

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



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What Part Shall the Farmers Play in the Work of Reconstruction

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Six weeks ago we were mightily concerned in the part the farmer was playing in the great war. Now we are still more greatly concerned in the part he is to play in the reconstruction period. For after every war there is a period of reconstruction, in which not only are the shattered ends of international relationships pieced together, but in many cases, radical changes are made in the domestic policies of the nations involved. War is a great revealer of social, economic and political weaknesses of nations which it affects, and every nation that took part in the war just closed has discovered many domestic weaknesses which it had never before suspected. This is no less true in the United States than in European countries. The following article written by a well-known Washington authority discusses the status of agriculture in the work of reconstruction. Read what he has to say about it.—The editor.]

THE DISLOCATION of the agricultural, industrial, labor and practically all activities during the war necessitates a policy of reconstruction which shall build up from the foundations. Before our entrance into the European war America was very rapidly drifting into a condition menacing to the stability of domestic life and threatening serious economic and industrial disturbances. Two per cent of the population had secured nearly 65 per cent of the wealth of the country. We were rapidly becoming a nation of homeless city dwellers and landless farmers. Agriculture was unprofitable, so that the drift from the farm to the cities was continuing apace to the disadvantage of the entire country. These conditions, with which the American people had not the courage nor the intelligence to grapple before the war, have been very largely dropped from consideration during the nation's devotion to its supreme task of winning the war. The speedy development of peace now challenges us to develop and to adopt a program of reconstruction which shall secure to the people of our country, on the farms, in the factories, on the railroads, in the mines, in commerce and in professional occupations, the full fruits of our struggle, and gains commensurate with the enormous price which we, in common with the entire world, although in lesser measure, have paid during this struggle to rid the world of a system unethical and uneconomic. We declare it to be our conviction that the minimum program for domestic reconstruction include the following measures:

1—Natural Resources

The natural resources of the country, both those now in public and in private ownership, must be restored to all the people. Natural resources now in public ownership,—coal, iron and copper ores, water power, timber lands, phosphate deposits, gas, oil, etc.—are worth hundreds of billions of dollars. It is a solemn obligation devolving upon the country not to alienate any more of these natural resources, but to hold them in trust for this and succeeding generations. Such resources must not be alienated either by patent or lease, but should be developed by the government and sold at cost.

A large part of the natural resources of

the country have already been alienated and are under private control or ownership. It is essential that such natural resources now in private ownership, many of which have come into such ownership through fraud, force or collusion, should be acquired by the government at the earliest possible opportunity and that in such acquisition no payment should be made to the present owners for value given by nature, for good-will, nor for any other intangible element, but only for ac-

Ten Political Reforms

The following political reforms are essential to the full establishment of democracy:

- Complete adult suffrage with not more than three months residential qualifications.
- Absolutely equal suffrage rights for both sexes.
- Effective provisions for absent electors to vote.
- A system of proportional representation by States, in the House of Representatives.
- The selection of members of the President's Cabinet from the membership of Congress.
- The participation of the Cabinet in the discussions of Congress, and the right of both branches of the Congress to interpolate Cabinet members.
- Simplification of amendment of the Federal Constitution.
- A Constitutional amendment prohibiting the Supreme Court of the United States from declaring unconstitutional any act of Congress.
- A reduction of the membership of the House of Representatives.
- Requiring a declaration of war to be approved by a referendum vote.

tual prudent investment. Private development has proven wasteful, costly and inefficient.

2—Transportation

In order to secure maximum efficiency of the railroad system throughout the country during the war, the government has taken over the more important railroads and unified their operations. While we deem the compensation made to the stockholders of the railroads to be excessive and unwarranted in law and ethics, governmental operation of the railroads has effected economies impossible to attain under a competitive system with diversified management. The railroads constitute only part of the system of national transportation. The government should acquire and operate the railroad systems of the country as a unit, and operate all inland water transportation, so that we may have a unified system of transportation of passengers and freight as a governmental monopoly. Such service should be rendered by the government at cost, with the single view of reducing costs of transportation, securing fair treatment of those employed, and facilitating the development and expansion of domestic and foreign commerce. In making payment

for the railroads, the guaranteed payment during the war time should not be made a precedent, and the people should pay the owners of the railroads only for prudent investment, not for increase in the value of the land owned by the railroads over the price paid therefor, nor for stock issued as bonus, nor for stock not representing any bona fide investment. The stockholders of the railroads should not be the beneficiaries of the vast investments which the government has made during the period of government operation necessary to put the railroads on an efficient basis; an expenditure due to the exploiting of the railroad lines by the financial interests of the country. Vast sums have been expended by the government in constructing ships. The ships so constructed at public expense should remain the property of the people of the country and should not be given or sold to any group of financiers or capitalists to be operated for private gain, but should be operated as a merchant marine for the benefit of the people as a whole.

3—Packing Plants

The revelations of the Federal Trade Commission of the monopolistic control which the five big packers have established in the business of the manufacture and preparation of meat, their effort to control the entire food supply of the country, and their entrance into allied lines of business,—an exposure revealing the direct connection and vital identity of interests of the packers and the big financial interests of the country,—make it clear that the privileges which have enabled the packers to build up such a monopoly must be immediately terminated. The recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission to deal with the packing situation are fundamentally sound and should be adopted as the permanent policy of the country.

4—Demobilization

Demobilization involves more than the demobilization of nearly three million men in the army, navy and other branches of the service. It involves also the return to productive industry of millions of men and women who have been engaged in industries directly connected with the war, which will cease with the complete winning of the war, such as the manufacture of munitions and armaments. We believe that the most essential measure to secure the prompt and just demobilization of the men under arms, and the men and women engaged in war industries, the necessity for which will shortly be terminated, is to make agriculture as profitable as any other legitimate business enterprise involving similar risks, energy, investment and business ability. Such a condition would largely solve the unemployment evil due to the concentration of millions of working men and women in industrial and commercial centers, competing with each other for an opportunity to live.

5—Rehabilitation of Agriculture

Though this country has the best natural opportunities for agriculture in the world, farming has been the most unprofitable in-

dustry in this country. The farmer and the farmer's family have not shared appreciably in the increasing wealth of the country, to which they have contributed the largest share. They have toiled longer hours and more arduously than any other class of workers in the country, but with meagre financial returns. They have always taken heavy risks and gambled with nature with the possibility of small gain and the probability of large losses. Agriculture should promptly be put upon a business basis, and farmers assured of reasonable and equitable pay for their work. Farming must no longer be a hazardous industry, the costs of production must be conclusively ascertained, and farmers must not only be protected against loss but assured of a fair profit. The risks of agriculture must no longer be borne by the individual farmer, or even by small groups of farmers, but by the whole people, which depends for its very life upon the service and production of farmers.

Farmers must be insured against loss due to conditions over which they have no control. Among the essential measures to rehabilitate farming are the following:

a. The establishment of a scientific method of marketing farm products. The present wasteful method of distributing farm products belongs to an outworn age. Thousands of unnecessary middlemen intervene between the producers and the consumers of farm products. These must be eliminated, and direct channels established, either through co-operation or through direct government operation; between farmers and consumers of farmers' products. Municipal abattoirs and warehouses must be established in large centers of consumption, as a part of this scientific system of distribution of farm products.

b. Credit must be made available and as cheap to farmers as to any other legitimate and responsible business industry. The farm land banks while a notable beginning in this direction, cannot under the law creating them, measure up to the full requirements of agriculture. Their management must be further democratized and placed more largely in the control of the farmers themselves. A system of personal co-operative credit must be established to enable tenant farmers and those possessing small farms to expand their industry and avail themselves of the economies which command of credit affords.

c. Land monopoly must be terminated. The existing monopolization of agricultural land, the vast holdings of millions of idle acres of productive fertile lands in a single ownership, is detrimental to all legitimate agricultural interests. A system of taxation of land values must be inaugurated which will make it impossible for any individual to hold large tracts of land out of use, for speculative purposes.

d. Terminal elevators must be made agencies of service. Terminal elevators must no longer be operated as a means of exploiting farmers, but must be made agencies of service to farmers and to the consumers of farm products, either thru a system of co-operative ownership definitely for public service, or thru direct public ownership.

6—War Finance

The enormous outlay necessary for winning the war will by the end of the war, have increased the interest bearing national debt twenty-five to thirty fold. The rapid approach of peace has incited those who profited enormously by these war expenditures to seek to avoid the payment of their fair share of the cost of the war. The making of large profits was inevitable under the stress of war times. The test of democracy is whether those who have profited so enormously from the necessities of their fellow-beings, and from governmental expenditures, shall be compelled to pay back the major portion of their excess war profits as taxes, and whether a little group who before the war owned a large proportion of the wealth of the country shall similarly pay their share of the war costs. America's wealthiest and most privileged seek to escape their share of the war costs. We demand that the rates of taxation on war profits, incomes, inheritances and land values, especially the value of unused lands, urged by the nation's workers for the war period, shall be retained until the full cost of the war has been completely paid, in order that the farmers and other workers of the country may not be compelled to carry the financial burden as they have borne the major part of the toil and effort in the winning of this war.

7—Restoration of Personal Liberty

Immediately upon the signing of the terms of the armistice by Germany, the espionage law and all other similar laws enacted to render America most powerful and unified in the war, must be appealed and abrogated. All acts of Congress and of state legislatures restricting freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of travel,

and freedom of choice of residence, or of occupation, and all executive acts of the President and of governors of states and territories, must be repealed or terminated immediately upon the ending of the war, as a prerequisite to a full establishment in this country of that democracy for the attainment of which this war has been fought.

8—Labor and Wages

The dislocation of industry necessarily occasioned by the whole-hearted commitment of this country to the sole purpose of winning the war, presents problems requiring careful governmental action. The principle must be fully established and universally recognized, that labor is the first fixed charge upon all industry, taking precedence of the claims of property and investment in business and commerce. This is essential to securing the industrial and economic democracy for which our men have striven. High wages to those engaged in industry, commerce, trade, mining, railroads, professional work, and all legitimate activities, are a direct benefit to the farmers of the country because they increase the purchasing power of those so engaged, and not only increase the efficiency of these workers, but provide the farmers with the most economic and advantageous market for their products—a home market.

9—Prevention of Unemployment

Nothing is more demoralizing than long periods of involuntary unemployment. Federal, state and local governments should immediately plan public improvements in order of urgency, so that when due to industrial or economic crises any large number of men or women are out of employment they may find employment at fair rates on such governmental undertakings. So far as possible, extension of railroads, and development of highways, waterways, and other public works should be similarly planned in order of urgency to meet the unemployment which will be apt to follow the end of the war.

10—Education

The most important fundamental measure to assure the development and perpetuation of economic, political and industrial democracy, is sound education. The system of rural education should be revised as to afford every boy and girl on the farm an education which will equip them to make an economic success of life. The system of urban education should be so changed as to prepare and encourage boys and girls living under urban conditions to earn better wages in industrial and technical pursuits. Both agricultural and urban education should stress the dignity, importance and national service of manual labor.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION STATES REASONABLE PROFITS ON TWINE

In accordance with the agreement with the manufacturers of binder twine and the United States Food Administrator the Food Administration makes this statement with regard to reasonable profits on the sale of binder twine for the harvest of 1919.

It appears that a substantial amount of twine was carried over by manufacturers which was manufactured from sisal purchased at 19 cents a pound. Further sisal has been purchased at approximately 16 cents per pound, making an average cost of sisal to manufacturers about 17 cents per pound.

The Food Administration considers that the sale of binder twine manufactured from such sisal should not be made by the manufacturers at prices per pound which exceed this average price of 17 cents by more than the following amounts:

Standard and sisal binder twine, 500 ft. to the pound, f.o.b. factory, carload lots of 20,000 lbs. or more, 4c per lb. Lots of 10,000 lbs. or more but less than 20,000 lbs., 4½c per lb. All amounts less than 10,000 lbs., 4¼c per lb.

Prices for other grades should not exceed the prices of standard and sisal twine by more than the following amounts:

550 ft. to the lb., 1¼c increase. 600 ft. to the lb., 3c increase. 650 ft. to the pound, 4¼c increase. 650 ft. to the lb., pure manilla, 6c increase.

The Food Administration has considered the increased weight of binder twine over the sisal contained therein in determining the above margins. These margins will result in binder twine being sold by the manufacturers at 2 cents less per pound than during the season of 1918 and the twine should therefore reach the consumer at a lower price than during the last harvest.

Sixty-one years ago the first prune trees of California were brought over from France. This year California is shipping to France 1,500,000 prune trees to replace ruined orchards.

HORTICULTURISTS TO MEET, DEC. 10-13

Annual Meeting to Be Held Next Week in Detroit in Conjunction With Apple Show to be Largest of Kind Ever Held in Michigan

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held in the Board of Commerce building, Detroit, December 10, 11, 12, 13. Owing to the up-to-the-minute program and special interest taken by exhibitors of fruit for the apple show, the meeting will be the largest one of its kind ever held in the state.

Dr. U. P. Hedrick of New York, a recognized authority on horticulture, will discuss the subject of "Soils." H. J. Eustace, M. A. C., who has spent more than a year with Mr. Hoover at Washington, will discuss "What Recent Events Mean to Horticulture."

Col. C. Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., is the speaker for Wednesday evening.

The program is full of vital subjects and will be handled by people who are authority on them.

The ladies' part of the program has been given special attention this year. "Rural Recreation," "Woman's Work in National Defense," and other topics will be discussed. Miss Persons, of M. A. C., will give each day canning demonstrations and show you many new uses for the famous Michigan apple.

The auction of apples of the show will be held the last day and record prices will be established for prize-winning apples. Particulars will be furnished on request from secretary's office at Bangor, Michigan.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANKS

In accordance with the provision of the Farm Loan Act, requiring that the Farm Loan Board "shall from time to time require examinations and reports of condition of all Land Banks established under the provisions of this Act, and shall publish consolidated statements of the results thereof," the Farm Loan Board today makes public the second consolidated statement of the condition of the twelve Federal Land Banks as of October 31st, 1918.

The statement of condition shows that the banks have made loans to farmers to the amount of \$139,378,156. Their capital stock has increased from \$9,000,000 to \$15,975,220. They have issued farm loan bonds to the amount of \$140,122,200. They hold among their assets United States Government bonds and treasury certificates to the amount of \$14,850,000. Their excess of expenses and interest charges over earnings is \$211,609.09, which is a reduction of over \$200,000 since the previous semi-annual statement, and amounts to less than 1½ per cent of their present capital. Three of the banks show an actual surplus. Before the close of the present month, two banks will begin the re-payment of the stock originally subscribed by the Government. The total payments by borrowers overdue on October 31st amounted to \$86,073, of which \$51,117 was less than 30 days overdue, and only \$10,730 was 90 days or more overdue.



Swiss firms have received orders for 1,000,000 watches for American troops operating in France.

From October 1, 1919 to June 30, 1917, immigration to the United States amounted to 32,948,353 persons.

The 12 leading New York newspapers for the year 1917 consumed 167,608 tons of newsprint, which cost \$10,056,524.

American dead in France will be brought home after the war.

A British war expert says that one tank battalion—36 tanks—saves at least 1,000 casualties daily.

The Government has decided that postmen will hereafter deliver telegraph messages classed as night letters in towns where postal delivery is maintained.

Maryland has annulled a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania, and now demands that all motor trucks entering Maryland from Pennsylvania shall take out full licenses, including a driver's license.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



WOULD PUSH AND EXTEND THE HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT

Co-operative highway construction under the Federal aid road act must be resumed as quickly as possible in full measure, the Secretary of Agriculture, D. F. Houston, stated at a conference of editors of agricultural journals held recently in Washington.

From unexpended balances of Federal appropriations for the last few years, from state funds beyond what was necessary to meet the Federal allotments, and from amounts available during the current fiscal year, approximately \$75,000,000 will be available for expenditure during the calendar year. Next year, if all the balances should be expended during this year, and we should have to rely solely on the funds accruing next year, there will be about \$20,000,000 from Federal appropriations, and probably more than this amount from state sources, according to the Secretary's statement. The states, in addition, will expend sums in excess of what they have assigned, or will assign, for Federal aid road projects.

"It seems to me," said the Secretary, "that we should take a further step—take this step not only because of the importance of good roads, but also because of the desirability of furnishing worthy projects on which unemployed labor during the period of readjustment may be engaged. There will be many things suggested for which Federal and state funds will be sought. Some of these will be unworthy. Clearly such public works as roads are worthy, and it would be in the public interest to make available larger appropriations from the Federal treasury to be used separately or in conjunction with state and local support.

"There need be no delay in the execution of such a program. The Nation has already provided the machinery in the Department of Agriculture and in the state highway commissions. The Federal aid road act was fruitful of good legislation, and each state in the union now has a central highway authority with power and funds to meet the terms of the Federal act. The two agencies, in conjunction, have been engaged in devising well-considered road systems and in making surveys, plans and specifications. The task will be one of selection, and those roads should be designated for improvement which are of the greatest economic importance, with due regard to such military and other needs as are proper for consideration. There is no necessity for any departure from this scheme. The suggestions made have been canvassed with the President, the Secretary of War, and the Postmaster General, and they are in accord with the view that additional funds should be made available to this department and that they should be expended through existing machinery."

MORE MILL FEEDS IN PROSPECT SAYS FOOD ADMINISTRATION

With the return of all-wheat bread to American tables following the relaxation of substitute regulations, farmers of the country may expect a somewhat increased supply of mill feeds. The amount will be further enlarged by the recently increased purchases of flour by the Food Administration Grain Corporation for export. Export of flour rather than wheat is now possible because of increased ocean tonnage available since the signing of the armistice.

A third factor which is expected to increase supplies of mill feed is the cancellation of the so-called "milling extraction rule" which, as a war-time measure, diverted into flour a considerable proportion of the wheat berry ordinarily used for feed.

All of these developments combined are expected to increase the mill feed output fully a fifth, and this extra feed should be available about the end of December. In presenting these facts the Food Administration warns against excessive optimism over the situation, since there will be a continued shortage of mill feed compared with pre-war years. The price of these feeds is being maintained by regulation at an artificially low level which obviously stimulates an abnormal demand.

Briefly, more mill feeds are in prospect and they will be available about the Christmas holidays,

but the supply will be short of demand and continued conservation is necessary.

WHY NOT KNOW THE EXACT COST OF RAISING FOOD?

A senate investigating committee asked the United States Department of Agriculture the cost of production of certain farm crops and the secretary of agriculture replied that the figures were not available. The answer was commendably frank, but the entire incident makes plain the existence of a great need. It proves that agriculture, the greatest and most important industry of the country, is not on a business basis. The great Department of Agriculture, upon which millions of dollars of public money are spent annually, could not answer the simple question of cost of production, and no one else could furnish the answer.

Such a thing could not be said of any other recognized industry in the country. The manufacturer knows what his goods cost; the merchant knows what his goods cost; every man who ventures in business without mastering this fundamental principle of counting the cost is in danger of failure. But agriculture struggles on blindly

Specialize and Advertise

MERELY packing fruit attractively will enhance its probable selling price. There is an instance on record of a firm which was selling excellent strawberries at only 12 cents a quart, until a perspicacious employee had an inspiration and re-arranged the berries on the tops of the boxes turning the stems all one way. This so improved their appearance that the firm asked 20 cents a box and got it.

It is, however, better to have special talking points, if they can be developed. A Pittsburgh concern has recently begun to advertise a selected brand of cantaloupes. They call the line Poppy Cantaloupes and claim for them that they have especially thin rinds and especially small seed capacities, thus weighing more for their size than the average cantaloupe. This excellence has been secured; they say in their advertisements, by raising the melons on irrigated land where the amount of water can be exactly regulated, so as to secure the best results. Their campaign is now running in three large cities in all of which success is being met with.

It will be found, as a rule; that when a farmer specializes to any extent in the production of a product, and thus makes a study of it, he can find a number of excellent talking points for it. Where this is the case advertising placed where it will reach the attention of probable buyers, is practically sure to bring him all the business he can handle.—Chilton Gano.

year after year and has no means of taking cost into account.

Recently attempts have been made in certain special departments to determine the cost of producing farm produce. The bean growers arrived at certain results more or less to their own satisfaction; milk producers have worked out certain figures as a basis of negotiations with city distributors. But in a scientific and disinterested way the task has not been attempted seriously. One day the Department of Agriculture will use its great resources to solve these problems. Perhaps it will actually raise some foodstuffs under conditions similar to those surrounding the average farmer and keep a set of books. Such a work would be of great value both to the farmers and to the entire country.—Detroit News.

UPPER PENINSULA FARMERS ORGANIZE BORROWING ASSOCIATION

One of the newest farm loan associations in the state was organized last week at Dafter, Chippewa county. Over thirty farmers have applied for membership and loans aggregating \$45,000.

We learn from the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul, that there are few counties in Michigan that do not have one or more farm loan associations, and from the large number of letters we are receiving asking for information about federal loans, we judge that the farmers are becoming very rapidly interested in this new source of farm finance.

CASS COUNTY FARMER SAYS THAT HOGS PAY FARMER GOOD PROFIT

"Last Thursday Rolfe Wells shipped from his farm near Pokagon," says the *Cassopolis Democrat*, "a bunch of 35 pigs which weighed 7,770 pounds, on an average of 222 pounds each. These hogs were fed by Frank Virgil, who operates the farm for Mr. Wells, and is described as a good stock feeder. They were less than seven months old and up to about harvest time had run on clover pasture, with skim milk from a herd of dairy cows for a change of ration. Fattening was commenced at about that time and about \$200 worth of bran and middlings was bought for them and later corn was added. Mr. Wells estimates the profits in this branch of his farming industry at around \$600, aside from the benefit accruing to the farm through raising this stock. Commencing as a boy without financial assistance of any kind he is now the owner of a good farm of 147 acres near the village of Pokagon, a part of which is the former Alonzo Shattuck farm and all good land. He is a member of the firm of Phillips & Wells, stock buyers and shippers, and last week they shipped from Pokagon and Niles five carloads of stock.

HURON COUNTY DIVIDED ON THE COUNTY AGENT PROPOSITION

For three successive years, the board of supervisors of Huron county has voted down the proposition to hire an agricultural agent. At the last session of the board the proposal was defeated by one vote. The supervisors opposing the county agent were unanimous in their opinion that the farmers of the county do not want an agent and will not stand for the expense of about \$1,000 which each county is expected to raise toward paying the expenses of its agent. In order to secure the opinion of the taxpayers, it was suggested that the matter be submitted to a vote at the spring election, but this was opposed on account of the cost. Perhaps, too, the advocates of the county agent were a little afraid of having the taxpayers make known their opinion upon the matter. Anyway, an appeal is to be made to the taxpayers to sanction the expenditure, and Huron county may be expected to shortly take its place among the sixty odd other counties in the state now employing agricultural agents.

RECENT FARMERS' BULLETINS ISSUED BY DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

The department of agriculture has recently issued the following bulletins which may be had free of charge by addressing a postcard to the division of publications, Washington, D. C.

Bulletin No. 941, "Water Systems for Farm Homes," the most complete treatise we have ever seen upon this important subject. Illustrated, containing all the information needed for the installation of a water system.

Bulletin No. 980, "The Spinose Ear Tick," and methods of treating infested animals. Farmers of Michigan will not be so greatly interested in this bulletin, as the pest is very rare in this part of the country.

Bulletin No. 983, "Bean and Pea Weevils," an illustrated treatise on a subject that deeply concerns the bean grower.

Among recent agricultural college bulletins are three issued by the Utah college, at Logan, Utah. The titles of these bulletins are, "Feeding Farm Animals," "A Method of Feeding Orphan Lambs," "Factors Affecting the Depth of Sowing Various Crops."

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY FARMERS ORGANIZE A FARM BUREAU

Last week the Charlevoix county farm bureau was organized with the following officers: President, W. J. Pearson, Boyne Falls; vice president, Wm. Townsend, Hudson township; secretary and farm records, W. F. Tindall, Boyne City; treasurer, Elmer Ingalls, Marion township; Mae L. Stewart, boys' and girls' club work.

MARKET EXPERT DISCUSSES GRADING

W. G. Braden, Acknowledged Marketing Expert, Claims Grading According to size is an Injustice to Producer and of No Benefit to Consumer

W. G. Braden, manager of the Adrian Community Market, and an acknowledged expert on marketing subjects takes exception to the statements that have been made to the effect that the Michigan potato industry faces ruin because of the unwillingness of the farmers to stand by a grade that was established without their knowledge and approval. Mr. Braden goes into the matter at considerable length and brings out many excellent points heretofore overlooked in discussions upon this subject. His article, which was published in the November issue of the *Adrian Community Bulletin*, and which we re-publish below, is well worth reading by every farmer:

"Since the birth of the bulletin, and in fact since the inauguration of the potato grade ruling, we have reserved what little knowledge we might have of potatoes until we had fully grown accustomed to the habits, hobbies, etc. of the Michigan producers and distributors, and would not at this time bother our readers upon this important subject had we not recently had our attention called to an article in one of our leading farm journals, which gave in substance what we might term the selfish idea of one who holds the important position of sales manager of a potato growers' association in the state of Michigan.

"This article kind of 'cut under the skin,' so to speak, and we just wondered what success a man can make of a business when he has shown conclusively that he is looking out for the distributors more than he is for the producers. We have no hesitancy in stating right here that we believe if he jumps at other conclusions as he apparently has at this, that his time is limited with any and all farm organizations, but fortunately for him, no doubt he will be able to secure an equal or better position with the middleman, for whom he is much better qualified.

"Now getting down to the question at issue, what class of people was the potato grade rule intended to benefit, and who were the originators of the idea? Before we enter farther into this discussion, Mr. Reader, kindly ask yourself this question, and then reflect back and remember who were the patrons of this grand idea. Now you must know that it was not any potato grower, notwithstanding the fact that we are told this, and that the other about the farmer being well satisfied with the grades, etc., and so on.

"The Lord knows our best soil is not yielding more than Mr. Farmer can in a pinch take care of. As a matter of fact the grower never had anything to do with making this rule, because we give him credit of knowing more about spuds than to know a potato 1½ inches in diameter, free from rot, scab, and not tubular diseased could be anything short of a No. 1 potato, and even if he did agree it was a No. 2 potato, he would never go on a lecture tour to tell the people, neither would he agree to pay a man a wholesome salary to exploit the efforts of potato grading.

"Can you imagine a farmer insisting upon a loss, or practically such, of perhaps 20 per cent of his crop when he in turn has to purchase an article, we will say, a suit of clothes, that he has only the merchant's word for that it possesses a certain amount of wool, and what is more the merchant only has someone's word for it? Can you imagine a grower insisting that he should be given an exaction on some of his products when he in turn comes to buy those necessities of life, wended out to him which are lacking in No. 1 qualifications, and yet he paying the top price for them?

"We think it is ridiculous to even think of it, much less arguing the point; therefore, we will jump from the producing end to the consuming and see what we can find. In the first place we believe that a potato running 1½ inch and up is plenty large enough for the ordinary family, and assuming the average run of potatoes is taken into consideration we believe it is by far the cheaper. As a rule a potato running from 1½ inches to 1¾ inches is a more uniform and better product, and less liable to be scabby and hollow. We, of course, are considering ripe potatoes. We also believe that they possess a better keeping quality, and we know that they are handled more conveniently. You must know, Mr. and Mrs. Reader, that few hollow (comparatively speaking), stem rot, or grub-eaten potatoes are to be found among small potatoes. These characteristics, so to speak,

go along with a large, over-grown spud, as an over-large potato indicates excessively rich land, and excessively rich land is what brings along more or less of the grubs.

"You must also know that a large potato is more liable to bruises caused by handling, as the fall of a small potato is less liable to cause bruises, and you also must know that they are far more uneven to handle than large potatoes, and if sacked makes the bulk more un-uniformly.

"Now understand, please, that we are not condemning the large potato. We think that a bushel of potatoes should be made up of tubers about equal in quality from 1½ inches up to a baking size, and our experiences in cooking them, in handling them, and in buying them, and even selling them confirms our conviction. For example the first year that the request for the potato grade went into effect in the state of Minnesota, the writer of this article was buying several car loads of potatoes each season in the state of Minnesota, and owing to the fact that in our section some dry weather during the potato growing season had deterred the growing of the spud to such an extent that we found in the fall that at least 50 per cent of our potatoes would easily go thru a 1¾ inch screen, we decided, it not being compulsory at that time, to market our crop without screening, and with a request to the growers that they sort out the real small potatoes. We went right on buying the potatoes by the load and with fifty cars shipped that season we never had even one complaint, much less rejections or allowances. Our neighboring towns where they had employed the use of the screen, we were informed quite frequently had cars rejected on them, and at least in most cases they had to make allowances. Now this is no argument either for or against the screen, but it does go to show that the complaints do not always arise from unscreened stock. It is more in the buyer and the condition of the market.

"In fact, we are informed by the United States food investigators that by a number of complaints on cars received that they can tell with a degree of certainty the fluctuations of the potato market. That is to say if of a morning by 10 o'clock they did not have any complaints the potato market was higher; if they have any complaints they tell me they can bank their lives on the potato market being lower. We mention this in order to show you that it is not, nor ever was, the grading of potatoes that caused the rejection of the biggest number of cars of potatoes. As a matter of fact, the writer had the superintending of a lot of potatoes for four different years at Stillwater, Minnesota, and we averaged around 50 cars per season, and all of these were handled without running them over a grader, notwithstanding the fact that we did have two graders at the place, in these four years we never had one single car rejected on us, and we are quite certain that had any one taken the trouble to have had the cars inspected, or investigated, for size they would have found far more than 3 per cent of potatoes running under 1¾ inches.

"It is not the size that counts, it is the quality of the potatoes. It is potatoes that are free from rot, frost, scab and other tuber diseases that makes the car look good upon arrival at destination.

"We have often been informed by the consumers that they had rather have potatoes running that size but it is not they who are doing the complaining.

"You must know, Mr. and Mrs. Reader, that it is the element between the producer and consumer who is offering up the complaint, and this is part of our argument: Who was it that instituted and fostered the idea of grading potatoes? Was it the farmer? No. Was it the consumer? No; decidedly not. It was the middleman, between farmer and producer, and why?

"Simply this, that by running a large grade the chances were more favorable for him to get away without a rejection on his car, as the potato dealer upon receiving a car of potatoes, and especially when the market is off, has one complaint which most generally is small, excessively small.

"It has also been hinted to us that at certain sections of the potato growing districts a combine has existed for years, the potato growing stations and these buyers thinking that by enlarging the grade they would cut down the receipts, or yield, so to speak, which has proven conclusively that it did anywhere from 20 to 40 per cent, also that it would give them a better price on the potatoes that they had already purchased.

"Any potato dealer will agree that the tolerance on potatoes should be seven per cent, instead of three per cent.

"In conclusion we might say that if the shipper in loading his cars would watch more closely the bruised potatoes, the scabs, the tubers, rots, etc., and in addition watch more closely the man he is shipping to, and pay less attention to the grading of the potatoes, we are firmly convinced that he would have less complaints."

HOUSTON ADVOCATES RURAL CREDITS

Secretary of Agriculture Recommends National and State Legislation to Help Farmers Secure Short-Term Loans

A system of personal-credit unions, especially for the benefit of farmers whose financial circumstances and scale of operations make it difficult for them to secure accommodations through ordinary channels, is recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The men I have especially in mind," says the Secretary, "are those whose operations are on a small scale and who are not, in most cases, intimately in touch with banking machinery, who know too little about financial operations and whose cases usually do not receive the affirmative attention and sympathy of the banker. Such farmers would be much benefited by a membership in co-operative associations or unions.

"Of course, there are still other farmers whose standards of living and productive ability are low, who usually cultivate the less satisfactory lands, who might not be received for the present into such associations. This class excites interest and sympathy, but it is difficult to see how immediately any concrete financial arrangement will reach it. The great things that can be done for this element of our farming population are the things that agricultural agencies are doing for all classes but must do for it with peculiar zeal. The approach to the solution of its difficulty is an educational one, involving better farming, marketing, schools, health arrangements, and more sympathetic aid from the merchant and the banker. If the business men of the towns and cities primarily dependent on the rural districts realize that the salvation of their communities depends on the development of the back country and will give their organizing ability to the solution of the problem in support of the plans of the organized agricultural agencies responsible for leadership, much headway will be made.

"The foundation for effective work in this direction is the successful promotion of co-operative associations among farmers, not only for better finance but also for better production, distribution, and higher living conditions. These activities are of primary importance. At the same time, it is recognized that such co-operation can not be forced upon a community, but must be a growth resulting from the volunteer, intelligent effort of the farmers themselves."

The conclusion up to the present, says the Secretary, seems to be that the field is one primarily for the states to occupy through sound legislation. Under laws adopted in five states 125 personal-credit associations have been organized, but the larger percentage of them have been formed by wage earners in urban centers.

"The attempt to develop strictly rural credit bodies has met with somewhat more success in North Carolina than elsewhere," the report states. "In this state the work of promoting and supervising such organizations was placed in charge of an official in the Division of Markets and Rural Organization of the State College of Agriculture. The law of this state was enacted in 1915, and at present 18 credit unions, all of them rural, are in operation. It is noteworthy that the North Carolina law makes special provision for educational and demonstrational activities."

TRY CULL BEANS ON STEERS AT MICHIGAN AGR. COLLEGE

In a feeding experiment conducted to ascertain the value of cull beans for fattening steers, the experiment station of the Michigan Agricultural college has learned that if cooked, and fed with corn meal, the animals apparently make good gains on them.

"The steers weighed approximately 900 pounds each at the beginning of the feeding trial, and were on feed 156 days," according to Prof. G. A. Brown. "Each lot was given corn silage and clover hay for roughage. In addition lot 1 was fed corn meal and cottonseed meal; lot 2 was fed corn meal and cull-bean meal, while lot 3 was fed corn meal and cooked cull beans. At the end of the trial lot 1 showed an average daily gain of 2.33 pounds each; lot 2 an average daily gain of 1.94 pounds each, and lot 3 an average daily gain of 2.12 pounds each.

"The bean meal was not appetizing to the steers, but the cooked beans were eaten with considerable relish. A single trial is not sufficient to warrant definite deductions, but the stock feeder can draw his own conclusions after studying the results as shown."

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

LITIGATION MUST DECIDE THE LAWFULNESS OF THE ROAD

I am a subscriber to your paper and would like to get some legal advice on a matter that puzzles me. In February, 1916, a petition was circulated to put a road through on a quarter line, which would take one acre of land from me, as I own 40 acres. The road was to be a mile long and 4 rods wide. At each end of the proposed road live two families who are related and they have induced most of the agitation to have the road made. At the hearing before the road work was started a member of one of these families admitted that the principal reason she was in favor of the road was for their convenience. At the same meeting the highway commissioner offered me \$70 for the land the road would take, and I would have to move and build my own road fence. I asked \$100 for the acre and the township to build the fence. This offer was refused by the road commissioner. My neighbor, who owns 80 acres of land along this road offered to sell the two acres of land which the highway would take from him for \$70 per acre. The road, however, is a great benefit to him, as it drains his land. I am on a lower level than he, so the road would not benefit me in any way except to prevent water from his land running on mine, as it sometimes does. At the first meeting for establishing the road no minutes were kept of the meeting, so the entire proceedings were illegal. I consulted a lawyer who gave me advice, but he moved away and when I went to see another he seemed to favor the other party, judging from the advice he gave me. This disputed road, which runs north and south, is exactly one-half mile from another road which runs west of and parallel to it. East of the disputed road runs another highway, 110 rods from the disputed highway at the north end, and finally joining it at the southern end. Ever since the first meeting the highway commissioner kept trying to buy my land at his original price, and I stuck to my offer. Last April a new commissioner of highways was elected. He came to me and tried to buy my land at the same figure as that offered by the previous commissioner, but was very agreeable. Soon after he made another visit in a very belligerent mood. He hinted that my neighbor, who had by this time sold the right of way, was going to tear down and move his half of the line fence between us. I consulted a lawyer about this and he assured me no fence could be taken down between the months of April and November. On the 27th of June, while I was away from home, my neighbor, who is also overseer of highways, pulled all the staples from his half of the line fence which was stapled on my side of the line, and when I returned the fence was lying in my oat field. When he saw me he immediately left the field, but I had to go away again in the afternoon. In my absence my neighbor, assisted by the supervisor and commissioner of highways, lifted the fence over the posts and soon after removed the posts also and built a fence on his side of the right of way. After this there was peace for some time. Some people drove over the two rods which my neighbor had sold. This fall the highway commissioner seems to have secured the right of way from the other land-owners and has been working on the proposed highway for some time. Some time ago the commissioner of highways visited me and served me with a notice of a meeting to be held on the 14th of October. The meeting was to formally establish the road, as they had discovered that the road had been illegally established at the first meeting. I appeared at the appointed place on the specified hour and waited there for half an hour but no one appeared. On the 4th of November I received a notice of another meeting to be held on the 14th of November. On the 14th of November the highway commissioner and town clerk appeared to hold a meeting to establish a road. No adjournment was made of the previous meeting at any time, the commissioner merely stating that he was sick. I was not able to be at the meeting on the 14th of November, as I was sick, but my wife was there. They proceeded to appraise the land and offered \$70 with the condition that I build the fence but hinted that they might bore the post-holes. They stated that if they had to tear down the fence they would charge it to my taxes and that they would build another one and charge that to my taxes also. They said further that they would charge me for the benefits I will derive from the highway and subtract it from the \$70 which they thought the land worth.

Now will you please answer a few questions? Can they tear down my fence when they build the road and add that expense to my taxes? Can they build another fence against my wishes and add that to my taxes? Can they charge me for the benefits they say I will derive from this proposed highway and subtract that from the purchase price? Please tell me what to do to get a fair deal in this matter. The land in question is good land. I raised 24 bus. of wheat on 1 acre and 240 bus. potatoes on 1 acre similar land.

I enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope and would esteem it a very great favor if you would answer my questions by letter. Let me know and I will forward whatever fees are charged. This is a very urgent matter so a reply by letter would be appreciated, but if that is impossible answer it in your columns. With best wishes to M. B. F., I am.—J. E. J., Iosco county, Michigan.

These questions are among the most difficult to handle that have come to me in over thirty years of active practice. I differed with the circuit judge as to the law, but my client was satisfied with my opinion. Consequently we had five lawsuits; two in justice court, two in the circuit court and one in the supreme court, but the supreme court sustained my contention of the law. While I was very familiar with it at that time I have had to examine a large number of cases and re-examine the statute. That litigation cost the township over \$1200 and my client a considerable amount and so I hesitate to advise without the opportunity to cross question the correspondent as some additional facts might change the entire rule applicable to his case.

Section 4288 of the C. L. requires a petition of at least seven free-holders in a written application for the establishment of a highway.

Sec. 4290 requires that within five days the commissioner must give notice of the time and place where he will meet the interested parties and that notice must be at least 10 days and may be more. The courts have held that if a commissioner attempts to proceed without having jurisdiction he may be prevented by injunction.

Sec. 4291 provides that the commissioner must make affidavit of the manner, etc., of serving the notice on the interested parties and the courts have held that failure to do so ousts him from jurisdiction to proceed further.

Sec. 4298 provides that the commissioner shall assess the damage to the owners for the land. May adjourn for not exceeding 20 days. If the land is within one-half mile of another parallel road the damages shall not be less than the value of the land without the owner's assent. Failure of the commissioner to meet at the place named in the notice ousts the commissioner of jurisdiction. If an adjournment is made it can be for not exceeding twenty days and the time and place of the adjourned meeting must be announced and the failure to do so ousts him from jurisdiction. The amount of damages awarded by the commissioner if done in a lawful manner can only be changed by appeal to the township board who may increase or decrease the damages as the evidence and justice will show. The law does not provide that the commissioner can take into consideration the amount of benefits but must assess the value of the land.

Sec. 4293 provides that the commissioner shall within five days file a full record of his proceedings, with a copy of petition, minutes of his doings, order of determination, map, minutes of survey signed by surveyor and the award for damages and to whom payable and all must be signed by the commissioner.

Sec. 4294 provides that the owner may appeal to the township board.

Sec. 4311 provides that the damages awarded shall be tendered to the owner.

Sec. 4305 provides that when damages have been lawfully determined and tendered to the owner the commissioner may give notice to the owner to remove fences but he shall have at least sixty days for the removal and if not removed in the time specified the commissioner shall have authority to remove them. There is no provision that he may add the cost of removal to the land tax or deduct it from the award of damages. The commissioner removes the fence at his own peril for if it turns out that he did not proceed lawfully in establishing the highway he commits a trespass in removing the fence and the owner is entitled to damages. Fences cannot be ordered to be removed between the first of May and the 1st of September.

If the commissioner thinks he has lawfully established a fence but does not want to take the chance of being liable for trespass in removing a fence and then find that he had not proceeded lawfully in all of his steps to establish the highway he may proceed under Secs. 4401, 4402 and 4403 by serving a notice of encroachment upon the highway and give owner thirty days to remove. The owner must then serve notice back upon the commissioner within the time specified that the highway is not a lawful highway. The commissioner then does not remove the fence but brings an action in trespass against the owner and claims only nominal damages of six cents and the question becomes the lawfulness of the road.

The neighbor would have the right to remove his part of the fence at any time after he sold the land for the highway, if he retained the title to the fence when he sold.

If no contest is made under the proceedings for an encroachment and the owner does not remove

the fence then the commissioner may remove the fence and if necessary build another, keep accurate track of the expense, properly certify it and have it assessed against the land of the owner adjoining.

The proceedings are so complicated that I believe that none but a good lawyer could establish a highway and forcibly remove the owner's fence, and that if litigation is probable only a good lawyer should be employed to defend the owner.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

GIVES A GOOD BALANCED RATION FOR THE DAIRY COWS

Will you please balance me a ration "thru the next issue of your paper." of the following feeds? Roughage; clover and timothy hay (mixed), shredded cornstocks, bean straw, (not very much). Concentrates; corn, oats, and oil meal, can use a little barley if needed. My cows average 1000 lbs. in weight and 25 lbs of milk.—W. K., Fowlerville.

From the feeds you have given, I have figured the following ration for a daily feed for one cow: Roughage—15 pounds mixed hay, 8 pounds stover, 4 pounds bean pods.

The best way is to feed as much roughage as they will eat, of the above proportions. Concentrates—3 parts oats (by weight), 2½ parts oil meal (by weight), 1 part corn meal (by weight), 1 part barley (by weight.)

Feed one pound of concentrates to every 3 or 4 pounds of milk. If this man had some succulent feed in his ration such as corn silage or roots, he would get better results.—F. T. Riddell, Field Agent, Dairy Investigation, M. A. C.

GRAIN TRADE JOURNAL RIDICULES WHEAT COST FIGURES

This paper, (*The Price-Current Grain Reporter*) in an editorial printed in the Nov. 13th number, commented in the absurdity of the estimate by the office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, that the cost of growing wheat in this country is \$2.25 per bushel. The Kansas Agricultural College had previously estimated a cost in that state of \$1.70, an estimate which in these columns was also characterized as worthless for reasons given in the number for October 9. Now it appears Secretary Houston has felt called upon to repudiate the first figure, saying in substance, "I was convinced as were [the experts and students in the department] that the studies were unsatisfactory in method and faulty in exposition and interpretation and that the conclusions drawn have no validity."

This repudiation was made in a letter to the Senate committee who had E. H. Thompson, acting head of the Office, before it on Sept. 3, when the committee enquired into the question of increasing the guaranteed price of wheat for the 1918 crop. Someone on the committee evidently had the gumption to discover that the witness was talking nonsense. Now, the Secretary is very angry that a subordinate should have gone before the committee without having been previously coached for the job and made his Department appear like the traditional 30c. And one wonders, considering what happens when a subordinate does take the liberty to give out without prior coaching the results of the "studies" of his office, what an institution like this that cost \$235,000 in 1916, \$225,000 in 1917 and \$237,380 for 1918 really is worth to the farmer or to anyone else except the "students" who get the pay checks.

In reply to a general complaint of the Senate committee that they are unable to get reliable figures of farm costs, Mr. Houston said that he has a mind to go at the job of compiling costs although he admits on the start that the work will be a useless labor because, "there are millions of farmers producing leading crops. Conditions differ, not only from farm to farm but also from section to section, and averages mean little." Then why waste the money getting them?

As wheat cost was the origin of the row, why not find an average in the only way that common sense suggests? Take the average Dec. 1 farm price as computed by the Bureau of Crop Estimates (about the only bureau of the Agricultural Department that seems to be able to keep control of itself, at least has not been mired in professorism in recent years) and find how much farmers are willing to keep on growing wheat for. For example, on Dec. 1 from 1900 to 1917 the average farm price of winter wheat was 94.7c (this average having had the advantage of a price of 1.672c in 1916 and 202.7 in 1917); for spring wheat the average was 87.7c, including 152.8c on Dec. 1, 1916, and 197.2c on Dec. 1, 1917. If farmers will keep on growing wheat for 18 years, getting only 94.7c or 87.7c a bushel for it, one can safely wager his "bottom dollar" that the average cost of production has been enough less than that to yield a profit.

for all the farmers of Michigan

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GRANT SLOCUM - - - - - EDITOR
 FORREST A. LORD - - - - - EDITOR
 DR. E. A. EWALT - - - - - VETERINARY EDITOR
 WM. E. BROWN - - - - - LEGAL EDITOR

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"Give the Farmer Better Credit Facilities," —Houston

IN HIS ANNUAL report just issued, Secretary of Agriculture Houston recommends "a system of personal credit unions for the benefit of farmers whose financial circumstances and scale of operations make it difficult for them to secure accommodations thru ordinary channels."

There are perhaps a million farmers in the United States who need money at various seasons of the year and cannot get it because of their low financial rating. This does not mean that they are either dishonest or unworthy of assistance. Local banks in most sections have barely enough money to meet the demand from those who can give iron-clad security. It is simply a matter of out and out business that they prefer to deal with the latter instead of the former. If they lend at all to improvident farmers it is only on notes secured by endorsement or chattel mortgage, or both, and at a rate of interest that the average farmer finds burdensome.

Draw a line east and west from Saginaw to Ludington and you will find that seven out of every ten farmers north of that line need money at times when it is almost impossible for them to get it. Even south of that line a like need for money exists only the proportion of farmers needing it is much less. Frequently, such farmers are the most progressive of their communities, but many of them started in with too little capital, have had a run of hard luck, or crop failure that have forced them for consecutive seasons to borrow money for both planting and harvesting. The man who farms without capital is as much handicapped as the manufacturer who tries to run his plant without capital. His selling and buying are gauged by his need of funds rather than by the condition of the markets and the prevailing prices. It is a matter of common experience and observation that the man who has plenty of capital makes a far greater profit from his operations than the one who is always pressed for funds.

The need for cheaper money on long-time mortgages has long been recognized. That need is now being rapidly met by the federal land banks. But there is no provision in the federal loan act for taking care of the farmer's need for "emergency" loans,—loans to buy seed, machinery, fertilizer and other necessary supplies at a season when the farm is yielding no revenue,—loans to pay the farm help during the season of cultivation,—loans to carry the farm business thru the harvesting season,—loans to pay taxes,—loans to tide the farmer over until mid-winter or spring if necessary until he sells his crops. Thousands of farmers are forced by urgent need of money to sell their crops at a loss on a declining market. This is a situation that is extremely harmful not only to individual farmers but to the farming business in general. And nothing can remedy that situation

excepting legislation that will provide farmers with emergency loans.

Shall such legislation be enacted by the state or federal government? "The conclusion up to the present," says Mr. Houston, "seems to be that the field is one PRIMARILY FOR THE STATES TO OCCUPY THROUGH SOUND LEGISLATION. Under laws adopted in five states 125 personal-credit associations have been organized."

If investigation proves that the "personal-credit" laws of other states provide a practical solution of this credit problem, Michigan Business Farming hereby pledges itself to work for the enactment of a similar law in this state.

"Fritz" With His Mask Off

A FEDERAL COURT in Washington, D. C., is unmasking the brewers. Ever since the prohibition movement started on its march across the continent these obese gentlemen have been spending oodles of money in page advertisements telling the people what a perfectly harmless beverage they manufacture, and pleading for an indefinite lease of life for their product. But for once the dear people were wise to the game and have persistently refused to grant beer any favors they denied to its twin imp of deviltry, whiskey.

There has long been a suspicion in the public mind that the organized brewers and distillers stirred the pot that brewed most of our corrupt politics. But all efforts to catch them at their job have proved unavailing. When we entered the war, another suspicion crowded into the public's mind,—that about 99 per cent of the German-born and German-speaking individuals engaged in the manufacture of booze, were disloyal to the interests of the United States. The brewers immediately set up a howl of protest and proclaimed undying allegiance to this nation. But the country shortly thereafter had the measure of their patriotism when they fought tooth and nail against all effort to curtail the manufacture of beer in order to conserve food and fuel.

The brewers tempted fate once too often. They bought the Washington Times and gave it to Arthur Brisbane on the condition that he would help them stem the tide of prohibition. The transaction was discovered, and within the next thirty days the federal authorities uncovered as foul a mess of plots and mar-plots against the peace, welfare and decency of the United States as an evil mind could devise.

Booze has been a bad enemy, and its makers are worse. Possessed of great wealth and devoid of the first principles of honor and decency, they have set about to corrupt the press and the nation's leading men; to plot against the government; to lie, cheat and deceive the public; to boycott man and corporations who in any way aided the prohibition movement; to do anything and everything that might shake off the stigma upon their business and reinstate their product in the good graces of the public. The mask is off. Fritz has been licked in Germany, and his pot-bellied brother in America now faces the gallows of public disapproval.

Have Faith and be Faithful

SCARCELY a year passes that a farmer does not err in his judgment and market his crops at the wrong time. In fact, after every clean-up of the year's crops, most farmers see where they might have made a little more money if they had not marketed so soon or waited so long, whichever the case may have been. For some reason when these same farmers join with their neighbors in co-operative enterprises, they expect that all their marketing troubles are over, and if things do not go exactly as the members think they should there is trouble.

So far as we have been able to learn, the members of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange have been well pleased with the results obtained by that organization. However, in view of the fact that potato prices have steadily declined during the past sixty days, it would not be surprising if there were

some fault-finding, altho the Exchange could not possibly be to blame for the condition of the market.

The Exchange has made a very commendable beginning, despite some very unusual handicaps. Its ultimate success depends altogether upon the loyalty of its membership. There will be years when because of the "off" condition of the potato market, the Exchange will have a hard time to justify its work. There will be other years when its value will be easily apparent to even the most critical. Farmers' co-operative organizations will never succeed until the members learn to take the bitter with the sweet, to have faith in the soundness of the principles of co-operation, and to be faithful at all times to those principles and the organizations which attempt to put them into practice.

The Soldier-Farmer Hysteria

WITHIN THE next year three million men who left civilian jobs to enter the army will be back looking for their old jobs. Which they will not get. Their places have been filled by others. But while there is "no room in the inn" for these men, there is plenty of room "outside" the inn.

The problem of providing employment for returning soldiers is no problem at all in a vast country like ours where millions of acres of worthless lands are lying idle. A free deed to a little eighty of jack pines and blow-sand, and the soldier-recipient will have a job to last him his natural life-time, if he doesn't starve to death in the meantime.

When Secretary of the Interior Lane, quite in keeping with established precedents since the days of the Caesars, announced that returning soldiers would be encouraged to take up farming, every civic organization in the country bustled about to see what rural advantages it could offer to the brave boys who were coming back. Of course, no one has consulted the boys about their future occupations. Whether they want to farm or not is beside the point. It is ordained that they shall farm.

"Soldiers are going back to the house with the service flag in the window instead of going to the farm," sensibly declares Augustus C. Carton, secretary of Michigan's public domain commission.

Mr. Carton is right. Men who left the farms for the trenches will return to the farms. Men who left the factories for the trenches will return to the factories. Men who left professional life will return to professional life. If there are no jobs for them in their chosen line of work they will bid for the jobs others are holding and as labor is as much a commodity as any article of barter and trade, the men who offer their services for the lowest wage will get the jobs. There is one way to prevent this overstocking of the labor market. The government can and should provide jobs in public enterprises for every man who is unable to take up his former occupation in private enterprises.

But it is silly to think that men accustomed to the wages and the life of the cities are going to be satisfied to "prospect" on 80-acre farms when they know nothing of farming, just because the government wants them to.

It was injudicious, to say the least, on the part of Mr. Newberry to recall his acceptance of the invitation extended to him by the farmers' clubs to speak at their annual meeting. While no doubt Mr. Newberry's failure to appear before the farmers at Lansing saved him considerable embarrassment, particularly if he is so little versed in agricultural lore as many believe, his friends think it would have been the better part of valor to have come and at least to have said, "how-dy, folks," if nothing more.

Some of the staid old-maid newspapers of the east are terribly shocked over the President's disregard for "precedent." Progress and precedent are natural enemies. Twentieth century progress marches over the ruins of nineteenth century precedent.



Things I Ponder Over

IN STROLLING up and down the streets an' back an' forth thru them, I see many things that makes me sort o' wonder why this is thus an' that is otherwise an' vicy versy, or words to that effect and so forth. I see men with faces longer'n a rail, an' sour lookin'—jest as tho they'd bit into a cranberry or sumthin' an' I wonder why?

I see wimmen who look as tho they'd lost their pet poodle or maybe their husban' or both—anyway they look an' act miserable an' want everybody else to do the same, an' I wonder why?

I notice that young wimmen endowed by nature with a nice form, a full bust, so to speak, an' not much given to furs or high-necked dresses, while girls not so fortunate, of a skinny build, as it were, cover themselves completely, an' b'gosh I wonder why?

An' here's sumthin' else I notice, cause I meet up with this every day—nice, trim ankles, skirts cut high, otherwise not, an' I wonder why?

An' then sometimes when goin' to the theatre I see young fellers with nice girls along side of 'em smoking stinkin' cigarets; lightin' of 'em before they git out of the buildin', an' the girls make believe they enjoy it, an' seem to encourage it, an' darned if I don't wonder why.

I see young girls tryin' to make themselves look older than they are, an' ole wimmen tryin' to make themselves younger than they are, an' I wonder why—cause nobody is fooled, for it can't be did, not a-tall.

I see nice young fellers lettin' the finest sort of girls go unattended while they fritter away their time with the doll-faced, rattle-headed, useless kind, an' nice girls wastin' their time on no-account young ginks when there's plenty of nice young men unappropriated, an' by jinks, I wonder which is why, don't you?

Goin' down town I most allus generally find the street cars comin' up an' comin' home I see 'em goin' down, an' I kinda wonder why; an' lots of times I've seen folks run towards a car startin', waitin' and the darned car would wait till they'd got right to it, then bang! The conductor with a malicious grin slams the door, the passenger (would-be passenger, rather) swears, jest a little, of course, an' the car goes merrily on its way, an' I wonder why conductors do such things.

Why do more people go to theatres than to church?

Why do more women than men marry?

Why do women, especially elderly women, let jealousy get the best of 'em more than men?

Why is it that in divorce cases, where the couple has lived together 20 years or more, the woman is nearly always the plaintiff, and jealousy, the real cause, tho 88 times out of a hundred they are ashamed to acknowledge it, an' by jolly, I wonder why.

What is contempt of court, an' why an' who says so?

I see young women puttin' the hooks to a young man; leadin' him to the engagement post, gittin' him thru the ordeal, takin' him along to the license clerk, up before the minister—tyin' him solid for life, or until the divorce court sets him free—an' all this without him ever once mistrustin' that he is bein' hooked, played or landed, an' scat my cats, if I don't wonder how in Sam Hill they do it. An' then in after years they'll tell how John, or whatever his name may be, chased them around, jest simply wouldn't take no for an answer, (poor fish, he never had a chance) an' they married him to save his life, an' I wonder why.

Well, I wonder about a good many other things too, cooties, an' if there'll be room in Germany for all of 'em; Kaiser Bill, an' when he'll get to hell, where he belongs; Teddy R., an' when he'll have a breakin' out of the mouth again; also one Osborn of Mich., an' when he will Chase himself; an' death an' taxes an' divorce, an' birth, an' marriage an' things too numerous to mention, an' love an' health an' happiness, an' everything. Good-bye. Wouldn't you hate to be my brain?—Uncle Rube.

Its a Queer World

It sure is a strange little world we are turning around on. In the United States a woman may sit in congress, yet many women in the separate states are still fighting for the right to vote. In England women have the right to vote, but she may not sit in Parliament; that is unless the stand of the women in the United Kingdom changes the recent ruling of the law, officers of the crown. For those gentlemen have decided that women have not the right to sit in Parliament. They are evidently of the same kidney as one of

the opponents of woman's suffrage not many miles from London, who is quoted as having said that if you give woman the right to vote you give her also the right to demand better wages, to make her way in the occupations and the industries formerly closed to her, and even to invade the houses of Parliament. Now there is a calamity for you. Women may get better wages and enter industrial life, as if they haven't been doing men's

Brains

FROM the tip of his toes to the point of his chin,

A man's worth three dollars a day,
Whether driving a street car or pushing a quill,

Or out on the farm making hay,
But north of his chin, where his values begin,

His worth will increase with a bound,
For the brains of a man are his treasury house,

It is there where true riches abound.

His avoirdupois will not count for a cent,

In fact, he may wish it weren't there;

But that piece of machinery 'way up aloft

May make him a great millionaire;

May make him a statesman, a warrior, a pope,

For brains are not measured by rule;

But if he's not careful to use them aright,

He may turn out to be a wise fool.

—MAILLAW JAY NOSNIBOR.

work and doing it well, ever since the Allies began to show the Kaiser where he belongs. And as if the expression of a prejudice is an argument against practice!

The fact is that more than one woman is running for parliament now, and not a few of these will be supported by the strong labor party; and the labor party has been getting what is considered just, and probably won't consent to be side-tracked now by the law officers of the Crown. If, according to the present disposition of things, that's all, and that's simple. England, together with the rest of the world, has been undergoing plenty of changes during the war, and one more won't hurt. It will do a lot of good, in fact, and while that part of the British woman's affairs is settled we over here will do our best to remedy the disgraceful action of some of our Washington solons who flouted the suffrage cause some time ago. There seems to be no question where British public opinion stands on the matter. Pressure is being brought upon the government by women's organizations and the labor party is bent upon backing the women's candidates at the polls. Isn't it funny how often you must repeat fundamental truths, and keep asking fundamental questions that should long ago have been answered to the satisfaction of all? Isn't woman a part of that democracy for which the world is being made safe? Does not a parliament that legislates for an entire country need the viewpoint of half of that country, as represented by the women? Haven't women earned the right to vote and legislate? Is it not due then as a reward for things accomplished, even if the grantors cannot see that it should long ago have been given to them as a matter of abstract and concrete justice? Yours for a better world to live in.—S. H. Slag, Wexford county.

Says Subscribe for Year; Renew for Ten

Please find enclosed one dollar for the renewal of my subscription for M. B. F. for one year. Pardon me for not writing to you before, but I knew that I don't need to tell you: what one man can't do in ten hours on a farm he must put in fourteen, and here I am at the same old stand, a home-guard. I see the land sharks are claiming you have no right in politics because you represent the farmers, but just tell them to go west and shoot grasshoppers, and we will make a law that will compel every voter to vote unconditionally, and I think that will help to put an end to purchased offices and office-holders in Michigan. Our

The Quitter

IT'S easy to cry that you're beaten and die,
It's easy to crawlfish and crawl,

But to fight and to fight when hope's out of sight,

Why, that's the best game of them all.

And though you come out of each grueling bout,

All broken and beaten and scarred—

Just have one more try. It's dead easy to die

It's the keeping on living that's hard.

—ROBERT W. SERVICE.

township should poll better than three hundred votes instead of one hundred and twenty-six. I presume they are like the old maid—given up all hopes, but I propose to ask them right here to send for the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING for one year and then renew for ten years. Let's make Mount Clemens headquarters; let's keep our council there busy; what we can't see let's ask for. There is strength in union—united we stand, divided we fall.—W. R. C., Carson City, Michigan.



SENSE AND NONSENSE



The way to do a thing is to go and do it. If there is a particularly disagreeable task before you, begin with that, and so save yourself several hours of dread, aside from having it done the sooner. The men who have succeeded in life have been able to turn the spare moment, which most of us frivol away, into productive work or thought.

Even in one's hours of relaxation one often meets with an idea, in reading or conservation, which would be valuable if stored away. Instead it is often forgotten. Make note of it in your mind at the same time, put it on paper at the first opportunity.—Sweet.

IT CAN'T BE DONE; HE DID IT!

Somebody said that "it couldn't be done."

But he, with a chuckle, replied

That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one

Who wouldn't say so till he tried.

So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin

On his face. If he worried he hid it.

He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done—AND HE DID IT.

THIS IS NO JOKE.

In these days of the high cost of living the following story has a decided point:

The teacher of a primary class was trying to show the children the difference between the natural and man-made wonders and was finding it hard.

"What," she asked, "do you think is the most wonderful thing man ever made?"

A little girl, whose parents were obviously harassed by the question of ways and means, replied as solemnly as the proverbial judge:

"A living for a family."

BACK TO NATURE.

"Why is it, Sam, that one never hears of a darkey committing suicide?" inquired the Northerner.

"Well, you see, it's disaway, boss. When a white pusson has any trouble he sets down an' gits to studyin' 'bout it an' a-worryin'. Then first thing you know he's done killed hisself. But when a nigger sets down to think 'bout his troubles, why, he jes' nacherly goes to sleep."

WATCH YOURSELF GO BY.

Just stand aside and watch yourself go by—

Think of yourself as "he" instead of "I."

Pick flaws; find fault; forget the man is you

And strive to make your estimate ring true.

The faults of others then will dwart and shrink

Love's chain grows stronger by one mighty link

When you and "he" as substitute for "I"

Have stood aside and watched yourself go by.

TO BIG TO MISS.

The average foreigner can rarely comprehend the geographical area of the United States, as was quite fully illustrated by the Englishman and his valet who had been traveling due west from Boston for five days. At the end of the fifth day master and servant were seated in the smoking car, and it was observed that the man was gazing steadily and thoughtfully out of the window. Finally his companion became curious.

"William," said he, "of what are you thinking?" "I was just thinking, sir, about the discovery of Hamerica," replied the valet. "Columbus didn't do such a wonderful thing, after all, when he found this country, did he, now, sir? Hafter all's said an' done, 'ow could 'e 'elp it?"

Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them, and power and success flow to the man who knows how and who exercises his know-how.

MODERN REDUCER.

Miss Slim: "You have lost considerable weight in the past few months. Are you dieting?"

Mrs. Fatleigh: "O, no. That's only because of the trouble I have with my cool."

Miss Slim: "Why don't you discharge her?"

Mrs. Fatleigh: "I'm going to. As soon as she worries me down to 175 pounds, I shall order her out of the house."

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

In a certain case where the charge was the theft of a watch the evidence was conflicting. As the jury retired, the judge observed that he would be glad to help in adjusting any difficulties that might present themselves to the minds of the jury. Eleven jurors filed out of the box. The one who remained wore an expression of extreme perplexity. Observing his hesitation, the judge said: "Would you like to ask me a question?"

"Yes, your honor," replied the juror eagerly. "I'd be very glad if you'd tell me whether the prisoner really stole the watch."

CONSERVATION.

"All must make reports on the quantity of coal in their possession, however small it is."—French Press.

Conscientious Citizen to Officer: "My wife has a cinder in her eye. Ought she to report this, please?"—Le Journal, Paris.



MARKET FLASHES



N. Y. DECEMBER MILK PRICE FIXED AT \$4.06

The Dairymen's League has secured the approval of the Food Administration of \$4.06 as the price for three per cent milk for December at the 140-150 mile zone. Dealers have accepted the price, which they say gives them a small profit, which they claim they have not had heretofore. Costs of production were figured by the Warren formula.

The dairymen contend that the base price should be fixed at 250 miles from New York, instead of 150 miles, and that the price beyond 400 miles should be the same as at the 400 mile zone. The Food Administration is investigating this matter and it is expected to be settled by Jan. 1. The Food Board announces that the increased price to be paid to farmers will not increase the price to consumers in New York City, and December prices will remain the same as in November. The increase to the farmers amounts to 25c per 100 lbs., approximately 1/4c a quart. The distributors have agreed to maintain prices to consumers, as result of conferences between them and members of the Food Board.

Concerning the agitation about the high prices of milk, the Dairymen's League makes this statement:

"There is considerable excitement in the cities over the high price of milk and its products. No doubt the prices do seem high to the consumer, but they are no higher in proportion than prices of other foods; and as far as the farmers price is concerned, it is none too high. Grain hay, labor and all the items that go to produce a hundred pounds of milk have increased much faster in the last two years than has the price of milk. The high prices are all a part of a great cycle. Labor prices have increased by leaps and bounds, and therefore labor and other consumers must pay sooner or later for an increase in everything else, for labor is the great fundamental. The cycle is just getting around to milk. In the meantime many farmers have been producing milk at a loss."



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34 1-2
No. 3 Red	2.19	2.17	2.30 1-2
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

One of the principal topics now under discussion is the wheat price. Now that the war has ended, will the guaranteed wheat price also come to an end? Is a question many farmers have been asking. Our answer is, that it will not. Food Administrator Prescott has recently issued a statement with respect to this matter in which he says that the guaranteed price will positively remain in effect until July, 1920, as fixed by the President.

Winter wheat conditions have been excellent not only in Michigan but in most of the other states as well, and crop estimators are free with their predictions that there will be a bumper crop.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.47	1.38	1.65
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.38	1.61
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.35	1.58

The fantastical antics of the corn market seem to have subsided to some extent. For a week past the market has been firm with a tendency toward higher prices. Both producers



DETROIT.—Vegetables, grain, dairy products are all firm, with tendency toward higher prices. Advances daily expected in oats, potatoes, butter, eggs.
CHICAGO.—Potatoes firmer; apples and onions quiet. Higher potato prices looked for.
NEW YORK.—Potatoes higher; beans in stronger demand; apples weak.

and dealers have gotten their heads again and selling and buying proceeds on the theory that there will be a profitable market for every bushel of corn now on hand. Producers show no anxiety to sell their corn, and when this information leaks into the stock exchanges, no amount of "bearish" influences can keep the price down long. A grain trade journal points out that the export demand for corn will have little effect upon prices, for it reminds us that the maximum estimated exports are infinitesimal compared with the total crop raised. This journal looks upon corn as a raw material which must be converted into meat, etc. As long as the Food Administration holds a ruling hand over hog prices, and as long as the present unprecedented export demand for American pork products exists corn will retain its present value at least.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	.76	.75	.85
No. 3 White	.75 1-2	.74	.83
No. 4 White	.74 1-2	.73	.80

There is practically no change in the oat market. It has steadied along with the corn market, with even greater marked tendencies toward slightly higher prices. Farmers know well enough that the world demand for American oats will keep trading active and prices up to normal, and so are not particularly anxious to sell.



RYE & BARLEY

The rye market retains the firmness which it took on a couple of weeks ago and dealers believe this grain will improve. At present Detroit buyers are offering \$1.65 for rye.

There is little trading in barley. Prices run from \$1.85 to \$1.95. With no hope that the ban on liquor making will be lifted, and with the feed supply augmented by additional wheat

feeds, the outlook for higher barley prices is not very promising.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	28 50 29 00	27 50 28 00	26 50 27 00
Chicago	30 00 32 00	29 00 30 00	28 00 29 00
Cincinnati	29 00 29 50	28 50 29 00	26 00 28 00
Pittsburgh	31 00 31 50	30 00 31 00	28 50 29 50
New York	36 00 38 00	35 00 37 00	34 00 36 00
Richmond			

The government is gradually diminishing its orders for hay. This without a doubt soon result in a surplus at primary markets were it not for the accentuated demand from western feeders. The extremely mild fall weather has enabled cattle owners to graze their herds much later in the season than usual, and as a consequence they have been poor hay buyers. Now that snow has fallen in many parts of the west, the feeders are obliged to turn to the commercial stocks. Right now there is an easy tone to the hay market but prices are no lower. Dealers expect this easy feeling to continue until after the first of the year at least.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	9.00	10.00	10.50
Prime	8.00	9.00	9.75
Red Kidney	13.50	12.00	11.75

Not in many weeks has there been as encouraging an aspect to the bean situation as at present. We have it on good authority that the bean men of the state induced the Grain Corporation to pay a little more than they were offering in order to enable the elevators to pay the growers 8 cents per pound. Immediately following this concession the government bought several hundred carloads of Michigan beans, which took consider-

able of the surplus off the elevators' hands and gave a much stronger tone to the market.

Chatterton of Mount Pleasant says that if the movement of beans from farmer to elevator and from elevator to wholesale grocer continues as freely the next two months as it has the past two months, there will be very few Michigan beans left for market by March 1st.

The demand is now for the Michigan bean in preference to all other varieties. Very few of California's immense crop have moved to market, the growers holding out for a larger price than buyers are willing to pay. At the present time the government's price on California and Michigan stock amounts to the same figure delivered Atlantic coast points.

In view of the larger demand for Michigan beans, we do not look for lower prices.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.95 cwt.	1.85 cwt.
Chicago	1.70	1.60
Cincinnati	1.85	1.80
New York	2.35	2.20
Pittsburgh	1.93	1.80

The potato market which has gradually declined since the opening of the season has now hit bottom and a strong advance may be expected. The minimum price for best quality stock offered so far this season in Detroit was \$1.65 about ten days ago. As we go to press buyers are offering \$1.85 for choice stock, with a few sales even above that figure. The Bureau of Markets reports the demand and movement slow at the beginning of the week but says prices are higher.

Grand Rapids reports that both growers and shippers are holding for higher prices, and with a similar situation existing in other states, there should be an upward tendency from now on. Just how high prices may be expected to go there is no telling. We would not be surprised if growers received as high as \$1 per bushel a little later in the season, but the total supply is too large to warrant our hoping that prices will approach anywhere near the level they did two years ago.



APPLES

There is an easier feeling in apples. The mild weather has partially ripened some of the barrelled stock and holders are getting uneasy and showing an inclination to sell at any prices. This condition will be overcome to a large extent now that colder weather has arrived. Until quite recently it was believed that the export demand would be a big factor in the apple market, but it does not now appear that many apples will be shipped overseas. For one thing, shipping charges are too high, and unless the government can be induced to secure lower rates, the number of apples shipped across will be negligible. Car shortage in the New York apple section is held accountable for the large supplies still in the hands of growers and local dealers. All in all no considerable advance in apple prices may be expected. Prices prevailing this week in Detroit are: Fancy Snows, \$6.50; Wealthy and Alexander, \$5.50; McIntosh's Blush, \$5 to \$5.50; common, \$2 to \$2.50.

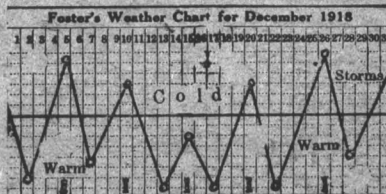


ONIONS

The onion market which "looked up" a couple weeks ago, is back in the same old rut, with no demand. Chicago looks for an improved tone with the coming of colder weather. Mich-

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Dec. 8 to 12 and 13 to 17, warm waves Dec. 7 to 11 and 12 to 16, cool waves 10 to 14 and 15 to 19. This 11-day period will average colder than usual; temperatures will fluctuate up and down but more down than up and the five days centering on Dec. 15 will average coldest of the month. Storms and precipitation will be moderate; light snows in northern sections.

The above described weather period will inaugurate a new crop-weather term that will continue to end of May, 1919, covering about 177 days. These crop-weather terms average about 165 days. The incoming term will average colder than usual east of Rocky ridge and warmer than usual west of that dividing line. In about half of the country east of Rocky ridge precipitation and crops will be near the 10

year average; in the other half they will be considerably below the average.

During the incoming winter a larger amount of fuel than usual will be required east of Rocky ridge and a larger than usual amount of feed for live stock.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Dec. 17 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 18, plains sections 19, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 20, eastern sections 21, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near Dec. 22. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

In this the temperatures will be upward and higher as compared with previous disturbance. Not much force, nor precipitation with this storm. Good time for outdoor affairs, and you would better make use of it. I expect bad weather near last of December. My forecasts of very severe storms for near Nov. 20 were good. Except near first of month January is expected to bring unusually quiet weather.

W. T. Foster

igan onions are selling to jobbers in Chicago at \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt.



BUTTER

Happy is the farmer who makes his own butter these days. For butter is aeroplaning around at new heights and is apt to seek much higher altitudes before the winter is over. Butter advanced 1½ cents on Monday with indication of still further advances before the close of the week. Fresh creamery butter is quoted at 62½ to 65 cents.

New York Butter Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

New York, Nov. 30.—The record for the high price of butter continues to be broken each week. With each increase in quotation there comes a feeling that the maximum must have been reached but upon the following day another advance materializes. There is a very decided shortage of high quality butter. To accentuate the natural shortage shipments were delayed in transit during the week because of precedence given shipments of poultry because of the Thanksgiving demand. One very peculiar condition that prevails is that the consumer is keeping pace in buying with the increase in price. Usually the falling off of consumptive demand limits the maximum figure to which butter quotations can go. That factor seems to be playing a very minor part at present.

Since Monday the quotation on extras has advanced three cents. Each day this week that the Exchange met there has been an advance. On Monday there was an advance of one cent; on Tuesday, a half cent; on Wednesday, a half cent, and on Friday a full cent. If Thursday had not been a holiday we might have expected an advance on that day. The demand continues strong on high quality butter but undergrades continue to lag to some extent. The margin between a low and a high first is very wide, it now being 6c. Firsts are selling at a decided disadvantage, as are other undergrades. Unsalted butter is in great demand and is moving as freely as its arrival will permit. Quotations at the close yesterday were as follows: Extras, 67½ to 68c; higher scoring than extras, 68½ to 69c; firsts, 61 to 67c; and seconds, 56 to 60½c. Unsalted butter is selling at a differential price of two cents over quotations of corresponding grades of salted butter.



EGGS

Eggs show considerable sympathy with the butter market, candled firsts ranging from 65 to 68 cents. At country points farmers are getting from 45 to 62 cents.



POULTRY

The Detroit poultry market is pretty well cleaned up of Thanksgiving offers and the prices are ruling firm. It looks like good prices for Christmas. Dressed poultry is in about the same demand as live and the prices vary little. Today the Detroit market quotes poultry as follows: No. 1 springs, 26 to 27c; small springs, 24 to 25c; hens, 25 to 26c; small hens and Leghorns, 22 to 23c; roosters, 19 to 20c; geese, 24 to 25c; ducks, 30 to 31c; turkeys, 32 to 34c per lb.



FLOUR & FEED

There is no change in the feed situation. As yet, the return to former milling practices has not affected the supply of wheat feeds, and although dealers believe sooner or later that it must result in larger supplies, it is the consensus of all that the effect will be very slow in making itself felt.

We understand that the Food Administration's schedule of "fair feed prices" is to remain in effect so long as the guaranteed price on wheat is continued. There are still evidences that either local dealers are profiteering, or else they purchased their

wheat feeds outside of the state, as prices generally range somewhat higher than those fixed by the Food Administration. In Detroit bran is quoted at \$36.50; middlings, \$38.50; cracked corn, \$60.



LIVE STOCK

Detroit Live Stock Market

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets Wire)

Detroit, Dec. 2.—Cattle: Receipts, 1,100; market dull at last week's close; best heavy steers, \$12 to \$13.50; best handy wt. butcher steers, \$10 to \$11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.50 to \$10; handy light butchers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; light butchers, \$6 to \$7; best cows, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers cows, \$6.50 to \$8; cutters, \$5.50 to \$6; canners, \$4.75 to \$5.15; best heavy bulls, \$9; bologna bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; stock bulls, \$5.50 to \$7; feeders, \$8 to \$10; stockers, \$6.50 to \$8.50; milkers and springers, \$65 to \$120.

Veal calves: Receipts, 261; market 50c to \$1 higher; best, \$17.50 to \$18; others, \$8 to \$15.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 2,839; market slow; best lambs, \$14.25 to \$14.50; fair lambs, \$12 to \$13.50; light to common lambs, \$10 to \$11.75; fair to good sheep, \$8; culls and common, \$4 to \$7.

Hogs: Receipts, 3,506; market steady; pigs, \$16.25 to \$16.50; mixed hogs, \$17.60.

Chicago Special Live Stock Letter

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Hogs: Receipts, 45,000; strong to 5c higher than Saturday's average; butchers, \$17.50 to \$17.85; light, \$16.85 to \$17.65; packing, \$16.75 to \$17.45; throwouts, \$16.25 to \$16.60; pigs, good to choice, \$13.75 to \$15.50. Cattle: Receipts, 28,000; native steers unevenly strong to 50c higher; most advance on in-between times; several loads culled from show stock at \$20; a few head at \$21.50; western steers and all butcher cattle closing 25c higher; calves, steady; common light stockers, steady; others and feeders strong to 25c higher; beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$15.40 to \$20.00; common and medium, \$9.50 to \$15.40; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$6.50 to \$14; canners and cutters, \$5.60 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$10.25 to \$13.25; inferior, common and medium, \$7 to \$10.25; veal calves, good and choice, \$17 to \$17.50; western range beef steers, \$14.25 to \$18; cows and heifers, \$8.25 to \$12.75. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 44,000; generally steady; some prime yearlings higher at \$12.50; lambs, choice and prime, \$15 to \$15.25; medium and good, \$14 to \$15; culls, \$9.50 to \$12.25; ewes, choice and prime, \$9 to \$12.50; medium and good, \$8 to \$9; culls, \$3.25 to \$6.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock Letter

East Buffalo, Dec. 2.—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle — Receipts, 200 cars; good grades strong, others lower; prime heavy steers, \$16 to \$16.50; best shipping steers, \$14 to \$15; medium shipping steers, \$11.50 to \$13; best native yearlings, 900 to 1000 lbs., \$15 to \$16; light native yearlings, good quality, \$12.50 to \$14; best handy steers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; fair to good kinds, \$9.50 to \$10.50; handy steers and heifers, mixed, \$9 to \$10.50; western heifers, \$10 to \$11; state heifers, \$7 to \$8; best fat cows, \$9 to \$10; butcher cows, \$7 to \$8; cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.75; fancy bulls, \$10.50 to \$11; butcher bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.50; common bulls, \$6 to \$7; best feeders, 900 to 1000 lbs., \$10 to \$11.50; stockers, \$6 to \$7; light common, \$5 to \$5.50; best milkers and springers, \$100 to \$150; mediums, \$75 to \$90; common, \$50 to \$70. Hogs: Receipts, 100 cars; lower; heavy and yorkers, \$17.80; pigs, \$17. Sheep and lambs—receipts, 50 cars; steady; lambs, \$15 to \$15.25; yearlings, \$10 to \$11; wethers, \$9.50 to \$10; ewes, \$8.25 to \$8.50. Calves, \$7 to \$21.

A STEADIER TONE IN THE DRY BEAN MARKET

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29. — The bean market is fairly steady and the government's action in taking over a considerable quantity of Michigan stock should have a beneficial effect on the bean situation here, it is believed. Beans are sorting all the way from one to twenty pounds per

cwt. with the color much better than in 1917 and the quality generally better. The moisture is rather high with some samples running up to 18 or 20 per cent, but inasmuch as the crop generally ripened, they readily dry out when put thru the sorting room. All in all trade is in a much more satisfactory condition than a year ago.

There is a disposition on the part of farmers to sell as fast as they thresh. The experience of last year with its dragging market and growers stranded late in the season with no market for their crop is probably responsible in part for the early movement. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the crop will be out of the hands of the growers by the beginning of the new year, provided weather stays open so that threshing can be done.

The principal quotations, f.o.b. here, are: Marrows, peas, yellow eyes, \$7 per cwt.; red and white kidneys, \$9. —The Packer.

WHY SHOULD WE BUY BUTTER SUBSTITUTES

There is one obstacle to the dairy business that all dairymen must unite and counteract. This is the so-called "poor man's butter." I wish it were true that the various substitutes were for the benefit of the poor man.

Every reading person has read how to take one pound of butter and a pint of milk and make two pounds of butter. This sounds good. It is true you have two pounds, but not of butter.

The other day in a store, a consumer was saying how much he liked butter but could not afford it. The groceryman said, "butterine is so much cheaper and better. Anyone is very foolish to use butter." Of course when he had said this in my

presence he had started something.

If it is so good, why do not the makers color it pink to give it a distinctive color of its own? Why do they furnish color matter so the buyer may color it to make it look like butter?

If you will take a small tube of any butter substitutes, and a small piece of pure butter, place them in the way of rats or mice, you will find the mice will eat the butter, and as long as they can get any other grease, will refuse to eat butter substitutes. If mice won't eat it, do you consider it good for children's stomachs?

The truth is, there never was, nor never will be any substitute for pure butter, and it is true that no substitute yet made is as cheap as the real article when we consider the nourishment. Substitutes are like the pound of butter and the pint of milk. While they weigh two pounds they will not spread the bread that a pound and a half of butter will, so the buyer who buys substitutes cheats himself and his family.

True economy lies not in buying substitutes but to get pure butter and economize on its use if necessary. I consider it the duty of the agricultural press and all dairymen to unite and insist that all substitutes be made to stand on their own feet. This can only be brought about by concerted action of the producers and their friends.

I have no objection to anyone buying a substitute who wishes to do so, but I most strenuously do object to paying at a hotel or restaurant for butter and then be forced to use a substitute. It would seem that in the case of any food as valuable as butter there should be laws to prevent substitutes. Whenever such laws are made and enforced the dairy business will take care of itself. —C. J. Cooper in *Prairie Farmer*.



THIS YEAR GIVE

A Practical Helpful Christmas Gift!

What would be more suitable than a year's subscription to

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An ideal gift that would give both pleasure and benefit; and coming each week, would be a constant reminder of the giver throughout the year.

Send one dollar and fill out the coupon below. We will then send an appropriate Christmas card to the name you wish the paper sent to announcing that the subscription is a gift from you. This card will be mailed so it will be delivered at Christmas and the subscription will also begin at that time. A receipt for the dollar will be mailed to you direct.

Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Enclosed is \$1.00 for a year's subscription to Michigan Business Farming. Send the paper, and also a Christmas Card to the name I am sending.

Send M. B. F. as a gift to

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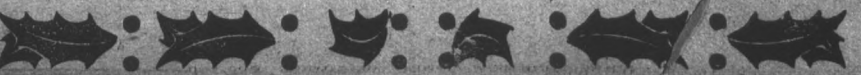
County Mich.

Send receipt for \$1 to

My Name

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

County Mich.



HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

By ALBERT L. CLOUGH, Motor Editor, Review of Reviews

A COLD WEATHER WARNING

WATER CONTAINING a considerable proportion of sulphuric acid is in no danger of freezing, but a weak acid mixture is. When a storage battery is fully charged, its liquid is rich in acid and there is very little in the plates but, when it is nearly or quite discharged, the plates contain much of the acid and the liquid is very weak in it. Thus, a fully charged or largely charged battery is proof against freezing in any temperature experienced in practice, but a completely or nearly discharged one is in great danger from this cause—exposure to a temperature as high as 20 degrees Fahrenheit above zero being sufficient to bring it about. A battery which is giving satisfactory, everyday service on a car, is in no danger, as it is necessarily in a fair state of charge, but a battery which is run down and incapable of use, during cold weather, should be removed from its car and placed in a moderately warm place until it has been fully charged. It is the battery which is laid up for the winter with its car, in an unheated garage, that is exposed to the greatest danger for if through neglect to recharge it periodically or through any other cause, it loses its charge, it will almost certainly freeze and be spoiled. In the case of a battery being laid away in a cold place, frequent hydrometer tests of the liquid should be made and its gravity should not be allowed to fall below 1.260.

To Prevent Windshields Clouding



What is the substance that is applied to the glass of a windshield so that one can see through it in a rain storm?—A. F., Jr.

We do not exactly know what the proprietary preparations sold for this purpose consist of, but we suspect that glycerine is an important component of them. The effect of these preparations is to prevent the formation of water globules on the glass, which act as tiny lenses and destroy transparency. A coating of glycerine or of glycerine with a little kerosene, on the front of the glass, being soluble in water, allows the surface to be wetted evenly, prevents the formation of globules and keeps the glass nearly optically clear, so long as it lasts. When it is washed away, a new coating has to be applied.

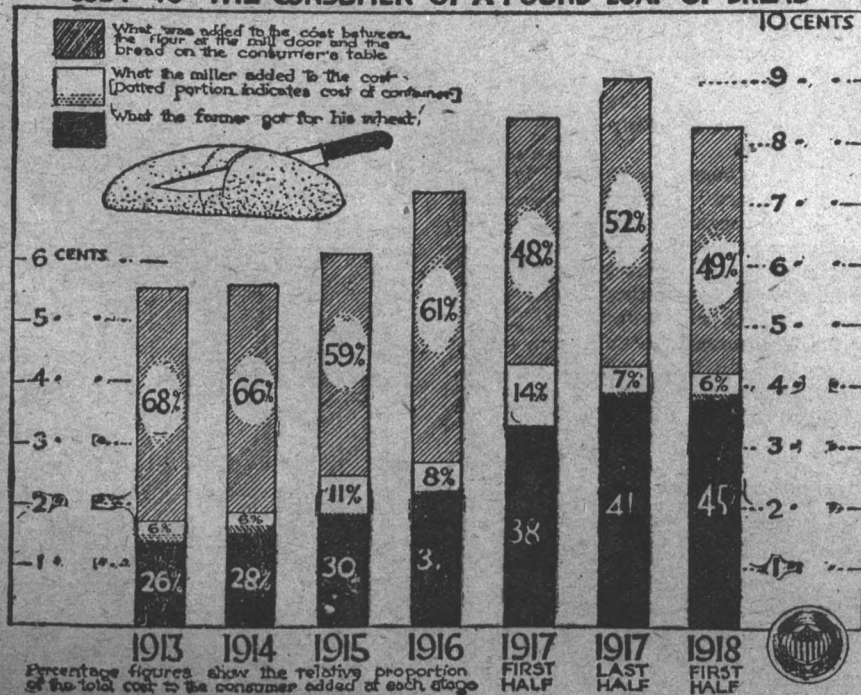
Brake Inquiry



Do very large brakes necessarily enable a car to be stopped quicker than somewhat smaller ones? The agent for one of the makes of cars, which I am considering buying, makes this claim and points to the brake drums on his car which are somewhat larger than those on his competitor's car.—D. S.

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

COST TO THE CONSUMER OF A POUND LOAF OF BREAD



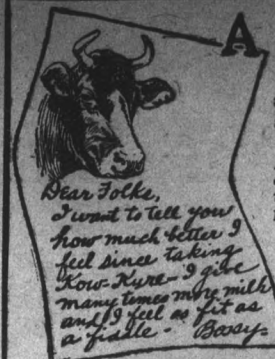
So far as mere effectiveness is concerned, any pair of brakes, which will lock its wheels so that they slide, when the car is on a steep down grade, on a dry hard road, with a full load in it, is as good as any other. The chief object of very large brake drums and bands is to secure durability, for the larger they are the more the wear upon the surfaces is distributed and the less wear comes upon each square inch of surface. Brakes that are excessively large add considerably to the unsprung weight on the rear tires and may prove disadvantageous upon the whole. A small brake, acting with great pressure, may be as effective a retarding device as a large brake, acting with less pressure, but it is likely to be shorter lived.

Fuel Economy From Vacuum Feed System



Would any actual saving of gasoline result from installing a vacuum system in place of the fuel feed system originally installed upon an old car?—W. G. W.

There might be some saving result from the fact that the gasoline fed to the carburetor from a vacuum tank is somewhat warmed from engine heat, while that fed from an under-the seat or rear tank is cold. Moreover, it is credibly claimed that there is some loss of fuel, when a pressure system is employed, by overfeeding to the carburetor, especially when a car is on a rough road, which loss is prevented by using the vacuum system.



A Letter from Bossy

If a cow could speak she would talk about her health as people do—because cows suffer from ailments, little and big, same as human beings.

The most common cow ailments, such as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Bunches, Scours, etc., result from a diseased condition of the digestive or genital organs. Any of these diseases and many others can be successfully treated or prevented by using Kow-Kure, the great cow medicine.

Feed dealers and druggists sell it—60c. and \$1.20 packages. Free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," sent on request.

Dairy Association Co.
LYNDONVILLE, VT.



NEW YORK STANDARD HONEST GRADING

THREE NO. 1 PRIME SKUNK

Wonderful demand for raw furs. Prices highest on record. Furs are scarce and I am paying very high prices.

My prices are not, I deduct no commissions and also pay express and parcel post charges. You will like my good grading and continue to ship to me. Money is sent you same day I receive your shipment. You cannot afford to be without my price list. You want most money. I want your furs. Enlist in my army of satisfied shippers. Write today without fail.

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Many trappers have gone to war, others will have to take their place. Get busy and catch all you can. Big money in trapping.

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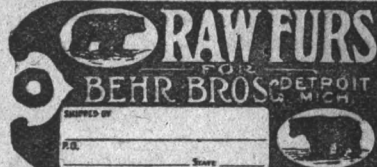
If so ship your FURS to

BEHR BROS. Co.

351-359 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Ask the man that has used this tag.

Write for Price List and Tags.



Don't Wear a Truss



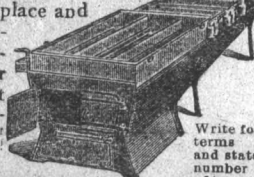
BROOKS' APPLIANCE the modern scientific invention the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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Tap Every Maple Tree

you have on the place and help conserve sugar. Order a Champion Evaporator NOW if you want it next Spring. Railroads are slow in winter. Be PREPARED! Champion Evaporator Company



Hudson, Ohio

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Velvo Flow, or Flat Paint, per gal. 2.25
Dutch Process Lead, cwt., \$10.00
Send for Color Cards
PAINT SUPPLY HOUSE
420 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Chickens Sick or Not Doing Well?

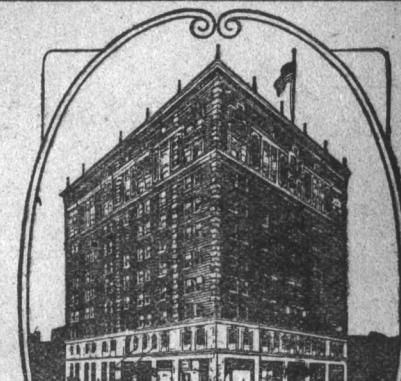
An Extraordinary Offer: Germoxone is a standard where for chicken troubles, roup, colds, cholera, swelled head, bowel complaint, chicken pox, canker, not doing well, non-laying, etc. Now our proposition: If no dealer there handling Germoxone and you will agree to use it and pay if satisfied, we will send you a 75c package without a cent in advance. No pay if not satisfied. Can we do more? And we will send free 3 poultry booklets. Write today. Local dealers handling Germoxone will do the same.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 416 OMAHA, NEB.

YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM Direct to the buyer without paying commission through my co-operative plan, and be free to sell to anyone, through anyone, anywhere, any time, for any price or terms. Write for circular. JAMES SLOCUM, Holly, Michigan.

WANTED—CLOVER SEED AND PEAS, ALL KINDS. Please submit us an average sample of any quantities you want to sell and we will tell you what it is worth either in the dirt or cleaned. We believe we can make you a price that will look attractive. Sioux City Seed Co., Millington, Michigan.

FOR SALE
100 Breeding Ewes.
John Hooker, New Baltimore, Michigan.

WANTED—A SMALL threshing outfit, fully equipped, in good condition, suitable for a small neighborhood. Robert T. Deacon, Glennie, Michigan.



HOTEL FORT SHELBY

DETROIT
Rates \$1.50 to \$3.00
250 Rooms with
Bath at \$2.00

You will like the Fort Shelby because it is quiet, convenient to the depots, the docks, and to downtown Detroit, and because it provides Servidor Service.

450 ROOMS with every service feature to be found in the finest hotel—at a reasonable price.
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MONEY IN FURS

TRAP AND SHIP TO
McMILLAN
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FURS HIDES PELTS WOOL

AND GET HIGHEST PRICES, HONEST GRADING, PROMPT CASH RETURNS, FREE ILLUSTRATED TRAPPERS' GUIDE TO SHIPPERS. Write for Price List

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
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COTTON SEED MEAL

Buy a car load and divide with your neighbor. Price, \$62.50 delivered 30 ton lots, for 36% meal or \$48.00 for 20% meal. Ton lots 36% \$65.00 or 20% @ \$50.00 ton f.o.b. Jackson. Prompt shipment.

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THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Suggestions for Christmas Gifts

CHRISTMAS is less than three weeks away so it is none too early to plan the gifts for the few near and dear ones you are in the habit of remembering. To those who let common sense rule their plans, preparing for Christmas is a real pleasure, but to those who want to out-do everybody else in the costliness and elaborateness of their gifts, it is a season of fretting and worry. Mrs. A. always knows weeks before Christmas exactly what she is going to give to hubby, the children, and all the aunts and cousins, and well before Yuletide has arrived, her little remembrances are prepared and in the mail. Mrs. B. spends three weeks worrying about her gifts and one week fluttering around making and buying the first things that come into her mind, wholly regardless of their practicability.

I wonder if we have forgotten the true spirit of Christmas? To buy or make a gift for a relative or friend merely because it is expected that that relative or friend may send a gift to us, is certainly not in keeping with the Christmas spirit. No one should give, who does not find pleasure in giving. No one should give who gives only because they expect to be given to.

Let us make this Christmas a sensible one. Few of us can afford to give expensive gifts, even if we wanted to. War funds of one kind or another have taken the most of our savings, and it is well that necessity for once will force upon us the making or buying of inexpensive gifts. The true Christmas spirit, "peace on earth; good will toward men" has never meant more to us than today. For only a few short weeks ago, there was no peace. All the world fought in a battle of hate and destruction. The ending of the war just before Christmas seems like a special kindness of the Great Father, and we are a blind and ungrateful people, indeed, if we fail to fathom the depths of His love, or to be guided by the true Christmas and Christian spirit.

I have no doubt that many of my readers are still greatly perplexed as to what they are going to buy for those they want to remember. Perhaps if I tell you of some of my plans it will give you some suggestions for your own gifts.

If you desire to ask any questions concerning the making of these gifts I shall be only too glad to answer them, personally, or if I can be of any service to you in the doing of errands in your Christmas shopping please do not hesitate to ask me.

I am planning on sending to my friends simply the engraved or printed card which extend one's Christmas greeting and best wishes as well as the you had planned gifts for each. The following sketch will give you the idea of these cards I am having printed:

PENELOPE WISHES YOU A
MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

GOD'S GREATEST BLESSINGS

"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."
1918.

The greeting may, of course, be changed to meet each individual fancy. These cards may be purchased from your home printers and printed for the price of from \$2 to \$5 per hundred.

Have you any kodaks of the children? These pasted onto cards and a Christmas greeting written make most acceptable remembrances. Everyone, especially those friends far away, are anxious to see the children and while photos make excellent gifts, often they are more expensive than one wishes to pay for a large number of friends, and the kodaks suffice nicely.

For sister and mother those dainty little cretonne aprons are always so useful or perhaps a large coverall apron and cap to match. Even for the little tots of five and six these aprons make acceptable gifts, for to them they are dainty and pretty to wear and at the same time save mother much work in laundry.

My little tots have heaps of fun with their tiny baby dolls—only six or eight inches high, sell for a quarter or fifty cents, and I dress them in crepe paper which makes the fluffiest dresses, easily taken off and discarded when dirty, and very economical. The smallest scraps from the piece box makes these dolls a dress.

It is always hard to decide what to give father or the boys, but just stop and think what they like best to do. There are father's warm, comfy slippers, or perhaps a wooly bath robe to slip on

Communications for this page should be addressed to Penelope, Farm Home Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

mornings and nights. If he is a great reader—why not a subscription to some magazine he has admired? And right here, why shouldn't mother receive a magazine for her Christmas? It is a gift the whole year thru, and I know she would find time to read it. Additional Christmas suggestions will be given next week.—PENELOPE.

Sugarless Christmas Confections

SALTED NUTS

Remove skin from shelled nuts if desired, depending on kind of nuts. Put a little vegetable fat in a frying pan. Add nuts and fry until delicately browned, stirring constantly. Remove with small skimmer. Drain on paper and sprinkle with salt.

CHOCOLATE DAINTIES OR BITTER SWEETS. Melt bitter sweet chocolate in double boiler, remove from fire and beat until cool. In this dip nuts or sweet fruits and place on oiled paper.

PARISIAN SWEETS

Put through the meat-chopper 1 pound of prepared dates, figs, and nut meats. Add one tablespoon orange juice, a little grated orange peel, and one-fourth cup of honey or sirup. Mould into balls and roll in chopped nuts or coconut or chocolate. This mixture may be packed in an oiled tin, put under a weight until firm, then cut in any shape desired. Melted chocolate may be added to mixture before molding, if desired.

TUTTI FRUTTI BALLS

One cup puffed rice or corn, 1 cup seedless raisins, 1 cup stoned dates, 1 cup figs, half cup chopped nut meats, 1 tablespoon chopped angelica or citron, half cup chopped candied orange peel, 2 teaspoons vanilla extract. Put the rice, fruits, peel and nut meats thru

Howdy, Mr. Winter?

HOWDY, Mr. Winter! If it isn't you again!

Haven't had a visit from you since I dunno when.

Thought I heard you laughin'—must 'a been a week ago—

When the north wind shouted just as it began to blow;

Thought I heard you chuckle when the grass was turned to brown

An' the withered flowers lost their holt an' fluttered down.

Hear you at the window; hear you in the chimney, too—

Howdy, Mister Winter; howdy, howdy do!

Howdy, Mister Winter! I can hear you at the door.

Got the fire a-bazin' an' the shadows paint the floor.

Play among the pictures; an' the ruddy gleams o' light

Stream out through the windows, where you're waitin' in the night.

I can hear you mutter in the bushes down the lane.

See your snow flakes patten' on the glowin' window pane.

Here's the place for me to be, an' there's the place for you—

Howdy, Mister Winter; howdy, howdy do!

a chopper, stir well, adding the extract. Make into small balls and allow to dry. Roll in shredded coconut.

STUFFED DATES

Use the best dates. Remove the stones. Fill with peanuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, or any nuts available. Peanut butter makes a good filling that is different. Press dates in shape and roll in chopped nuts, coconut or a mixture of cocoa and powdered cinnamon.

Women Meeting Need for Cow Testers

The twenty-seven women now employed as cow testers by some of the 353 cow-testing associations in this country have not only done satisfactory work, but have achieved results above the average, according to dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The main reason why women have begun to do this work is the scarcity of cow testers. Most of the testers at work when the war began were young men and many of them are now in military service. Because of the shortage of workers the past year has seen a number of cow-testing associations—organizations of farmers who want to keep records of their herds—decrease from 472 to 353, although there has been an increased demand for such associations, and it is believed the number could easily be doubled if enough testers were available. The work does not require great physical strength. It does demand some training, but this is easily acquired by women.

The first woman cow tester in the United States, Miss Bessie Lipsitz, began work less than three years ago with a cow-testing association in Grant county, Wisconsin. Wisconsin now has 18 women cow testers, Iowa 6, and 3 other states have one each.

Mid-Winter Styles

No. 9061.—Girls' long-waisted Dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. What could be more girlish than these long-waisted models with full skirts? The quaint style of fitting the dress over the bust and extending the straight lines to about six inches below the hip will be becoming to most every child and if made up in a soft taffeta or wool will make a most charming little frock. The dress buttons down the center front with self-covered buttons and finished with a prettily shaped collar forming points in back and front. The skirt is gathered full, being straight and two-piece and has two circular pockets at each side front. The sleeves are cut in the popular kimono style, fitting smoothly into the large armhole and flaring at the elbow. Rows of machine stitching finish the hem of the skirt.

No. 8676.—Young girls' dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The most ordinary of one-piece dresses, or a little waist and skirt may be transformed into one of the season's most popular models by simply the addition of one of these aprons in front and back. The dress opens either in front or back and the apron is left to fasten over on the left side. Narrow belts hold the aprons in place at the waistline. Long fitted sleeves with flare cuffs are shown and the neck is finished with a large cape collar and tailored bow. Rows of stitching trim this dress also, but may be substituted by narrow braid. The aprons, collar and cuffs may be of some contrasting material. The combination of net or crepe on a dress of silk is especially good this year.

No. 9054.—Ladies' and Misses' shirtwaist. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the suit waist, or to be worn with the separate skirt these dressy satin blouses are greatly favored and particularly those showing the soft fichu collars. This blouse opens on the left side, buttoning with small silk buttons from shoulder to waistline, and has the belt attached to the waist, giving the effect of a longer waist. The long sleeves are fitted, buttoning to the elbow and finished with flare cuffs. The fichu collar is shaped to fit the neck line of the blouse and fits smoothly over the shoulders, ending in the ends which are tied in a simple knot at the closing. The collar may be of white organdy or net, finished in ruffles of same or with a narrow lace edge.

No. 9050.—Ladies' and Misses' one-piece apron. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Daily the simple bungalow slip-on apron is undergoing improvements which make it more suitable for any house wear, and No. 9050 presents clever suggestion for next summer's morning wear. The kimono sleeve is a trifle more fitted and the neck is cut in low shape with the contrasting material set in to give the vest effect. A narrow, flat belt holds the dress in place at the normal waistline and large patch pockets are placed on each side front which are useful as well as ornamental. The apron remains slip-on over the head altho if desired an opening might be formed on the shoulder and sleeve, buttoning with the same tiny buttons which are used as trimming on the neck, belt and pockets.

No. 9080.—Ladies' two-piece skirt. Cut in sizes 16, 18, and 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. I consider this one of the most popular styles for both separate or suit skirt, in tailored lines. There is a foundation skirt, two-piece and gored to fit the hip-line, and tapering towards the hem. The side tunic is gathered full onto a slightly raised waistline and the front and back panels are cut in one with the belt ends which fasten to each side. The panels offer excellent opportunity for heading motifs or braiding, but if one does not desire these finishes the plain stitching may well be substituted. (Note the skirts are gradually becoming longer.) The plain heavy wool mixtures are best adapted to these styles, as wool velour, jersey or serge.

No. 9059.—Ladies' aftern'n dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Dressy enough for any afternoon occasion, and yet a practical all around house dress is shown in a silk plaid gingham, or soft wool. The waist is cut on ordinary shirt waist lines with an inset vest which is cut to form the roll collar also. The long fitted sleeves are set into the enlarged arm hole, without any fullness. The skirt is two-gored, gathered slightly to the normal waist and finished with a narrow flat belt. Oval pockets and fine buttons adorn the skirt.



Prices of patterns ten cents each. Address, Farm Home Dept., Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

DEAR CHILDREN:—Just a word this week to remind you that you must get busy at once on your Christmas story if it is to reach me before the contest closes. Also to tell you that I would like to have you draw a picture of Santa Claus and send it along with your story, altho you don't have to do this in order to win the thrift stamps. But I think drawings help so to brighten up our page, don't you? If you can't draw a Santa Claus, draw anything that suggests Christmas, and if it is good enough I will print in on our page.—**AUNT PENELOPE.**

The Giants of Lilliputania

CHAPTER IV

"BELL BOY" IS THE FIRST VICTIM
THE GENERAL secured a big pitcher from the pantry—and into it he emptied all the milk he could find in the ice chest. How much of the Magic Food should he use? There was the rub—well, one could learn only by trying. If the great big trees, to grow so large and tall, had needed only so small a quantity as he had found, he figured probably a cupful would be enough for himself and his wife, and so he poured only a cupful of the fine powder into the pitcher of milk. This proved to be a fortunate thing for Lilliputania, as events will show.

After the General had put the pitcher of milk, mixed with the Magic Food, into the ice chest, he turned out the lights and went to bed, forgetting all about poor "Bell Boy," the tigress cat. Pussy meowed and meowed, wondering what had come over the General, and why he didn't get his supper. He was to be a guest at a Pussy Cat's Singing Society that night. "Bell Boy" was to lead the grand march at the ball that was to follow the singing. The General, however, was so tired out with his labors that day that he never heard "Bell Boy"—in fact, I doubt if, in his excitement, he even saw him again after the first greeting. The unusual meowing of "Bell Boy" finally awoke the General's wife. What can be the matter, thought she. Why isn't "Bell Boy" outside?

She arose and found the General in his bed fast asleep. She could not awaken him—the General was completely worn out and snoring like a trooper.

The good little woman tried to get "Bell Boy" to go out, but "Bell Boy" decided he would rather disappoint his friends than go without his supper. You can hardly blame him for that, for it probably is rather difficult to sing and dance when one is real hungry. "Bell Boy" first purred and then meowed trying to say as plain as he could, "Don't I get any supper tonight?" Finally it dawned on the General's wife that the General had most likely forgotten to feed "Bell Boy." What will he forget next—some day he surely will forget where he lives and who he is. She went to the ice chest and looked for the milk. She thought it strange to find it all emptied into the big pitcher. "It's just like the General to do such things," thought the good woman. "You poor pussy, you must be hungry," said she to "Bell Boy," as she gave him an extra big pan full of milk from the pitcher which had been prepared by the General with the Magic Food. "Bell Boy" thought it tasted rather bitter, but he was very thirsty as well as hungry—besides, he was in a big hurry to get away.

After "Bell Boy" had finished his supper the General's wife showed him to the door, hurriedly said good night and hastened back to bed. General Dis Satisfaction meantime snored away unmindful of the catastrophe that his wife had unknowingly brought upon Lilliputania.

(To be Continued)

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have not written to you before, so thought I would write. I live on a farm of 80 acres. We have two horses and two cows and about 30 chickens. For pets I have four kittens. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have about three-quarters of a mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Hoyt. This fall I picked up apples, potatoes and corn. I have a \$50 Liberty bond. I have four sisters, their names are Lillian, May, Edith and Martha. The first two are married. We take the Michigan Business Farming and like it. We live two and a half miles from town. We have a Dodge car. I can't think of any more to write so will close. Lovingly—Dora Sass, Greenville, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—This is the first time I have ever written for the Children's Patriotic Page, but my father has

AN HOUR WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

taken the M. B. F. for about a year. I take great interest in reading the letters of other girls and boys. I have three cousins in the service, and also a brother who has enlisted in the Home Guards in Lansing. We have an 80-acre farm, 6 horses, 1 cow, 12 pigs, 50 chickens. I am 13 years old and in the 7th and 8th grades. We have a mile and a quarter to go to school. We have had a good many patriotic socials at our school for the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives. I read the Doo Dads and like them very much. I will write again. Your friend—Miss Myrna Pringle, Merrill, Michigan.

My Angel of Flaming Cross

On a homeward-bound transport,
As the sun was sinking low,
Stood a wounded soldier dreaming
In a twilight's glow.
Visions of an angel,
Golden hair and eyes of blue,
Said a sailor lad,
"Why are you sad?"
Said the soldier, "I'll tell you."

"There's an angel over there,
An angel from I know not where
Smiling sweetly thru her tears
She drove my fears away,
Little girl who nursed me thru
I owe my life to you."

—Myrna Pringle.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a girl 12 years old. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are Harry, Jesse, David and Jennie. I am in the seventh grade at school. We have six cows, 3 calves, 5 horses, 7 pigs. The horses' names are Fannie, Fred, Rock, Star, Ruby. I have been picking up potatoes, and I

also helped pull beans. We live on a large farm. I am doing all I can to help. We have 16 little chickens, about two weeks old, and altogether about 50 or 60 this summer, and 100 old chickens. I take care of the chickens winter and summer. I think a nice name for our page would be "Uncle Sam's Boys and Girls." I think I would like puzzles and stories best. I am sending a song which we have been learning in school. We like the paper very much.—Clara Waldron, Stanton, Michigan.

What Are You Going to do to Help the Boys?

Your Uncle Sam is calling now
On every one of you.
If you're too old or young to fight,
There's something else to do.
If you have done your bit before,
Don't let the matter rest.
For Uncle Sam expects that
Everyone will do his best.

Chorus

What are you going to do for Uncle Sammy?
What are you going to do to help the boys?
If you mean to stay at home,
While there's fighting o'er the foam,

The least that you can do
Is to buy a Liberty bond or two;
If you're going to be a sympathetic miser,
The kind that only lends a lot of noise,
You're no better than the one
Who loves the Kaiser,
So what are you going to do to help the boys?

It makes no difference who you are,
Or whence you came, or how,
Your Uncle Sammy helped you then,
And you must help him now.
Your brother will be fighting for your freedom over there.
And if you love your Stars and Stripes
Then you must do your share.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have never written to you but I thought I would. I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters in the M. B. F. and papa thinks he could not get along without it. I have one brother and his name is Burton. There are four in our family. We have four horses, their names are Queen, Dash, Joe and Mollie, and we have 3 cows and 10 pigs. We live on a farm of 60 acres. I go to school every day. I am 10 years old, and in the 5th grade. I go to the Allen school. My brother is 5 years old and he is going to school next year. My teacher's name is Miss Lillian Williams. Well, my letter is rather long, so I will close for this time.—Pearl Smith, Ithaca, Michigan.

Aunt Penelope:—I am a little boy 11 years old. I live on a 160 acre farm. We have 8 horses and 6 cows, 15 feeding cattle and 4 calves. We have a dog and two rabbits. I have one brother in the army. I have two little sisters, one 9 years old and one 5 years old. I have a Thrift card half full and \$1. to buy more with. I have 4 bushels of pop corn to sell and buy some more Thrift Stamps.—Morrel Keefe, Osseo, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw my letter in the M. B. F. and thought I would write again. I am going to school now every day and like it very much; my teacher's name is Miss Georgie Wright. I like her very much. I am getting along very well with my lessons. Well, this will be all for this time.—Mildred Seely, Red Oak, Michigan.

Well Cooked Food

is one of the most essential factors in the development and maintenance of good health.

Good health is the foundation of happiness and success, hence its possession is the most to be desired of material things.

Approximately 90% of the illness of the Human Race is directly or indirectly traceable to improper eating. We either eat too much or too little, eat illy prepared food or not the right kind.

Inefficiency is the result and inefficiency means loss in one way or another—either position, money, health, or even life itself.

Probably good bread has contributed as much or more to the good health and prosperity of the nation as any other one thing.

To have good bread you must use good flour, so buy

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

and be assured of thoroughly delicious, healthful, wholesome, nutritious bread.

Your dealer is authorized to refund the purchase price immediately if you are not completely satisfied with Lily White Flour in every respect, for every requirement of home use.

You will be delighted with LILY WHITE FLOUR, "The Flour the Best Cooks Use."

Our Domestic Science Department furnishes recipes and canning charts upon request and will aid you to solve any other kitchen problems you may have from time to time. Public demonstrations also arranged. Address your letters to our Domestic Science Department.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



Right Feeding is the Road to Big Pork Profits

IT is the patriotic duty of Hog raisers to raise the maximum of pork. The army needs it. It is also a duty to economize on Hog Feed.

Wellman's QUALITEED Hog Feed

solves the question of patriotic duty—and also assures big profits for hog raisers. Qualiteed Hog Feed is better hog feed than straight corn, fits him quickest to top the market with maximum weight, and is cheaper. See guaranteed analysis of Wellman's Qualiteed Hog Feed on the bag here illustrated.

BETTER ORDER NOW—Feed is scarce. Extraordinary demands have caused a shortage. See our dealer and tell him how many tons you will need. We can ship him in the same car QUALITEED Dairy, Horse and Poultry Feeds. Give him time to order a car. If he cannot supply you, write to us direct.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

A Michigan organization to afford protection to Michigan live stock owners.

We have paid over \$17,000 in death losses since we began business July 5th, 1917.

Is there any stronger argument for this class of insurance than \$17,000 of losses on \$1,500,000 of business?

Your animals are well and sound today but tomorrow some of them are dead. **INSURE THEM BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!**

We indemnify owners of live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, for loss by accident and disease.

See our agent in your vicinity.

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Harmon J. Wells, Sec. and Treas.
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Hogs and Eggs to

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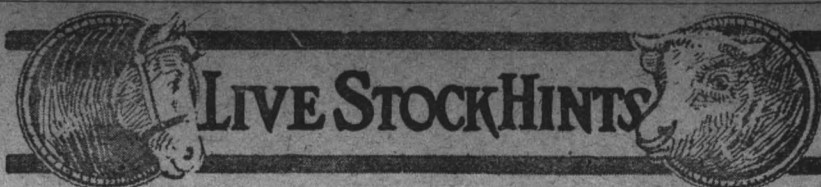
House of

"Quick Action and a Square Deal"



160 Hens—1500 Eggs

Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverly, Mo., writes, "I fed 2 boxes of 'More Eggs' to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert 2559 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get three regular \$1 packages on special discount for a season's supply. A million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. You take no risk. Write today. Pin a dollar bill to your letter or send \$2.25 special discount for 3 packages. Or ask Mr. Reefer to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.



IS THE MILKING MACHINE A FARM NECESSITY?

A few days ago I visited the dairy farm of one of Macomb county's most progressive farmers. He milks Jerseys, eighteen or twenty of them, some pure-breds, the most of them grades. As I walked thru the well-kept stables noting the modern appointments, I asked him if he milked by hand or machine.

"By hand," he said.

"But don't you think it would pay you to buy a machine for this number of cows?" I asked.

"Well, perhaps," he said, "but I have never given the matter much thought. The boy and I are usually able to do the milking without a great deal of exertion, so why should I invest in expensive machinery?"

That sounded like good logic, yet I knew that repeated demonstrations had shown that in the majority of cases, the milking machine has proven a profitable investment in herds of fifteen cows or more.

When the value of the milking machine as a time and labor-saver is considered it is really surprising how comparatively few of Michigan's dairy farms are equipped with them. There have been few innovations in farm equipment that have been so slowly accepted as the milking machine. Probably one of the reasons for this is that it is one of the most radical departures from time-honored methods. Many farmers cannot believe that it is possible for a piece of mechanism to perform the function of milking as thoroughly or satisfactory as the hand. Also milking does not require the services of expert hired men. Anyone, from dad down to the youngest boy can lend a hand when necessary. Formerly, one of the farm woman's jobs was milking. Fortunately, however, she has been gradually released from this duty, altho on many farms she is still expected to assist "off and on."

As farm labor become scarcer, and the high wages of the city attract the men and boys from the farm, the milking machine will as a matter of course have to take their places. It goes without saying that farmers cannot afford to pay men as high wages for milking cows as manufacturers can for making automobiles.

If any of our readers have replaced hand labor with milking machines in their dairy barns we should like to know what their experience has been.

WILL ELIMINATION MEAN MORE DAIRY FEEDS?

One of the principal reasons why the compulsory use of wheat substitutes has been abandoned, so we are told, is to increase the nation's supply of wheat mill feeds.

It is general knowledge that for a number of months past millions of bushels of wheat have been shipped to Europe in preference to the flour, in order to bolster up the rapidly depleted stocks of dairy feeds. A comparison of the situation in Europe with that in this country showed that the need in foreign lands for additional dairy feeds was far greater than in this country, and while the policy of milling American wheat abroad brought considerable hardship upon American dairymen, there has been little complaint.

If the new policy of encouraging normal consumption of wheat flour is strictly adhered to, in a few months a beneficial effect may be noted. But a surprising feature of the situation is that consumption of wheat flour has not perceptibly increased. Either the public generally is still using up supplies of substitutes that have accumulated or has become accustomed to the substitutes.

It seems rather doubtful that there will be a plentitude of dairy feeds for a long period of time. Europe's supply is at a dangerously low ebb, and undoubtedly millions of tons of American grown feeds will be bought for export. It looks as if dairymen are up against a feed problem that will cost them considerable worry and money for a matter of several years.

RETAIN ON THE FARM HOGS UNDER 150 POUNDS

A congestion of hogs still prevails at many packing centers. The receipts of hogs have been materially in excess of the increase in production over last year. Embargoes, coupled with the permit system, have been applied at Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis. This will be extended to other points as necessity may indicate.

The permit system is operated thru a Stabilization committee representing the Food Administration, commission and packing house men and the Railroad Administration. Permits are issued thru them to the full extent of the local market to absorb the hogs. In this way the full facilities of the packing houses are utilized, but over-supply of hogs is prevented.

The United States Food Administration has arranged for additional export facilities. These will supply an outlet for the entire surplus hog product on the basis of the stabilized price. A most serious difficulty is the unwise marketing of hogs weighing under 150 pounds. These are immature, and should not be marketed until their weight exceeds 150 pounds.

It is doubtless necessary that some of these hogs be shipped out of the areas which were afflicted by drouth, but shipments of these lighter weights ought not be made from other sections of the country.

The November price basis is continued without change through December. If, however, the shipments of hogs weighing less than 150 lbs. continue, it will be necessary to exclude these from the stabilized price.

The supply of fats and dairy products will continue to be inadequate to meet the world's needs until the producers have had time to restore the balance between demand and supply. This cannot occur this year. While the disposition will be reduced next year, it will probably not be equalized until the 1920 stocks and crops have been garnered.—*Farm Journal's* Section, Educational Division, U. S. Food Administration.

CULLING OF FLOCKS SHOWS GOOD PROFITS

Evidence in a dollars and cents form of the wisdom of culling flocks of poultry—or in other words removing "slack" hens—is being submitted to Michigan's farmers and poultrymen by the department of poultry husbandry of M. A. C. A respectable margin of profit is reported by the departments from the farms in Wayne, Washtenaw, Oakland, Livingston, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Clinton and Shiawassee counties, where demonstrations were conducted in co-operation with farmers and county agricultural agents.

The total number of hens participating in the demonstration, according to the department, was 12,441. The total per dozen was 47.6 cents; the total returns received from the sale of eggs was \$5,482.85; the cost of feed was \$2,876.73, giving a return over the cost of the feed of \$2,606.12. The last named figure does not represent net profits, however, for the cost of labor and a number of other items have not been subtracted from it.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

For Two
Thousand Years

the people of Holland have been developing the Holstein-Friesian breed of dairy cattle. They have developed a breed that most economically turns large amounts of coarse fodder into valuable dairy products, and is valuable for beef purposes. Holstein-Friesian cows exceed all others in milk and butter production and return a greater profit up on the cost of their feed.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Box 295 Brattleboro, Vt.

Two Young Bulls
for Sale, Ready for Service

One from a 25 lb. cow and one from a 22 lb. four year old. Write for pedigrees and prices. E. L. SALISBURY Shepherd, Michigan

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has sold two different lots of cattle I have offered. I now offer heifer calves from heavy milking dams for \$100 each, and the same kind of bull calves for \$35.

ROBIN CARR

FOWLerville, MICHIGAN

Clover Dairy Farm Offers a 10 months old grandson of Hengerveld De Kol sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad 61 A. R. O. daughters, all from 25 to 31 lbs. 19 others from 20 to 25 lbs. Dam is a granddaughter of King Segis who has a 32 lb. 4 yr. old sister. This calf is a splendid individual, well marked and well grown, price \$100 f.o.b. Flint. Write for extended pedigree and description. L. C. Ketzler, Flint, Mich.

Wolverine Stock Farm

Offers two sons about 1 yr. old, sired by Judge Walker Pietertje. These calves are nicely marked and light in color and are fine individuals. Write for prices and pedigrees. Fettle Creek, Mich., R. 2.

PREPARE

For the greatest demand, future prices that has ever known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs, butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows ¾ white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculin tested annually. Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Under the present labor conditions I feel the necessity of reducing my herd. Would sell a few bred females or a few to freshen this spring. These cows are all with calf to a 30-pound bull. J. Fred Smith, Byron, Michigan

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls left. Also a young pair heavy draft horses. Phone 58F15.

ARWIN KILLINGER,

Fowlerville, Michigan.

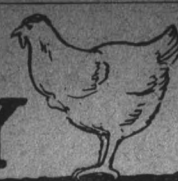
Registered

HOLSTEIN BULLS Sired by a 32.43 lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, large enough for immediate service. Prices from \$100 to \$150. Write for pedigrees. Sindlinger Brothers, Lake Odessa, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
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LANGHURST STOCK FARM

Offers young Holstein-Friesian bulls from dams with records up to 24 lbs. and sires' dams up to 46 lbs. Write for pedigrees and prices. Fred J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.

BULL CALF FOR SALE. Dam has 2 sisters that gave semi-officially over 17,000 lbs. of milk, winning prize money as 2 and 3 year olds. C. L. Hulett & Sons, Okemos, Michigan.

RINGLAND FARM HOLSTEIN HERD Average 13,000 Lbs. milk and bull calves at former prices. John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

FOR SALE Eleven head of Holstein cows and heifers. Three yearlings not bred, the rest to freshen this fall and winter. A good start reasonable for some one. Write, W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Michigan.

One Car-load Registered Holsteins

Yearlings sired by 30 pound bull and from heavy-producing cows. Also some choice Duroc open gilts.

J. Hubert Brown, Byron, Michigan.

JERSEY

JERSEY BULLS ready for service for sale. Sired by Majesty's Oxford Fox, and out of R. of M. Dams by Majesty's Wonder. Herd tuberculin tested and free from abortion. Our aim is size with good type, and production. Wildwood Jersey Farm, Alvin Balden, Capao, Mich.

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEYS WE HAVE A FEW Heifers and cows for sale, also a number of well bred young bulls—write for breeding. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

SHORTHORN

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

FOR SALE, pure bred Shorthorns and O. I. C. pigs. Five young bulls, 7 to 9 months. \$125 to \$150 each. Ray Warner, R. No. 3, Almont, Michigan.

For Sale TWO roan double standard bred Polled Durham Shorthorn Bull Calves, calved May 2nd and June 4th. Paul Quack, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, R. No. 2, Box 70.

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS. Bulls, heifers and spring pigs, either sex, for sale, at farmers' prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS have been kept upon Maple Ridge Farm since 1867 and are Bates bred. Two red heifers for sale; 1 bull, 10 mos. old. J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Michigan.

FOR SALE SCOTCH and Scotch topped Shorthorns. Maxwellton Monarch 2nd by Avondale in Service. John Schmidt & Son, Reed City, Michigan.

BATES BRED SHORTHORNS. A few young bulls for sale. J. B. Hummel, Mason, Michigan.

RED POLLED

FOR SALE—Dual purpose Red Polled bulls and Oxforddown rams. L. H. Walker, Reed City, Michigan.

HORSES

SHETLAND PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES For Sale. Write for description & prices. Mark B. Curdy, Howell, Mich.

HOGS

O. I. C.



Bred Gilts
and
Serviceable Boars
J. Carl Jewett, Mason, Mich.

8 LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring boars. Also 2nd prize Jr. yr. boar Mich. State Fair, 1918.

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O.I.C.'s Chester White Boars and Sows, spring farrow, \$35 to \$50; can breed some. Polled Durham Bulls nearly one year old. Heifer Calves and other Recorded Stock. New Marquis Spring Wheat 40 bu. a. 1918 crop. Beardless Barley. White Oats. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Michigan.

DUROC

Peach Hill Farm

Registered Duroc Jersey Swine. We are offering choice fall pigs at \$15 and up. Write to us, or better still, come and see them.

Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. Boars, Sows, Gilts and Fall pigs for sale. Choice spring boar, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421. This is an unusually good bunch to select from. Come and see them or I will ship on approval. Fall pigs \$18 each, either sex. Home Farm, Thos. Underhill, & Son, Props., Salem, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS Big, long, tall, growthy males that will add size and growth to your herd. Biggest March farrowed pigs in the country, 200 lbs. and not fat. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS Spring boars and gilts of exceptional quality, prices right, inspection invited. W. C. Burlingame, Marshall, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS

We are offering some fine. Big type, fall and spring Boars and Gilts. At Farmers' Prices.

F. E. EAGER and Son
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

POLAND CHINA

Large Type Poland China Swine

LARGE TYPE P. C. fall gilts, bred and ready to ship. Will weigh up to 365 pounds. Will farrow in Aug. and Sept. Will also sll a few spring boars. Fall sale Nov. 29.

Wm. J. Clarke, R. No. 7, Mason, Mich.

WALLNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE Poland China Gilts. Sired by Arts Big Bob. Will be bred to a son of Giant Senator for April farrow. If you are looking for the best of breeding and the kind that gets big and has quality here is the place to find it. Please give me a chance to tell you more about them. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Michigan.

2 BIG HUSKY POLAND CHINA BOAR will weigh over 200 lb. Price \$50 for Nov. and some fine prospects in fall Pig either sex ready to ship. Gilts all sold. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS, Rambouillet and Hampshire rams and ewes for sale.

A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Michigan.

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO
CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City
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Tix-Ton-Mix with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$1.00 trial box of "TIX-TON MIX" by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt.

Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep"

PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS, all ages, the kind that make good. Meet me at the fairs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Poland China Hogs

Oxford Sheep

Toulas Geese
White Wyandotte & Barred Rock Chickens
MILL CREEK STOCK FARM
S. J. Lambkin, Prop., Avoca, Michigan.

BIG TYPE P. C. The best lot of big, long bodied, heavy-boned boars; the prolific kind; litters averaged better than 10 the past 3 years.

H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS now ready at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich. R. No. 4

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE REGISTERED Shropshire Rams, some ewes. Write for prices or come to the farm. Dan Booher, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS of quality. One imported three-year-old Ram. Priced right. Harry Potter & Son, Davison, Michigan.

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED, yearling Shropshire ewes bred to ram of extra quality. Also healthy, vigorous, well woolled. Ram lambs ready for service. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.

DELAINE

IMPROVED Black Top Delaines. Sixty Reg. Rams to choose from. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich. Farm situated four miles south of Middleton.

FOR SALE—Registered yearling Rams. Improved Black Top Delaine Merino. Frank Rohrbacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED IMPROVED Black Top Delaine Merino Rams. V. A. Backus & Son, Pottersville, Michigan. Citizens' Phone.

FOR SALE PURE BRED and registered American Delaine sheep. Young. Both sexes. F. H. Conley, Maple Rapids, Michigan.

DELAINES, bred on same farm for 50 years. Size, quality prepotent; rams for sale delivered. Write S. H. Sanders, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

"TIX-TON MIX" with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and ticks. Save you big money—a \$1.00 sample box by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt. Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep." PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

POULTRY

WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced, Golden and White Wyandottes of quality. Breeding stock after Oct. 1st. Engage it early. Clarence Browning, R. 2, Portland, Mich.

LEGHORN

PROFITABLE BUFF LEGHORNS—We have twenty pens of especially mated Single Comb Buffs that are not only mated for exhibition but, above all, for profitable egg production. Eggs at very reasonable price. Our list will interest you—please ask for it. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels and pullets; Barron 300 - Egg strain. Also one oat sprouter 300-hen size. Cockerels, \$1.50 each in lots of two if taken at once.

R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Michigan.

LIGHT BRAHMA

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCK-rels from Harvey Wood strain. \$3 to \$5. Also a few yearling hens. Mrs. E. B. Willits, R.F.D. No. 1, Reading, Michigan.

WHITE ROCK

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Famous Fischel strain. Priced to sell. Mrs. F. J. Lange, Sebewaing, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND RED

R.C.R. I. RED COCKERELS for sale at \$2.00 each if taken before Jan. 1, 1919. Harry McCabe, Blanchard, Mich.

CHICKS

CHICKS We ship thousands each season, different varieties, booklet and testimonials, stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Michigan.

TURKEYS

Durocs Spring Boars and gilts. Ten years experience. A few black top Rams left. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, 4 miles south of Middleton, Mich.

WHITE H. TURKEYS FOR SALE. Hens \$5. Toms \$7, till Xmas. Harry Colling, Mayville, Michigan.

FOR SALE Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$5 and \$10. Mrs. Walter Dillman, R. No. 5, Dowagiac, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS

PLYMOUTH ROCK

Barred Rock Eggs From strain with records to 290 eggs per year. \$2.00 per 15 Prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Fred Astling, Constantine, Michigan.

FERRETS

2000 FERRETS. They hustle rats and rabbits. Price list and booklet mailed free. H. A. Knapp, Rochester, O.

Delight the Children

WITH THIS UNUSUAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

There never was anything like the "Giants of Lilliputania". You actually build a complete city with 120 colored toys—and an interesting little fairy story goes along with the outfit.

Nothing you could get for the children would give them more real enjoyment and fun than this beautiful toy city and fairy tale. You yourself will be delighted with it and the family will enjoy it for weeks.

A description does not do it justice; you really must see it to fully appreciate how attractive it is.



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