils out this month. I get so lonesome staying at home. I wish some one would write to me. I would love to hear from them and would answer every one I got. For pets we have two kittens and a dog and 2 doves.

Hunting Eye Meets a Smuggler

Francis Rolt-Wheeler

LEAVING the light house keeper on watch at his post, Hunting Eye climbed down the hundreds of steps and started to walk back to the Coast Guard station, where he was to spend the night. It was already getting dark, when he heard a low whistle some distance behind him. Stooping down and hiding he saw a man come out from the sand dunes with a lantern. This he waved in circles, and, soon after, a boat pulled on shore. A couple of men leaped out and began carrying some small boxes and kegs.

They seemed so nervous that Hunting Eye felt something was wrong, and he hurried to the Coast Guard station and told his friends. "Smugglers, eh!" said the Captain. "We'll attend to 'em!"

As the crew hurried along the beach a flanking party going out through the dunes to trap the smugglers in the rear, the Captain explained to Hunting Eye in simple fashion what smuggling meant.

"In some countries, where the working people are paid less than here, goods can be made cheaper than here. If we let ships bring those goods here, free, that would hurt



American workers. So the government puts a tax on these goods, so that they will cost about the same price as goods made here. That's fair to the people who work here, and at the same time, it gives the government some of the money which it needs for running the country. Some things which are luxuries—like jewels—are taxed heavily. So, if people can succeed in bringing those goods in secretly, without the govern-

ment knowing, and in this way they escape the tax. In that way they can sell the goods cheaply and still make a big profit."

"But then they cheat their own government," said Hunting Eye. "That is very wrong. One does not hurt one's own tribe of people."

"You bet it's wrong," said the Captain of the Coast Guards. And, warning Hunting Eye to keep silence, the crew stole upon the smugglers unobserved and caught them, red-handed, with the goods.

"I guess that they will not cheat the tribe this time," said Hunting Eye.

My papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I will close hoping to hear from some little boy or girl soon. Aurdey McVeigh, Ithaca, Mich., R. 7.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like the Children's page the best. I have three brothers and no sisters. I am a girl 15 years of age. For pets we have a pup and three rabbits. We live on an eighty acre farm. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping that my letter will escape the waste paper basket. Alice Davis, Beaverton, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I like to go to school. My father takes the M. B. F. and I always read the children's page. For pets I have one kitten named Toby. I hope this escapes the waste basket and will close with a picture. Margaret Fitzsimmons, Fremont Mich.

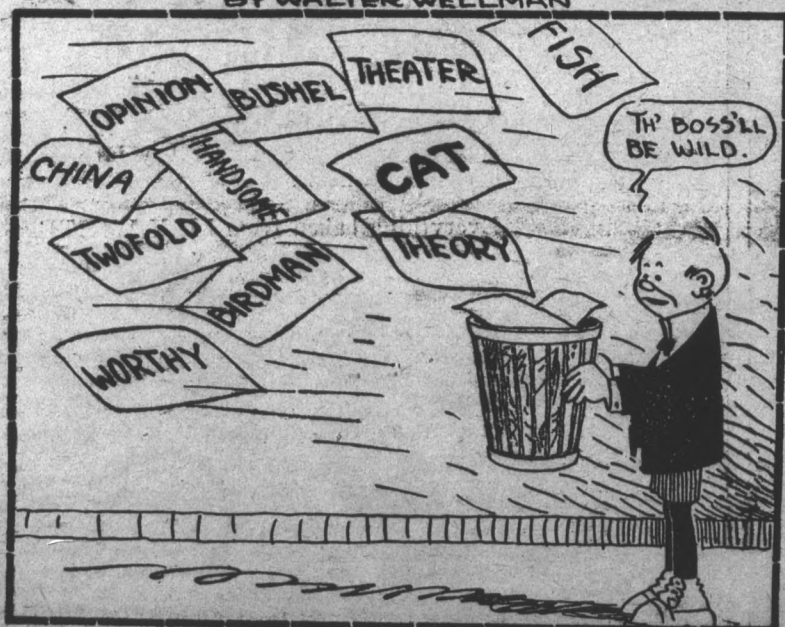
Dear Aunt Clare—I am sending a drawing of an old cat with a kitten in her mouth. I have named the cat in the picture Tess and the kitten Tippy, because I made a white tip on his tail. I am twelve years old and I passed the seventh and eighth grades last year and will be in the ninth this year. I am taking violin lessons now. Hoping to see my drawing in print I will close. Grace Jorwell, Carland, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am twelve years of age and live on an 180 acre farm. For pets I have two lambs two rabbits and some bantam chickens. This is the first letter I have written to you. Hoping to see my letter in print. LaVada Drullinger, Decatur, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 7 years old. We have two horses and 4 cows, and I have 2 cats. I have two sisters and one brother. Hoping to see my letter in print, Mildred Darby, Pine River, Mich., R. 3.

TWISTED PROVERB

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Bobbie, while emptying the boss' wastebasket, encounters a stiff breeze from one of the windows. The breeze blows eleven pieces of paper away. There is a word on each piece of paper. Each word contains a smaller word. The smaller words, in order, form a well known proverb.

Dear Aunt Clare—Will you admit one more to your merry circle? I have never written to the boys and girls page before but expect to more than once. I am 12 years old and am in the seventh grade. I live on a 200 acre farm. We have 5 horses 5 cows, 100 sheep and several pigs. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. Their names are Charles, Tom, Arthur, Nell and Joan. For pets I have a lamb and a cat. I enjoy the Children's page very much in fact, every one in the family finds interest in the pages of the M. B. F. If some of the boys and girls would write to me I would be glad to answer them. Don't you think that would be fun boys and girls? Let's start something like that, what do you say? I love to read the Doo Dads? Why can't they be published any more? Well as my letter is extra long I will close, wishing good luck to the M. B. F. and Aunt Clare, I remain as B-4. Hoping to see my letter in print. Mary Ellen Evans, Fenwick, Mich. R. 1.

A little gas,
A little oil,
A little spark,
A little tin box and a board,
Put it together and you have a Ford.
—Mary Ellen Evans.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 13 years old and in the 6th grade. I have 6 brothers and two sisters besides myself. We have a Ford touring car. We have 3 horses and 2 cows. We take the M. B. F. and I like to read the children's page. We have about 60 chickens, 3 rabbits, 3 cats. Our school started August 9th. As my letter is getting long I will close it in a riddle. Hope to see my letter in print. As round as an apple as deep as a cup and all the king's horse can't pull it up. Ans.—Well, Mabel Jacobs, Bay City, R. 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the second time I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and will be in the 8th grade next term. We have three horses and five cows and seven calves. We are going to get a new silo this year. We own eighty acres of land. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and likes it fine. I wish some of the girls would write to me and I will be glad to answer them. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Stella Adolph, Yale, Mich., R. 5.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. My brother takes the M. B. F. and likes it well. I have been reading the Children's Hour and am interested in the boys and girls letters, so I thought I would write. I am a girl 11 years old and I raised a small garden. I live on a 120 acre farm and we have 3 horses, 3 cows and 7 calves, 2 sheep and 3 pigs. This letter is short but I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Dorothy Stanton, Reed City, Mich., R. 4.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am 6 years old. I haven't attended school but I am going to start this fall. I live on a farm. We have 7 cows and 3 horses and 6 calves. Papa takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. I have been learning to write at home. When I grow up I would like to be a school teacher. I hope you have room in your Children's Hour for my letter. I will close and say good-bye. Helen Woodburn, Frederick, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have been reading the girls and boys letters and am very interested in the Children's Hour. I wrote once before but did not see my letter in print. I am a girl 11 years of age and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a dog named Buster. I have one sister and a brother at home. We have a Ford car. I will close so the others will have room for their letters. Theresa Lamb, Lake City, Mich. R. 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 11 years old and I am in the fifth grade. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. I live on a 120 acre farm. We have five horses, 3 cows and 4 calves. For pets I have 2 rabbits. Creva McKeon, Pinconning, Mich. R. 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a boy ten years old. I will be in the sixth grade at school this fall. I live on a 50 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the boys and girls letters. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Paul Mitchell, Olivet, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have written to you before but did not see my letter in print. I am ten years old and am in the fifth grade. I have three sisters and one brother. We have two pigs. I hope my letter will escape the waste basket. I will close. Garnet Darby, Pine River, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a little boy nine years old. We live on a farm. We have 5 cows, 3 horses, 72 pigs, 45 chickens and I have a pet lamb. We like the M. B. F. very much. I am in the fifth grade at school. Verne Burkhardt, Onaway, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I wrote to you once before but did not see my letter in print. I am 10 years of age. I have 2 brothers, 1 sister. I like to read the Children's Hour. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Branch, Mich.

CITY NEWSPAPER'S VIEW OF FARM BUREAU

(Continued from page 4)

Coalition Finances Bureau

"The Coalition Committee at first objected to giving any help to an organization of farmers, but they admitted that while they did not like the state farm bureau idea, as we outlined it, they liked the Non-Partisan League much less. The result was that a fund of \$10,000 was put at our disposal, and of this sum about \$6,000 was borrowed on notes. It was paid back in, I think, about three months. By that time we had funds of our own, derived from county memberships. About \$75,000 came in from Oakland County in that way in a little more than a month."

One of the men at this meeting where the loan engineered by McKee was affected was the editor of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, a periodical of direct action in agricultural matters. THE BUSINESS FARMER opposed the loan arrangement at the meeting and opposed it in the magazine. The argument was that the farmers had put themselves under obligations to an adverse interest, and the demand was that the loan be paid back as soon as possible. That it was paid back in a few weeks may have been due in part to the strident criticism aroused. There does not appear to be any question that THE BUSINESS FARMER voiced the sentiments of a large proportion of the farmers throughout the state.

With the approximate \$6,000 loan from the Coalition Committee and another \$8,000 raised among the farmers the leaders among the agriculturists organized the State Farm Bureau, elected Mr. Morrill president and A. T. Bingham, of Birmingham, secretary.

Bureau's Avowed Program

When the constitution and by-laws were adopted the purpose of the organization was announced to be the "buying and selling of merchandise, farm machinery, fertilizer, stock feeds, livestock or any other farm products whatsoever; operating storage warehouses; elevators, creameries, pickling, evaporating, dehydrating or otherwise converting or manufacturing farm fruits, grains, vegetables or other farm products; securing better results in grading, packing, marketing and advertising the products of members; renting, buying, building, owning, selling and controlling such buildings, equipment or other real and personal property as may be deemed necessary in the conduct of the affairs of this association."

Probably more significant than the bureau's declaration of policies, which, like all such declarations, necessarily accommodate themselves to circumstances and prevailing opinion among the membership, is the financial arrangement made by the state bureau to supplant the old system of payment of county agent salaries. The salaries are now paid half by apportionment from the Smith-Lever Fund, as of old, but the other half is no longer paid by the county boards of supervisors. The farm bureaus pay. The 50 per cent portion of the salary comes out of the membership fees.

Counties No Longer Pay

In short, the agricultural county agents, who are also business agents of the farmers, are now being paid by the people they are working for instead of by all citizens with the tax money of citizens. There are evidences that both the general run of citizens and the farmer-citizens themselves wanted the matter arranged this way. When the agricultural agents became business agents, promoting direct dealings between producers and consumers, and direct dealing between farmers and supply houses, they began a policy which obviously, if carried out, will put a lot of middlemen out of business entirely. Now, these middlemen are taxpayers. The implement dealer in a small town can readily be assumed to have had a strong objection to seeing his supervisor voting tax money to pay a county agent for promoting a direct deal of farmers for agricultural implements.

"We recognize the fact that, if the county agents are to work for the farmers, the farmers should pay

the shot," was remarked in the office of the State Farm Bureau, while this point was being discussed.

Political Activity Forbidden

The bureau is prosperous. Counties are rapidly being organized and the total membership exceeds 70,000 units, according to claims. And a unit, in this case, means more than a single member. The units of membership in the farm bureau are the farm household. One membership includes the farmer's wife and his grown sons and daughters, living on the farm.

In the total, the State Farm Bureau would be a powerful organization in state politics if it were to vote unitedly. But the constitution and by-laws of the organization declare against such participation in politics, endorsing candidates and promoting candidacies, however, is very well known.

KEEP BOYS ON FARM BY MAKING FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE

(Continued from page 6)

living conditions. Unpleasant environment."

—and then the final paragraph (I think it's what the advertising man calls the "closer"—it's that little twist that's stuck at the end of an ad aimed to create desire and cause action—it's the thing that's supposed to make you loosen up and sign your name on the dotted line) and it reads like this:—

"—Farm life is a dog's life! We are up against it! Losing money—almost bankrupt! Why don't you join us?"

Compare this with other want ads—compare it with the want-ads of the motor car factory, the steel mill or any other industry and you will get a dazzling contrast—a contrast that effectively answers the questions:

"Why is the farmer short of labor? Why does the farmer boy move to town?"

RELIABLE FIRM OFFERS PRIZE IN 'BETTER SIRE'S' CAMPAIGN

Most of the farmers in Michigan are familiar, no doubt with the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement originated by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, but few, we believe, know that the Chapin and Company of Chicago, Illinois, a well known and reputable company engaged in the manufacturing of mixed feeds, is offering \$1,000 in prize money to help create a greater interest in this campaign.

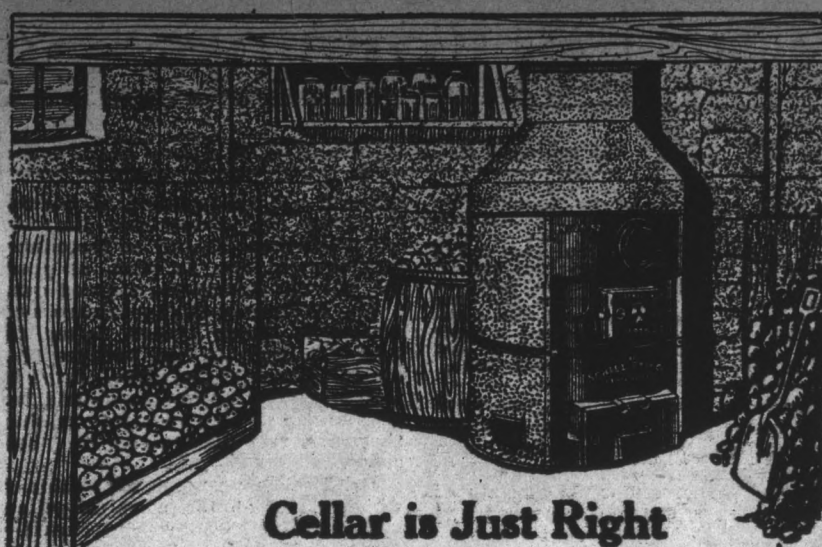
Under rules and conditions provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry this company will pay a prize money of \$1,000 to that county in the United States which first becomes free from inferior sires. The word "sires" includes stallions, bulls, jacks, rams, boars and bucks, but not poultry.

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

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

Upon notification by a County Agent or the officer of a county livestock organization, that the county he represents is free from inferior sires, the Bureau of Animal Industry will investigate the claim. If the Federal expert finds that the county is, in fact, free from inferior sires, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry will declare that county as winner of the prize.

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



Cellar is Just Right

With this perfect furnace, your cellar never freezes and it never gets hot. Perfect storage of vegetables, fruits and foodstuffs is the result.

Viewed from any point, you cannot lose when you add to your home the

COZY The Perfect PIPELESS FURNACE

Your protection is the most sweeping guarantee of satisfaction ever made, backed by thousands of commendations from satisfied users who have found this furnace comfortable, convenient and economical—all a furnace should be.

Fills your home from its single register with balmy, healthful heat, circulating to every corner. Requires little attention; regulated from the living rooms, and wonderfully economical. Costs less to operate than two or three stoves.

Can be installed in any house, old or new, in a day's time. Let the dealer show you, or write to us for our informing book "The Last Word in Economical Heating," sent free on request.



The Schill Brothers Company
CRESTLINE, OHIO

The Morley-Murphy Company
Saginaw, Michigan Distributors



SPECIAL SILO OFFER

WRITE FOR IT
GOOD ONLY THIRTY DAYS

Save that corn crop. Put it into a Saginaw Silo. We can make immediate shipments. Act Quick. Write us today.

McCLURE CO., SAGINAW, MICH.

bred sires. One prize for horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

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

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

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

DOUBLES MILK AND FAT YIELD

The milk production of heifers out of ordinary cows and sired by Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey bulls increased over that of their dams by 64 per cent. The fat production increased 52 per cent.

The second generation increased in milk production over the original cows 130 per cent; in fat production, 109 per cent.—Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina.

SPECIAL 11 DAY OFFER! \$4.59

We will offer for 11 days only this wonderful high grade dress shoe. Made of finest leather with gun metal vamp; smooth, dull top; and top grade sole leather, up to date style. A shoe that would cost \$7 in our own chain stores. Our system of national selling makes this great saving possible.

Send no money, just mail coupon, pay postman when the shoes arrive. If you don't like them, send them back and get your money back by return mail, including postage. Your word is enough.

We guarantee prompt shipment, perfect fit and satisfaction in every way. You take no risk. Big special offer for 11 days only. Act at once. Send today.



SEND NO MONEY

Est. over 22 years. Sales last year over \$1,000,000.

RAMBLER SHOE CO., Dept. 330, New York City. Send my pair of Rambler worth-while dress shoes. I will pay postman \$4.59 on arrival. If shoes are not entirely satisfactory I can return them and you will refund money, including return postage.

Name Sine Address

Little Livestock Ads.
in M. B. F.
Do the Trick

CLEAR TITLE

Six months ago I purchased 40 acres. The abstract showed that there was a flaw in the title but the parties said they could get a clear title so I paid the cash, all excepting \$250 which was placed in the bank as forfeit money. They signed a contract that they would give a clear deed within six months, but they failed to do so; in fact, they did not have a deed to part of the land in question. The time of the contract is up and they do not want to give up the forfeit money, but they have not produced a clear title. How shall I go about it to get my money?—J. P. H., Vicksburg, Mich.

Yours is a case where you need local counsel. In a general way the right to the money deposited with the banker will depend upon the terms of agreement made and stated to the banker. If it was agreed and so stated to the banker that you were to have back the \$250 if the title was not perfected in six months then you should have it back but if the money was left as a guaranty against any damage to you I would be of the opinion that you must establish your damage in court. If it was fixed definitely at \$250 and agreed you were to have the money back and the banker is afraid to pay it to you as both you and the other man claim it then he can file bill of interpleader, place the money in court and let the judge decide to whom the money belongs.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FERTILIZER FOR SEED

Would a fertilizer composed of 2 per cent Ammonia, 10 per cent of phosphoric acid and 4 per cent of potash do for beans on sandy soil? If not, what should be used? Would the results be the same to apply this fall or wait until spring at planting time?—N. R. C., Lake, Mich.

It is not advisable to apply mixed fertilizers to the soil in the autumn for spring crops. The best time to apply them is when the crops are seeded. It is not advisable to apply the mixed fertilizers in a hill with the beans inasmuch as several reports have come to us which indicate that germination may be delayed somewhat. It is better to fertilize the entire surface layer of soil either with a fertilizer drill or by broadcasting it and working it in when the seed bed is prepared. The fertilizer drill however as a general rule gives most satisfactory results.

I do not advise the use of fertilizer containing ammonia on beans inasmuch as the bean crop is one which will derive its nitrogen or ammonia from the soil air provided the seed are inoculated with proper germs before being planted.

A general fertilizer for light sandy lands would be one consisting of 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate and about 20 pounds of potash per acre. These could be mixed and applied or if one does not care to follow this method he could purchase a fertilizer containing 10 per cent or 12 per cent phosphoric acid and about 4 per cent of potash.—M. M. McCool, Prof. of Soils, M. A. O.

FORCE VILLAGE TO FURNISH FIRE PROTECTION

I am a taxpayer in the village of Farwell, pay taxes on the upkeep of the water system or stand pipe and I have no fire protection. Can I force village to give me fire protection? What would be the necessary steps?—A Subscriber, Farwell Mich.

I am of the opinion that the village authorities would have control over the extensions of water mains and placing of hydrants. I think they would be obliged to permit connections if within a reasonable distance. I would think it very doubtful about being able to force a village to furnish you fire protection in the way of water pipes and hydrants.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WIRE-WORMS

I have a piece of meadow that I wish to put a crop on next year, but there are a lot of pin and wire-worms in it now. How can I get rid of them? This land is sandy loam with clay bottom and has been a meadow for 3 years. How is the best way to work it?—W. L. W., Cedar Springs, Mich.

It requires three years for wire-worms to complete their life cycle and any measure of control means follow up for a term of years. The adult is a beetle, it prefers grass sod for egg laying but dislikes both clover and buckwheat. Therefore,

infested sod land should be planted to clover (not clover and timothy) and buckwheat should be introduced into the rotation as often as possible, till the worms are starved out.

The ravages of the larvae are most noticeable three years after the land has been in sod because they are full grown at that time. Land infested with wire-worms should not be planted to corn or potatoes since they are very destructive to both crops.

Dr. Frobes proposes a rotation in which clover shall always follow sod and corn will follow the clover.—Eugenia McDaniel, Research Specialist in Entomology, M. A. O.

MORE ABOUT JOINT DEED

I would like to have you answer these two questions. First, if a husband and wife held a joint deed on a farm, or on any other real estate in this state and the husband died without making a will or testament would his wife be the sole owner of the jointly held real estate and could she will and dispose of it as she saw fit without going through Probate Court and could the husband do the same if his wife died? Second, how must I proceed to get a joint deed as all the land I own is deeded to me alone.—A Subscriber, Minden City, Mich.

Real estate deed to a husband and wife by the same instrument creates a joint deed. Upon the death of either, the survivor takes the entire estate without probate and free from the debts of the deceased; and may be deed, mortgaged or leased as the sole property of the survivor. To create this estate it is the usual custom for the person owning the real estate to deed to a third person and this third person, and his wife, if married, or alone, if single, and so state in the deed, to the man and his wife, naming them each by their own name, and call them in the deed "husband and wife." No other designation is necessary. Use wording as follows in naming them:

The Collection Box

ANOTHER PROMPT SETTLEMENT

We wish to apply to you for assistance. I think this account I am writing to you about has been hanging fire since January. Have written to Phillipsborn's of Chicago several times and in return receive an envelope filled with sheets containing questions. They owe me in all \$7.97 for goods returned. The packages I returned were insured and I also sent them my cancelled check as they requested.—Christina Perry, Genesee county, July 18th.

Upon receipt of a letter from us Phillipsborn's advised us the matter was being looked up, and a few days later we received the following:

I want to thank you for getting the money from Phillipsborn's. Received check soon after I wrote you. Right here I want to say that your little paper is not alone for the farmer. I think our city friends would be greatly benefited if they would take the time to read the many good articles found on its pages. The Farmer's Service Bureau, What the Neighbors Say, and Children's Hour pages are worth the price of the whole paper.—Christina Perry, Genesee County, July 30th.

GOODS SENT AND BALANCE OF MONEY DUE RETURNED

My boy ordered a Junior Yank uniform of the Junior Yanks Equipment Co., 144 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and sent money order for \$6 last December. We wrote them several letters and didn't hear from them until April, when they sent a bargain sale leaflet and said they couldn't send uniform. The boy ordered some things from that, the rest of the \$6 to be sent in money and haven't heard from them since. He has written them one letter since April.—B. S. Silverwood, Mich., July 13.

We referred the complain to the Junior Yank Co., and on August 16 we received the following:

I wrote to you a few days ago about some dealings my boy had with the J. Y. Equipment Co. On the 7th of August he received the shirt and trench cap and on the 12th a money order for the balance. He sent for the uniform last Dec. Many thanks to you for collecting this.—B. S. Silverwood, Mich., Aug. 13.

PHILADELPHIA CO. SETTLES

I sent an order in March to the Warewell Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., for a skirt sent C. O. D. I received a skirt April 20th but finding it too small in a couple of days I sent it back and have not received any skirt or the money. Have

"John Jones and Mary Jones, husband and wife, of (Mt. Clemens) giving their actual names in full and the actual place of residence.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CO-OP. ELEVATORS

Will you kindly advise through the Michigan Business Farmer about how many farmers and Co-Operative Elevators there are in this state. Are they all members of the Farm Bureau and can you advance any good reason why they are not all members. You are doing a good work, keep it up. Why can't a Roman Catholic be President, or can he?—X. Y. Z., Bay City Mich.

According to our Markets Department the exact number of co-operative elevators in Michigan is not available because of the fact that new ones are being formed rapidly. The office estimates that there are between 150 and 200 strictly co-operative elevators in existence at present. Seventy-six elevators were represented with official delegates at the meeting held for the purpose of organizing a state elevator exchange. R. J. Baldwin, Extension Director, M. A. O.

There is no word in the constitution of the United States against a Catholic becoming president.—Asso. ciate editor.

INFRINGING UPON PATENT

I was granted a U. S. patent on an invention of mine and I find that several manufacturers are installing and selling the principles covered by my patent on their machines. Have they the right to do this without paying me royalty? If I am entitled to royalty what is the best method of procedure to collect same?—B. A. P., Antrim County.

One who infringes upon a patented article or appliance is liable in damages. You should consult a patent attorney to see if the use complained of is an infringement of your patent.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

wrote them four times. I paid \$4 for the skirt with the C. O. D. collection. I surely hope you can help me.—Mrs. D. S., Fremont, Ind.

It appears whatever was the matter was discovered and adjusted because a few days after we wrote the Warewell Co. our subscribers received her money from them.

I wish to thank you in regard to the help you gave me. I have received a check from the Warewell Co. I sure am thankful for your help. If there are any charges please let me know and I will send it right away.—Mrs. D. S., Fremont, Ind.

There are no charges to paid up subscribers for this service.—Asso. ciate Editor.

NEW YORK COMPANY SENDS SUBSCRIBER CHECK

On April 8th, 1920, I sent to Perry Dame & Company, New York, for a pair of oxfords, price \$1.59. They sent a pair which I returned, asking them to send a gown price \$1.49, in exchange. After waiting for some time I wrote them telling them I had not received the gown yet. They answered and asked me to send them the number and date of my money order receipt. I have not heard from them since.—Mrs. G. H., Bay City, Mich., Aug. 16th.

We laid our subscriber's complaint before Perry, Dame & Company with the request that they look the matter up. They did so and the investigation resulted as follows:

Received a check from Perry, Dame and Company for full amount and thank you very much for your help. I will try and put in a good word for The Michigan Business Farmer whenever I get a chance.—Mrs. G. H., Bay City, Mich., Aug. 24th.

CHICAGO FIRM RETURNS \$7.50

We ordered a rug last April from the Hartman Company, Chicago. They wrote they could not fill the order and I wrote them asking them to return our money but have not heard from them. The order amounted to \$7.50.—E. R. H., Alpena Mich., July 30th.

That the company, upon receipt of our letter, looked this matter up and made a satisfactory settlement is shown by the letter we received on Aug. 25.

Received check for full amount from Hartman Company. Thank you very much.—E. R. H., Alpena, Mich.

WATER WAY

I had some trouble with one of my neighbors in regard to a water course. Would like some information in regard to same if you please. This is an old water course and has been as long as we can date back. It contains about 150 acres of land, of which I own 40 acres, the rest joins me on the north and west and my neighbor to the south has 40 acres through which this water must flow. Now my neighbor comes along and fills in part of this ditch next to the line fence and holds the water back on my land and also joining my neighbor on the west. Now what can I do to make him open this ditch so as to take off the water?—P. N. Z., Oberlin, Mich.

One has no right to stop a natural water course to change the flow of water from its natural run. If your neighbor does so and backs the water on to you he is liable for all of the damage caused thereby.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

POTATO SEED

Would you please tell me how to plant potato seeds? I have found several seed bulbs but the seeds are so small that it must take extra care to make them grow. C. B., Muir, Mich.

This seed should be allowed to thoroughly mature on the vine and then be removed from the seed ball very carefully. It should be kept in a dry form until spring when it should be planted about the same as a person would plant tomatoes to start small plants. It may be sown in a greenhouse, hot bed or late in the season open.

The soil should be very loose sandy type which will not bake easily. Plants should be planted very shallow and kept in such a condition that the moisture will remain in the soil close to the surface. The plants can be transplanted after they have grown large enough to handle to a garden like soil. The first year the potatoes which will develop will be very small. It takes as a rule three years before the potatoes have grown large enough for any value. There will probably be about as many different varieties as the hills planted as a rule a very small percentage of the hills will be either inferior or no better than the standard crops now being grown. It takes a great deal of patience and perseverance to wing out in the growing of potatoes in this manner.—C. W. Waid, Extension Specialist, M. A. O.

SOLD UNCLEAN SEED

I bought 35 qts. of clover seed last fall, sowed it and got nothing but mustard. I told the man I bought it of I wanted him to come and see it for I wanted to plow it up before it went to seed and he told me to go ahead and plow it up and he would see what he could do about it but now he don't seem to want to make it right.—G. B., Pellston, Mich.

If you saved a sample of the seed to help prove that it was mustard seed and you are able to convince a court and jury that it was mustard seed that he sold you he would not only be liable for the money paid but also for the damage he caused you by the imposition.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FORMING CO-OP. COAL YARDS

Would like to know how we could start a co-operative coal yard here in Pewamo. Quite a number of farmers are interested in it.—A Subscriber, Pewamo, Mich.

A co-operative coal yard may be formed by an association of individuals or by organizing a corporation. The corporation may be under the general corporation act or under the co-operative act. A partnership is formed by a partnership agreement drawn up by a competent person. A corporation is formed by the incorporators signing articles of association, adopting by-laws and electing officers. Corporation papers must be filed as directed by the law.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ANIMAL KILLED BY THIRD RAIL

If an animal that is insured against fire and lightning is killed by the electricity from the third or power rail of an electric railway, can damages be recovered from the insurance company?—F. F., Doster, Mich.

The insurance company would not be liable for death of live stock killed by a third rail electric shock. The R. R. Co. might have been so negligent in the construction or maintenance as to make them liable.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

What the Neighbors Say

(Continued from page 13)

other nations and most of them had the plunder in their possession when the war commenced. Since it stopped the allies have applied the American principle of self-determination to the countries that Germany & Co. held, but not to those held by the Allies. Now how is it that these very liberal nations do not take their own medicine. The facts are that self-determination offers a good way to weaken Germany and so make other nations safer without risking a quarrel in the allies camp over the division of the spoils. This may be good statesmanship, but it is not liberality. For hundreds of years it has been a favored doctrine in Europe that war and conquest was a great honor to the victor. Under such sentiments all the chance that the weakest nations had for themselves was in the jealousy of the big nations who were unwilling to see their rivals strengthened by absorbing the little fellows so that as long as the big fellows could not agree on a division of the little fellows they were permitted to go their own way. With an agreement the big fish would eat up the little ones. So that naturally all of the small nations were willing to do all they could to be safe and then most of the big nations rather keep what they had than risk losing it in an attempt to steal more so that pure selfishness led them to favor the league and so they too were ready to sign it.

Now let us look at the other part of the article from a sane standpoint. When the representatives of the "old thirteen" colonies came together to organize this country they were almost as much afraid that our own government would become dictatorial and oppress our own people as they were in English oppression, hence they did not give supreme authority to any one set of officers but divided it up, leaving part in the hands of the states and putting part of the Federal power in the hands of the House of Representatives, part in the Senate and part in the President's hands, all to act according to the Constitution with a Supreme Court to decide what was and what was not according to the Constitution and it is only by these various parts of our government doing the part that it was intended to do that our liberty can be kept safe. In this case the President and Senate are charged jointly with the duty of treaty making. Each is under moral obligations to use their best judgment for the benefit of the nation. To do otherwise would be to betray the people that elected them to office. Were they to submit to his judgment regardless of their own it would mean a long stride towards a dictatorship and we do not want a dictatorship no matter how fine the dictator might be, no, not if the dictator gave us a better government than we could have of ourselves. We want to keep our self-government, but unfortunately there has been a tendency to overstep the constitutional rights of the individual, to try to improve the general public condition and this tendency is especially strong in president Wilson. He insisted on telling us when to get in the morning and for a whim he tried to turn lose a flood of liquor on the country after the country had gone dry. Fortunately Congress dared to disagree with him and passed both measures over his veto and it is all wrong to condemn the Congress for not submitting to the president nor to conclude that it is political jealousy that caused the rejection of the league. Some of the strongest things said against the league and the president's attitude toward it came from his own party. But being in the white house with the large power that a president has he could crush opposition in his own party for they know that they could not win next November if he opposed them and so for political reasons opposition in his own party was stifled as they knew that from past experience he would try to crush all opposers, but he could not dictate to the Republicans to the same extent and so they spoke out freer. But it was the president that first tried to make political capital

of the league question. The Republicans offered or compromised that the Democrats seemed about to agree to when Wilson sent them word that there must be no change and so he forced the question into politics and not the Republicans who would have been willing to keep it out, preferring no doubt to attack Wilson's dictatorial methods. Evidently Wilson did not care to fight on such grounds and so forced the league to the front to hide his weakest point. Not belonging to any party I have no political axe to grind, but I am in favor of full liberty for all to act according to their constitutional right and their own judgment and vote for what they think is best. In short I am opposed to Ivoryism just as much for the U. S. Senate as I am for Ivoryism for the state of Michigan. As to the merits of the league that is entirely a different question. Let the league be right or wrong we should use only fair means in the discussion of it.—Francis G. Smith, Isabella County.

It is perfectly natural that there should be widespread disagreement over League of Nations and the motives which have inspired some nations to sign it and others to reject it. For my part I find it hard to believe as is charged that the President of these United States would betray his country into the hands of selfish European nations. It is my personal conviction after an exhaustive study of the League document that the sovereignty of the United States is amply protected and that the League does offer an opportunity for making war a remote if not impossible thing. Some day we shall know the whole truth about the covenant. Until then we can only consult our individual common sense for guidance.—Editor.

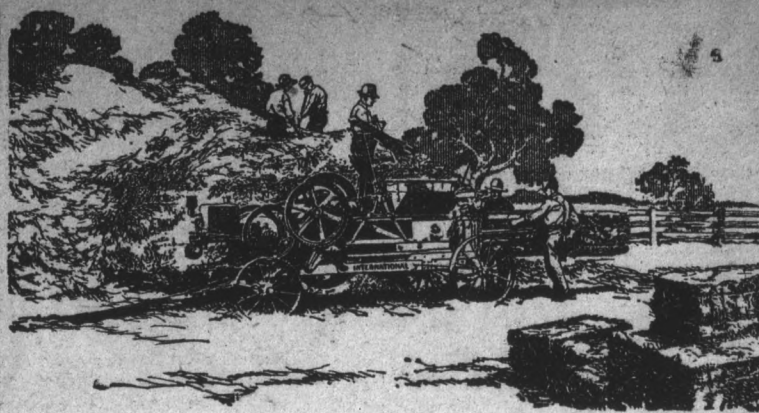
BOY FOR AMENDMENT

I am a boy fifteen years old and if I were old enough would vote for the parochial amendment. I am at least old enough not to let the Catholics pull the wool over my eyes and would like to say Mrs. J. M. does know what goes on behind closed doors. Maybe some American Catholic are not taught Bolshevism, but thousands of foreigners are steeped in Catholicism and know no Americanism. Mrs. J. M. says she hates Bolshevism. That's funny for her own kith and kin in Ireland—the Sinn Feiners are worse than the Bolsheviks and are causing all the trouble there. An ex-Catholic when asked if the priests told the people how to vote, replied, no, but said they told the people how they would vote and then the people knew what to expect. Last year the priests told the nunneries to vote against the prohibition amendment. Many Catholic people give every cent they can to the church instead of Liberty bonds or to some community advancement such as a Chatauqua or to help a consolidated school. Do you call this Americanism? Let F. H. Carpenter talk to them. He knows what he is talking about.—A Subscriber, Grand Blanc, Mich.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT WILL BE BURIED

When a person does a really good act I think it should be recognized, and I think you are deserving of much credit for your stand on the proposed school amendment to be voted on this fall as expressed in your editorial recently in M. B. F. It is gratifying to know that we have among us those who are able and willing to voice their sentiments against such measures and feel sure that your sentiments in this matter are the same as those of the larger majority of the voters of this state, and believe that the proposition will be buried so deep that it will not be resurrected for some time. You may rest assured that your editorial struck a lot of sympathetic chords and I personally wish to thank you.—Hugh McMillan, Saginaw County.

We live way out in the tall timber where we raise snow banks in winter and grasshoppers in summer, and don't have any neighbors, telephone, R. F. D. or roads, but I am enclosing a small "boost," its the best I can do, and perhaps is more at that than a lot of them who have neighbors, etc. Keep M. B. F. coming! It's the best farm paper in the U. S. Here's wishing us both success.—Ed. G. Ball, Alba, Mich.



Tuck Your Hay Into Tight Bales

STACKED hay or hay in the mow does not represent hay at its best. Tuck your hay into snug, tight bales with an INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESS and get all of it under cover. And, too, your livestock will appreciate INTERNATIONAL-BALED hay because of its clean freshness and unimpaired food content. You can ship these snug, tight bales to the outside markets and command top prices. You can bale for your neighbors and make from \$15 to \$30 a day clear profit. You can bale straw just as well as hay—keep the outfit busy during odd weeks between seasons.

Your light tractor will furnish ample power to operate an INTERNATIONAL POWER PRESS. If you do not have separate power, a 6 h. p. FRICTION CLUTCH INTERNATIONAL KEROSENE ENGINE can be mounted on the front end of the frame of the two smaller size presses and belted direct to the baler—always ready for immediate service. The extra large drive gears compound the engine's power enormously—and make the snug, tight bales of uniform weight that are so characteristically INTERNATIONAL.

INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESSES are made in three sizes—14 x 18, 16 x 18 and 17 x 22—horse and power styles. See your nearby International dealer about one—and meanwhile let us mail you a catalog. Just send us a post-card.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO OF AMERICA USA

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

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.

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Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

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FIVE CENTS PER WORD, PER ISSUE. 20 words or less, \$1 per issue, cash with order, or 70¢ 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

WOMAN OWNER MUST SELL, INCLUDES Cows, Crops, Machinery, 5 acres potatoes, 10 acres buckwheat, 4 acres oats, lot hay, 8 cows, poultry, harness, wagons, valuable machinery, gasoline engine, all tools, go quick buyer; 75 acres machine-worked fields, excellent hay, potato and grain land; 15-cow creek-watered pasture, valuable woodlot, apple orchard; 125 sugar maples, outlot; 2-story, 12-room house, bathroom, maple shade, furnace heat; big barn, silo, poultry houses; quick action price \$3,500, easy terms. Details page 30 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, 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—30 ACRES, 40 ACRES CLEAR- ed. House, barn, silo, clay and clay loam. Price \$3,000. KELLY POWERS, Hoxeyville, Mich.

120, 170 OR 131 ACRES; EXCELLENT improvement, easy terms, immediate possession, stock, tool if desired. GLEN PINCH, aton Rapids, Mich.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FARM home do not fail to send for our list of farm bargains, and then come and see our wonderful country, and our growing crops will convince you that Oscoda County cannot be beat. Three small fruit farms at a special low price. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE—100 BUS. ROSEN RYE CLEAN- ed and free from filth. Price \$2. ROY CAMPBELL, Hudson, Mich., R 4.

Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY

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

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Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Silo Can be Used All Year 'Round

THE SILO can be used for both winter and summer, or silage can be fed the year round in all seasons. By the summer silo we refer particularly to the supply of silage during the summer months. Silos as a rule, are bought with the idea of supplying winter feed. Silos are put up in the summer, filled in the fall, and generally before new grass comes every bit of silage is gone, and the dairymen especially notes at this time a severe shrinkage in milk flow. Profit in the dairy means supplying the animal with its requirement at all times, never allowing it to shrink through want of food. A shrink is unprofitable. It cannot be made up, and it is bad business. For this reason and many others the summer silo is rapidly gaining favor.

I recently heard a very well posted dairyman remark that if he had to choose between winter or summer silage feeding, he would prefer to go without the winter supply. This man had much experience in the business; he knew that the biggest damage to a dairy herd is generally produced during July and August when pastures become dry and short, flies are bad and conditions most unfavorable. The lure of the pasture is too great for the average cow-keeper. It is so easy to simply turn the cows on the pasture and forget them except, perhaps, on a Sunday once in a while when they are salted, or if they be milk cows when rounded up morning and night for milking. True there is a short season, especially in the corn belt, when pastures are exceptionally good. In May and June we generally find the grass tender and green and plentiful in quantity, but even during these months silage can be fed with profit to any class of cattle. During the early part of May the grass is more or less watery and lacks body and nutriment. Animals are often injured by the assumption that they are receiving all the green feed that they need. In June, as a rule, the grass is at its per-

fection, but July comes with a drought, flies become very numerous, weeds spring up in the grass and pasturage conditions, especially in the middle states, become poor. This is the time for the summer silo. With cows in a darkened barn and plenty of succulent silage, good records can be produced and that at little cost.

Land worth two hundred dollars or more an acre can hardly be made to pay dividends when put in pasture. If this be good tillable land it can be made to produce from six to eight times more feed by planting to corn and putting the corn in the silo. If we wish to make our acres earn, and that I believe is the desire of the best farmers we must consider carefully this pasture subject.

As time goes on silage will be used more and more for summer feeding. Experience has taught that it is economical and makes for large and economical production. It is the cheapest source of summer feeding, and it prevents the dairy herd from experiencing that fearful shrinkage which we note each year during the months of July and August. The feeder will learn that he can keep his animals in full flush and vigorous condition during a period when they are, as a rule, set back and made strippers and unprofitable winter producers. With the summer silo the small farmer living on forty or eighty acres can keep a good herd of cattle and do it with profit. The man who is attempting to farm too much land can find this method practical and much more profitable; he should sell half his land and farm the other half better. The summer silo is wise and intelligent feeding practice; it tends to build up the land and make acres earn a higher rate. Consider the subject carefully, you men who keep cattle on your farms; consult those who have had experience, and I venture to say you will come to the summer silo as thousands of others have done.—A. L. Haecker.

Ranchmen Raise Good Horses

S. T. KIDDO, President of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, Chicago, is farm raised, a son of one of Illinois' most noted Shire breeders. He has just returned from a trip thru the Black Hills of South Dakota and through Wyoming and Montana. Of horse breeding in those states, he says:

"My swing through the northwest states has satisfied me that the shortage of foals, yearlings, and two-year olds is much greater than farmers realize. During the last three years, there has been but little horse breeding in the territory I visited, but ranchmen are now aware that it has been unduly neglected and are returning to the practice of breeding their mares in numbers formerly bred. They can raise splendid horses in the northwest wherever food supplies are sufficient.

"I visited Lee Simonsen's famous Padlock Ranch near Thermopolis, Wyoming, which is in my judgment, one of the best improved ranches in the Southwest, containing altogether about seventy-five thousand acres of land. Mr. Simonsen has used pure bred Percheron and Shire stallions for many years and his mares will average from thirteen to fifteen hundred pounds. They have been reared without any grain feed, but have some alfalfa through the winters. He had one particularly good pair of brown geldings, six years old, working on a camp wagon, and at my request, unhitched and weighed them. They were 3,390 pounds, right out of work, and were as well matched a pair of grade Shires as I have seen in a long time. Mr. Simonsen admits that if he and his neighbors had paid more attention to horse raising the last three years they would have been much better off.

"The demand for good draft horses is very strong right there in Wyoming for work on farms and oil fields. Mr. Simonsen tells me that the ranchmen are not only going back to breeding next season but that they are already beginning to look about for pure bred sires. He be-

lieves that a much better class of horses will be produced because of this discrimination in the selection of sires.

"As a banker, I was particularly interested in talking with men who have had experience with tractors and trucks on farms, and was absolutely confirmed in my own conviction that they are much more expensive in consideration of service rendered, than good draft horses. Many of the farmers have discarded them on this account.

"Farmers in the corn belt will profit if they buy three year old range bred mares which carry three or four crosses of draft blood. They usually stand 16 hands high and weigh 1,200 pounds and over. These mares are suitable for farm work and with right feeding in their fourth and fifth years, will grow stronger and heavier, greatly increasing in value. At the same time, it will permit the release of mature, hardened farm horses now on the corn belt farms at a good price for the present city demand. This will relieve the shortage of city drafters until increased breeding can bring on a new 'crop' of the right type of horses.

"As a banker long associated with farmers, I know that good draft horses, reared in sufficient numbers to provide the farmer's own replacement needs, are one of the surest and safest investments in the world. Farmers cannot go wrong when they breed good type mares to high class draft stallions,—that's one thing sure."

SERIES OF HOLSTEIN SALES TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER

The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association has already completed preliminary arrangements for a series of five sales to be held in October.

The first of the series will be the Michigan Holstein Breeders' Sale, which will be held at Jackson on Tuesday, October 19th. The first state sale occurred at the College at East Lansing last January, when

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seventy-three head brought \$60,980, an average of a little more than \$835 per head, and the same high standards will be required of entries for the fall sale. On account of bad weather conditions and attendant shipping risks in midwinter, this change in the date of the state sale seemed advisable, and the executive committee has decided to make it a semi-annual affair, occurring in May and October.

A series of local sales will be held in connection with the state sale, making five sales during the week at points within easy reach. These sales will be under management of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association. The state sale at Jackson, Tuesday, October 19th, will head the list, followed by sales at Lansing, Owosso, Howell, and one other point yet to be determined upon.

The local organizations are taking a keen interest in these sales and each organization will strive to put on the best sale of the series.

HOGS NEED PLENTY OF SHADE AND CLEAN WATER

Shade and clean water during the summer months are essential to successful pork production. All kinds of hogs must have shade. Too much direct sunlight and heat is a frequent cause of hogs failing to thrive and is often the cause of hogs dying. During July and August small pigs often blister on the backs and about the ears which causes, in some cases, severe infections and bad sores.

Expensive shelter is not necessary. Shade trees provide ample protection. Where no trees exist temporary shade may be provided by the covering of a frame with canvas, under which the hogs may go for protection. Some producers build individual hog houses with sides that may be lifted to provide an increased amount of shade during the summer months.

Clean fresh water for drinking and wallow is equally as important as, or more important than, shade. The old time wallow hole covered with scum which was once also the drinking fountain is no longer in favor with the successful hog feeder. Hogs must have water to drink, and if they cannot have fresh clean water in the trough or fountain, they will drink where they can find it, regardless of its condition. This fact has caused some to believe that hogs prefer nothing better, but they do

and will demonstrate the fact when they are able to get fresh water from the well.

The clean wallow hole is also important. Hogs may use the muddy wallow if no other is available; but, again if the clean water is provided in a concrete wallow they will prefer it to the mud hole. Concrete wallows are not expensive according to the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, if constructed at odd times, when regular farm labor can be utilized. An excavation 6 x 8 feet, or larger, and about 14 inches deep walled and floored with concrete and filled with water will prove a profitable attraction to the hogs on hot summer days.

SWINE BREEDERS' PICNIC

The members of the Associations, families and friends held the first annual Poland China Picnic at Crystal Lake, Montcalm County, Mich. A very large gathering listened with intense eagerness to the masterly way in which Mr. M. M. Wiles of Kirklint, Ind., addressed the Association. He went over the situation as they are today and the future as it looks to the breeders. He used as his subject, "Michigan as a Hog State, Compared With Other States." He also brought out the point that our State is considered as a sand pile by many less informed, but on a survey will find land as good as is found in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa in sections. Breeders were present who drove over 60 miles in order to be able to attend this picnic.

The Association has grown 100 per cent since its organization last spring. Much interest is shown by the Poland China Breeders all over the State. The first sale circuit ever held in Michigan will be pulled off in October, when five firms will sell registered Poland China hogs, all immuned from cholera. This will be an opportunity for the farmer as never before in our state, to attend several sales and purchase pure bred hogs at his own price, as they go on block to highest bidder. The purpose of the Ass'n is to educate the farmer to feed better bred hogs for market at less expense for feed, promote the public sales of Poland China hogs and for the advancement of the breed in our state.

Veterinary Department

SWELLING ON THROAT

I have a six year old cow with a soft flabby swelling on her throat extending down the under side of her jaw. It came about a month ago, disappeared and has come back again. There is a decrease in the flow of milk when this lump appears. She seems to be in good health, but not very heavy.—A Subscriber.

The swelling to which you refer is in connection with the glands and you must first cleanse the system out thoroughly. Give magnesium sulphate, lbs. two, powdered ginger and gentian equal parts, one ounce, powdered capsicum, one dram. Dissolve the entire contents in two quarts of hot water and give slowly at one dose. After forty-eight hours give two drams of potassium iodide dissolved in a little water three times a day. Keep up the potassium iodide treatment for at least two weeks, discontinue the treatment then for the same length of time and repeat if necessary.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

PIGS HAVE MUSCULAR TUMOR

I have four pigs three months old, and two of them seem to be affected by a swelling in their legs, which seems to be more in bunches than a smooth swelling. It started first in their hind legs, but is now in all of them, and it seems difficult for them to stand up. They eat heartily but do not seem to grow like the other two. As yet the other pigs are not affected. They are in a large pen. Is there any danger of the disease spreading? What is it, and what can I do for it?—S. M., Riverdale, Mich.

Pigs are not often affected with muscular tumors, properly known as pigmented-moles yet a few cases have come to my observation. When interfered with develops into enormous size tumors. I have obtained

fairly good results in the early stages by a complete change of food and surroundings. Keep all infected pigs away from those not affected.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

COW GIVES BLOODY MILK

I have a cow that gives bloody milk. What can I do to cure her?—J. K. Saginaw County.

Give a good cathartic consisting of epsom salts, lbs. two. Powder ginger and gentian of each one ounce, powdered capsicum, one dram. Dissolve the entire contents in two quarts of hot water, let cool and give slowly at one dose. After 24 hours give two tablespoonfuls Soda Bicarb. morning and night for one week.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

PIGS WITH PILES

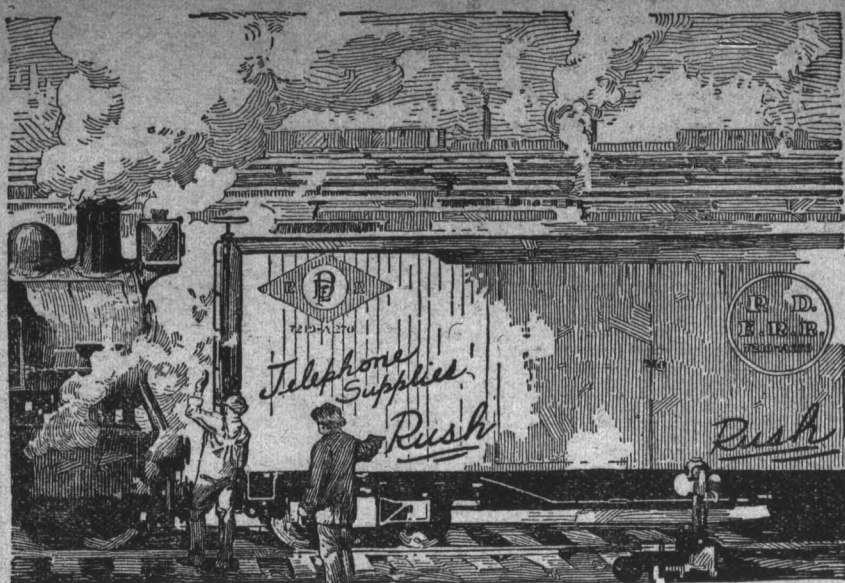
I have some pigs with the piles and would like to know what to do for them. I have been giving milk and stock food.—L. D. C., Turner, Mich.

This condition among pigs is very unsatisfactory to treat. Try the following, after returning the protruded parts, place a stitch across externally to hold parts in place and apply the following ointment. Ungt. acidi tannici, one half ounce; Ungt. bellad. one half ounce; Ext. Opi, one half dram. Apply several times a day.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

COW LEAKS HER MILK

Can anything be done for a cow that leaks her milk?—C. E. S., Glennie, Mich.

A cow that leaks her milk is a very unprofitable animal to keep on a farm and the sooner you get rid of her the better as nothing can be done to prevent it.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.



Supply and Demand

This year the Bell telephone system has required 75,000,000 pounds of copper; 10,000 tons of galvanized iron and steel wire; 12,000 tons of pole line hardware; 100,000,000 pounds of lead; 1,000,000 pounds of antimony; 700,000 pounds of tin; 10,000,000 pounds of sheet and rod brass; 15,000 tons of paper for directories; more than 24,000,000 feet of lumber; 12,000,000 feet of clay conduits; 10,000,000 glass insulators. These are only some of the chief requirements, only a part of the absolute essentials.

Suppliers of every item mentioned, as well as of scores of other items, have been compelled to withdraw promises of delivery, reject orders, refuse contracts and

even shut down plants. The reasons are that they have been unable to secure materials for manufacture, fuel for power, or cars for shipments.

During the period in which the demand for new telephones has been greater than ever before, supplies have been more severely curtailed than at any time in the history of the Bell System. Special representatives have scoured the country; visiting mines, factories, laboratories, shipping points; and rushing goods forward.

The impressive conclusion is that, in the face of such conditions, the Bell System has actually gained on demand, and has exceeded all previous records putting in new telephones.



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Oct. 19, Holsteins, Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Jackson, Mich.
Oct. 26, Poland Chinas, Wesley Hill, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas, Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas, Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29, Poland Chinas, Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas, Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas, Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

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We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 179506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for price and further information.
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BACKE-KRIST LINDENWOOD CHAMPION Bull born March 13, 1919. Sire is a 27.35 lb. son of a 20.31 lb. bull, whose sire is Johanna Concordia Champion (30 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.). Dam is an 18.98 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 E. BENSON & SONS
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36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

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

HILL CREST FARM, Orionville, Mich.

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

SOLD AGAIN

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

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

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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.

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Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35.103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 2342.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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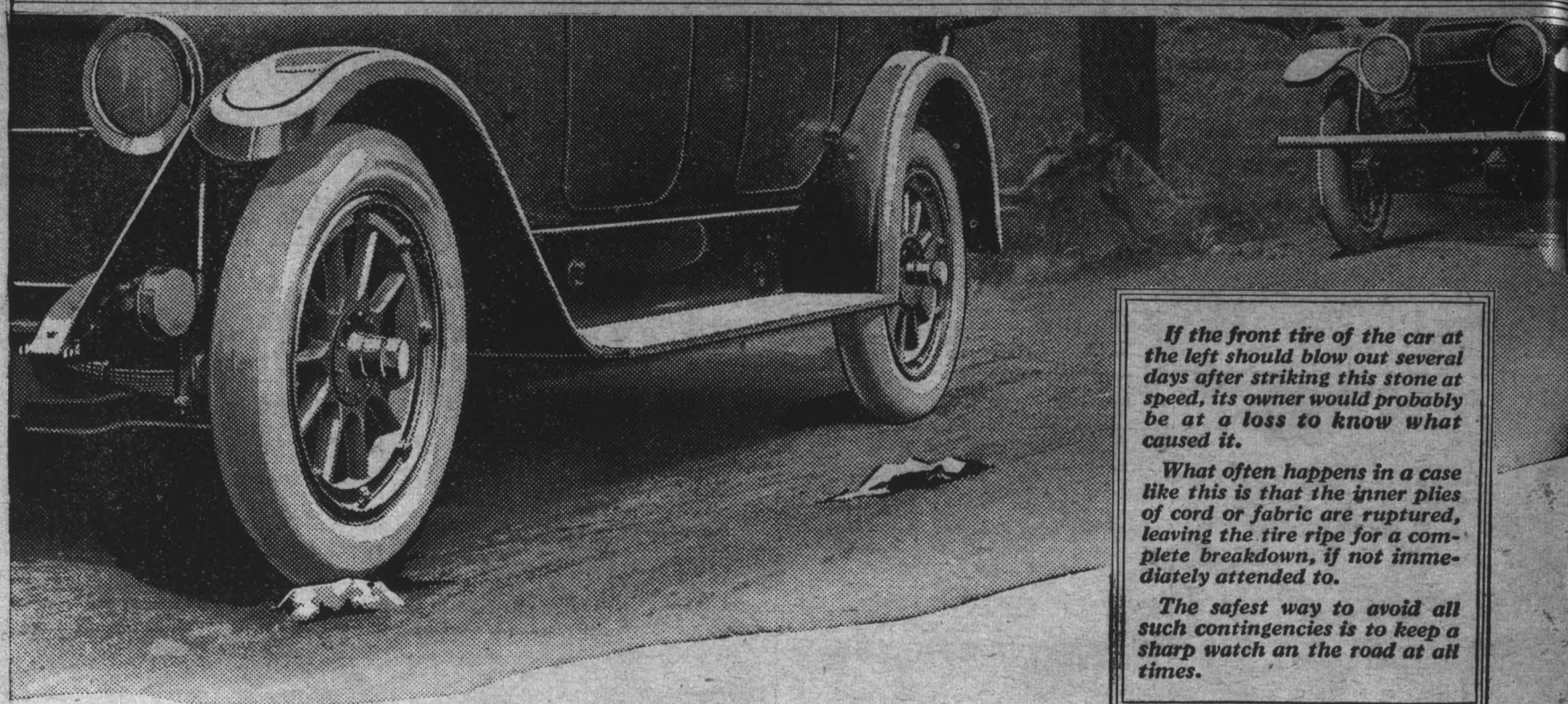
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