

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## FARMERS ANNOUNCE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Agricultural Congress in Session at Washington, Demands Legislation Favorable to Farming Interests and Place in International Affairs

Thirty-six states were represented at the National Farmers' Congress on Reconstruction, which closed a four-days' session at Washington, D. C., on Friday last. All of the leading farm organizations of the nation were represented and a large delegation of farmers from the several states made the conference one of the largest ever held at the nation's capitol. The interests have held conferences; labor has already sent delegates abroad; the bankers have taken their stand on the reconstruction program; and it was considered time that Agriculture, the basic industry, set forth its program for the establishment of permanent peace and international, as well as national, reconstruction.

Hon. Herbert F. Baker, of this state, was made chairman of the conference, and his opening address was highly complimented by the Washington daily press. It so happened that hundreds of convalescent soldiers and sailors were about the city; many having lost their arms or legs, others badly disfigured by shot and shell, and this fact gave peculiar emphasis to the slogan of the conference, "the war to end war has been won; let there be an end to all wars." One is not obliged to tarry long in war-time Washington to note the effort that is being put forth by the interests and jingoists to prevent the adoption of the plan to organize a league of nations to prevent future wars. Little by little the story of profiteering comes out; day by day evidence is disclosed that millions have been made out of the nation's war-time necessities, and soon the people will be as a unit in demanding a program of reconstruction which shall not only prevent future wars, but which shall remove forever the cause of wars.

On the second day of the conference the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"President Wilson has voiced the aspirations and determination of the peoples of all countries to prevent future wars by the development of a strong league of nations founded upon economic justice within, as well as between, nations. He has encountered through his espousal of the common peoples' purpose the hatred and opposition of the jingoists, profiteers and imperialists of all countries, who seek to thwart the world's real yearning for peace through justice.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the Farmers' National Reconstruction Conference in Washington assembled, pledge President Wilson, not as American citizens alone but as citizens of the world striving for real democracy, our steadfast support in his efforts to terminate the balance of power theory—always an unstable equilibrium based upon

national selfishness—and to establish a stable equilibrium of nations based upon friendship and justice; and further,

"Resolved, that we warn the United States Senate not to attempt to imperil the President's plans for a League of Nations, because the peoples of the world and not the governments of the world have won this war and will not be cheated of the full fruits of their victory."

The following committee was appointed to present this resolution to the Department of State for transmittal to the President in France: J. Weller Long of Minnesota; Grant H. Slocum, of Michigan; C. H. Gustafsen of Nebraska.

This was done and Saturday afternoon the committee received the following cable acknowledgement from the President:

"WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM  
"58 Cohy Govt. PARIS 51

"Mr. J. Weller Long, Grant Slocum C. H. Gustafsen, Farmers' National Conference, Washington, D. C.

"Your message and the action of the Farmers' National Reconstruction Conference has given me the profoundest pleasure and I beg that you will thank your associates for me for this evidence of their confidence and disinterested patriotism.  
WOODROW WILSON."

"The conference, after three days' discussion, presented a program for reconstruction, which received the unanimous praise of the press, the sanction of the labor delegations and the approval of those who gave its several provisions due consideration. We regret that we have not the space to give the program in full, but must confine this report to an outline of the several provisions and suggestions:

### Natural Resources

The natural resources of the country, now in public ownership—coal, iron and copper ores, water power, timber lands, phosphate deposits, potash, gas, oil, etc.—are worth hundreds of millions of dollars. It is a solemn obligation devolving upon the country not to alienate any more of these natural resources either by patent or lease, but to develop and hold them in trust for this and succeeding generations. Such of these natural resources as are now in private ownership should be acquired by the Government at the earliest possible opportunity, payment to be only for actual and prudent investment.

(Continued on page 7)

## Grant Slocum Appointed to Represent Farmers at World Peace Conference at Paris



Ladd, North Dakota; Arthur LeSueur, Minnesota.

For the first time in the history of the world, the farmers are to be given a voice in shaping international policies, and in this great and momentous task Mr. Slocum will co-operate with representatives of farmers' organizations from all parts of the world.

## FOOD ADM'N WOULD JUSTIFY FEED PRICES

Declares That Dealers in Bran and Middlings Are Not Profiteering, Despite Abnormal Advances in Prices Since Removal of Price Restrictions

The attempt of the Food Administration to justify the recent advance in wheat mill feeds following the removal of price restrictions, shows either a lack of information upon the subject, or downright disregard of the facts. It demonstrates more clearly than anything else that has come to our attention, the total absence of understanding of the farmer's end of the food control farce, and still further convinces us that the Food Administration is a combination of gentlemen farmer, and high-brows.


Bran and middlings are quoted today at Detroit at \$55.00, almost exactly \$20 more than when the price restrictions were in effect. Wheat is selling at the same old price, or practically so; if anything the price of flour is higher; therefore, the manufacturer of or the dealer in the by-products of bran and middlings must be making enormous profits, at present prices.

We have read the following letter thru a dozen times, but its meaning is still securely locked within its wordy phrases. We are prone to wonder if the gentleman who penned that letter takes us and our readers for fools, or believes we can be turned aside by his show at an explanation. The letter is one of words only, wholly devoid of common sense.


This we believe: That millers and dealers in milled products, resenting government restrictions on war-time profits, are now taking advantage of their new liberty and the shortage of feedstuffs, to manipulate the feed market and profiteer at the farmer's expense. We hate to think that the Food Administration is winking its eye at the procedure if not actually aiding and abetting it, but what other conclusion can we come to in the face of such a lame explanation as follows?

If profiteering in dairy feeds is not halted at once, there will be no limit to which prices may go. The more the farmer has to pay for his raw material, the more the consumer must pay for the finished product, and it is therefore, to the advantage of both that further advance in these feeds be prevented. Strong petitions from the dairy organizations of the state should be sent to Congress; and the Michigan legislature should be asked to pass a resolution directed to Congress demanding an investigation into the wheatfeed situation. Read the food administration's "explanation" of present feed prices, and tell us what you think about it: (Cont. pg. 5)





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## TOWNLEY AND THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE ARE VINDICATED

We are not the spokesman of the Non-Partisan League, but because it is primarily an organization of farmers which we believe to have been grievously wronged and misrepresented by agents of Wall Street and the controlled press, and which is being held up in the state of Michigan in a shamefully unfair light, we are glad to print the following explanation of the federal court's findings as to the honesty of the business methods pursued by Pres. A. C. Townley and the League, which have been used as a cloak to hide the real matters of the League's enemies:

"The record is full and has been honestly kept, and it shows an honest purpose to give an account on an honest stewardship," says Federal Judge Charles F. Amidon, reviewing the case in a 4,500-word decision. "The federal case was instituted as the result of the fact that nearly five years ago, when A. C. Townley was a flax farmer at Beach, N. D., he was forced to the wall when grain gamblers forced the price of flax down below the \$1 mark. Townley had been engaging for three years in flax culture on a large scale, adopting the principles of 'scientific farming' guaranteed to bring success to any farmer. He had contracted for land and bought tractors on a large scale and was pointed out as an example of what success 'better farming' could bring, and was known as the 'flax king.' When the depressed price threatened to bring ruin Townley pointed out to his creditors that the price was bound to rise and pleaded for more time to dispose of his crop, guaranteeing to pay 100 cents on the dollar. The time was denied him and he left Beach a ruined man, his entire property in the hands of his creditors. Later flax rose to more than double its price, justifying the claim that Townley, if not forced to the wall, would have been able to repay his creditors dollar for dollar.

"Nothing was heard of the claims against Townley until the Non-Partisan League became a success. Then attempts were made to attach League property and stories were set in circulation that Townley and his wife had vast sums sequestered, stolen from the farmers. Townley determined to end the persecution of the League and to demand a show-down of the loose stories of sequestered funds and instituted bankruptcy proceedings, filing a complete schedule of his assets.

"Francis Murphy of Minot, noted as a bitter League enemy, appeared in the case as attorney for an oil company which presented a claim for \$900. During the year of litigation which followed thousands of dollars were spent, detectives were placed on the trail of Townley and his wife and a complete investigation was made of the books and records of the League, the Non-Partisan Publishing company and other subsidiary organizations in an effort to find what Judge Amidon terms this 'hidden treasure.'

"In his decision Judge Amidon stated:

"The search has been pursued not only with the zeal of creditors intent on collecting their debts, but that of political adversaries seeking to discredit a party believed to be dangerous. Detectives were hired to ingratiate themselves with the wife of the bankrupt. \* \* \* As the result of months of following up these clues by the trustee, the creditors and their detectives, counsel for the trustee stated frankly on the argument at a recent hearing that no secret deposit or specific property held upon trust had been found. The conclusion is justified, and the court so finds the fact to be, that the reason why this hidden treasure has not been found is that it does not exist."

"Judge Amidon finds that the entire property of the League and of the Non-Partisan Publishing company belongs to the farmers who constitute the League and this finding definitely ends any attempt on the part of creditors to obtain such property. Speaking of the investigation of the books and records of the League the decision says:

(Concluded next week)

## STATE GRANGE FAVORS FURTHER TRIAL OF RAILROAD CONTROL

The Michigan State Grange is not yet ready to have the railroads turned back to their former owners under the old conditions, and at a recent

meeting of the executive committee, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved that we favor a trial of the present management of the railroads for such length of time and under such favorable conditions as will afford a just and fair basis upon which to judge the comparative efficiency and economy of the various plans of management and a permanent policy thereby be determined. And be it resolved, that this resolution be communicated to our congressional delegation."

## JOHN GIBSON URGES WEST. MICHIGAN LAND FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

John I. Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development Bureau has listed with the St. Paul representative of the Department of the Interior, approximately 1,300,000 acres of land in western Michigan which is available for the returning soldiers and sailors. Some of this land is fit only for reforestation, some for grazing and quite a large proportion for general farming. Mr. Gibson also furnished the department with maps showing the location of the land, whether it is pine or hardwood, the condition of the roads in the vicinity, the distance from railroad stations, the names of the owners of the land, and the approximate price. Mr. Gibson never does things by halves, and so well pleased was the Department of the Interior with the completeness and clarity of his report that they sent Mr. Gibson a highly complimentary letter on his showing.

The move to place sheep and cattle upon the cut-over and plains lands of the state progresses rapidly. Ranchers of nearly every section of the west, who never before thought of Michigan as a possible grazing state, and now turning their attention this way. Scarcely a week goes by but that the several development bureaus are not in correspondence with the western ranchers who desire to transport their flocks or their herds to Michigan, and it is known that extensive plans are already under foot to send several hundred thousand sheep to Michigan upon the coming of spring.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Orchardists who have an annual fight against insects and diseases of fruit and fruit trees can probably secure some valuable information upon the subjects from a bulletin that has just been issued by the M. A. C., and which may be obtained free by addressing a postcard to the Director of Experiment Station, East Lansing.

Prof. A. J. Patten of the chemistry experiment station of the M. A. C., declares that farmers are paying high for cheap fertilizer. He says that while it is true many brands of fertilizer can be bought quite cheaply, they are expensive in the long run for they do not contain nearly the same amount of plant food as the fertilizers costing a little more money. Prof. Patten's investigations and experiments with fertilizers have been embodied in a report which may be secured without cost by writing to the Experiment Station, East Lansing.

The Agricultural College announces a "gardening course" for those who wish to till their backyards and raise their own food-stuffs. For some reason or other, we can't enthuse over the scheme. It is perfectly all right for the city folks to raise their own food-stuffs but we can't believe that the M. A. C. should spend any of the tax-payers' money or fool away its time upon a venture, both the demand for which and the value of which is very questionable. Ah, me! What have we at East Lansing,—a college of agriculture or a finishing school for gentlemen farmers?

What are the best selling apples? Prof. H. J. Eustace of the M. A. C., claims to know. "In 1913," says Mr. Eustace, "it was found that the 'best sellers' in the order named, were Northern Spy, Jonathan, Wealthy, Wagener, Oldenberg, Baldwin; in 1914, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Oldenberg, Winter Banana, Grimes Golden, Baldwin; 1915, Jonathan, Wealthy, Oldenberg, Winter Banana, Grimes Golden, Baldwin; 1916, the Jonathan, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty and Wagener, McIntosh, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent; 1917, Oldenberg, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Northern Spy, Wagener and McIntosh; 1918, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Wealthy, Wagener, McIntosh and Yellow Transparent.

## ANTRIM COUNTY FARM AGENT REPORTS YEAR'S WORK

The seed corn program was the first project taken up after the agent came on the job the first of the year. This resulted in all of the corn in the county being saved for seed, and the rest of the demand being mostly supplied by state seed corn which was brought in from Delaware. This corn did not equal the home corn for grain but produced fodder and silage worth sixty-eight thousand dollars to the county on a very conservative estimate. All course feeds being high, this corn has provided the farmers with a fair feed which has taken the place of \$32 hay.

Treatment of spring-sown grains was advocated and many dollars lost on oat smut prevented.

The Petoskey Golden Russett or Russett Rural Potato was advocated from the first as being the one potato to standardize on as the best commercial variety for this part of the state. This program of potato production resulted in the production of many thousands of bushels of the very best commercial potatoes ever grown in this part of the state. It was also the means of this county having at the present time 18,000 bushels of field inspected, disease-free Russett seed potatoes for which the farmers expect to get twenty-five cents more per hundredweight than they would receive for commercial potatoes. These potatoes are all in storage in co-operative warehouses and farmers' cellars and are being held for seed this coming spring.

The condition of the markets of the county was called to the attention of the county agent with the result that today there is a marketing association in operation in every town in the county. These eight associations are at the present time marketing everything the members raise. Potatoes being the largest item for market in the county, more effort was made along the potato marketing. Some of the associations were not able to store one-third of their members' potatoes, but another year will see them prepared for the large business they have developed. These associations have been the means of obtaining higher prices for all produce sold here. In some cases the growers were able to get one dollar per bushel for potatoes while in the unorganized districts the buyers were only paying one dollar per hundred. Three of these associations are now installing steam cream outfits for handling cream in a sanitary way, and the farmers have the satisfaction of having their own representative test the cream and pay for it on delivery.

The Alba association has shipped six cars of cattle and have received very large gains over the price offered by the local buyer. One car netted the shippers \$250 above the price offered by the buyer. The Mancelona association compelled the outside buyers to pay 35 cents more for rye than they started to pay. Central Lake association and Bellaire association shipped a car of poultry for which they paid the farmers four cents per pound more than they could otherwise get. Alden association shipped 900 bushels of apples while two buyers in the same town shipped 250 bushels together.—R. E. Morrow, Secretary Antrim County Farm Bureau.

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION EXPLAINS REVISION OF POULTRY RULE

In response to numerous inquiries concerning the operation of the rule, which prohibited the sale of laying hens or pullets during the spring of 1918, the Food Administration announces that this rule will not be operative during the egg-laying season of 1919.

This rule was designed to prevent the excessive slaughter of poultry at a time when flocks were being dangerously reduced on account of the high cost of feed and labor and at a time when the country needed all the eggs that could possibly be produced.

The situation was particularly hard on the specialized poultry farmers, many of whom, if they were not altogether forced out, cut their flocks in half. On general utility farms, which produce 95 per cent of the eggs and where the cost of poultry feed and labor are comparatively small items, the production was greatly increased, the net results being that the total egg production of the country was increased about 15 per cent over the year before. (Continued on page 6)



# The Site Value Tax Scrap is on; Put on your Fighting Clothes and get into the Ring

Editor MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING: I never open an issue of M. B. F. without obtaining information and satisfaction from its perusal. Not that I agree with all its conclusions, or care to invariably follow its advice. But you do publish facts nowhere else obtainable, and valuable as well in every day affairs.

Possibly I took more satisfaction from reading Mr. Francis G. Smith's letter in the issue of January 4, than in any other one thing in that number, even though he vigorously attacked site-value taxation. To be sure he wrote at times rather spitefully than thoughtfully, twisted facts, and consequently arrived at wrong conclusions. But no matter. He is thinking, anyway, and even though he may never get things quite right (and very few of us do), I am sure he will, eventually, modify his economic beliefs on the taxation problem so that he will more nearly parallel truth and justice.

I am not a farmer. Yet the first twenty-five cents I ever earned was paid me by a farmer for dropping corn. I have lived in cities most of my life, and doubtless it has affected my viewpoint, but I have also lived in the country, and when the family life in the country included the ownership of a horse and cow I fed them and did all those other things needed to be done in connection with the ownership of such personal property. Today I am living in what might be called a semi-farming community. Most of my neighbors are farmers or farm workers, and I get their viewpoints and absorb considerable of their philosophy.

These things are stated because Mr. Smith seems to imply that I am talking for the owner of city property, rather than for the farm owner. But he repeats what I have said many hundreds of times, that "so many burdens have been piled on the farmers that there is a big emmigration to the cities to the neglect of the farms." Still, he insists that these burdens remain.

He also says: "If you are looking for a chance to increase business, just get after the grafters, idlers, speculators, etc., and see that men earn what they get, and get what they earn; and that will lower taxes as well as increase prosperity, and the taxes will not be a burden to anyone."

Shake, Mr. Smith. We are in perfect agreement, on this proposition. However, we disagree on the plan whereby people will get only what they earn, and those who earn will be given full value for whatever they produce. He insists, in the face of all experience as to its harmfulness that taxes should be levied on everything the farmer produces; and he does this in the hope that such

taxes will also catch business men who "go on piling up hundreds on hundreds, thousands on thousands and millions on millions."

What I am advocating is a system of taxation that will immediately relieve the farmers of taxes on their personal property and im-

### The Farmer's Dream

A FARMER had a funny dream—  
Of a navy and a pinto bean  
Engaged in combat, "Well," says he,  
"With M. B. F. as referee,  
Small need for me to rant and rail,  
And spend my hard-earned, scanty kale  
To see the deal is fair and square,  
Each one will get their rightful share,  
With Lord and Slocum at his back,  
A-pointing out the culprit's track.  
For pinto and his plotting friends  
I prophesy untimely ends."

The scene is changed; the fight is o'er;  
The pinto lies upon the floor,  
Proclaiming still he is the best,  
And says, "Twas not an honest test."  
"You recollect in '17,"  
Continued Mr. Pinto Bean,  
"I was the chosen favorite,  
For you they called, I guess so, 'nit.'  
They said, 'Just hand me pintos, please,  
The navy's with the luxuries.'"

"The moral is," the farmer said,  
Upon arising from his bed—  
"Tis ill to be a pampered pet,  
For when alone you're sure to get  
Like Pinto did, an awful shock;  
A 'knock-out' blow upon the 'block,'  
When on assistance you would lean,  
Just think of Mr. Pinto Bean,  
And how his rival won a nation,  
Thanks be to honest reputation."

—C. S. D.

provements, and that will prevent manufacturers passing their taxes along to consumers, including farmers.

Site-value taxation will accomplish this. Site-values are not made by improvements. No matter how much a farmer may improve his holdings, its site is worth no more in the market than before. But let a manufacturing center be built upon or near his farm, and immediately its acres are worth tens of thousands of dollars. In Detroit today what was formerly farm land is worth a million dollars an acre.

The farmer should not be taxed for his improvements. He should pay taxes only on the values the community as a whole has created independent of his or his neighbors' improvements. For community value is not labor value; it is best embodied in the term unearned increment, with the accent on the first word. Unearned increment can be taxed to complete absorption by the state, and not harm a single wealth producer, and farmers are real wealth producers.

I say again, as I have said a great many times, that site values do not lie in broad acres, no matter how well cultivated, but in locations made valuable by population. That is why the City of Detroit has twice as much site value as all the farm lands in Michigan today under cultivation. Think of it: an area only a little larger than two townships worth twice as much as the 18,000,000 acres of land in farms in Michigan. This shows who would pay the taxes, under site-value taxation. Yet farmers stupidly insist on handing this juicy "melon" over to city land owners, under the mistaken idea that site-value taxation will increase their own taxes.

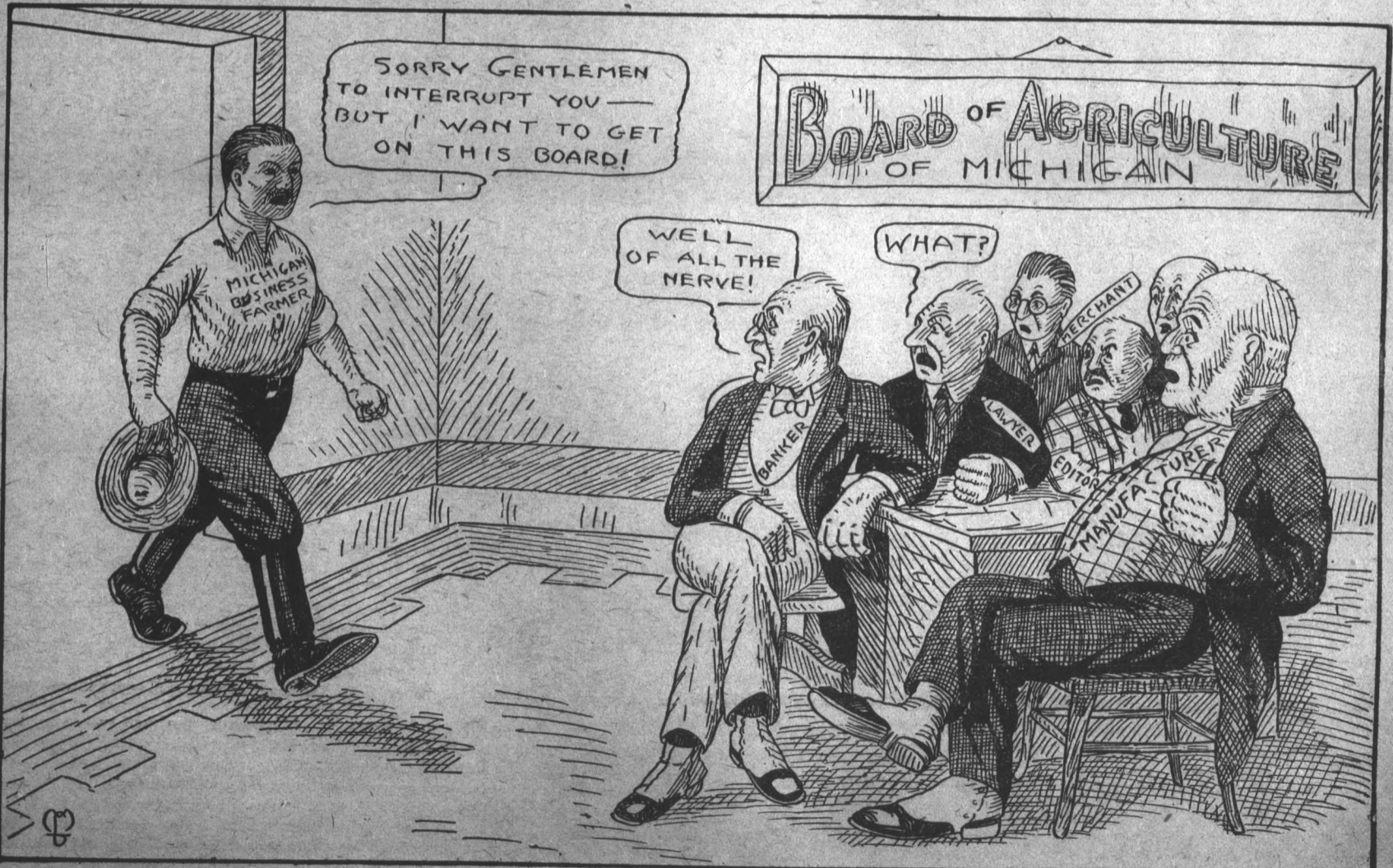
Why, bless you, take the values made by improvements off the assessors' books of Mecosta county and little would remain to be taxed. If there are people who own large vacant areas in Mecosta county, they would have to pay more taxes under this plan than they do now. Are not some of these just plain speculators, who like the present system because it favors them? But the poor devil of a farmer, who has an 80-acre farm, and whose value consists entirely of improvements, except possibly the original government price of \$1.25 an acre, who does he insist that his improvements be taxed? Site-value? You couldn't find site-value in his farm with a hundred-power microscope.

Stupidity? It is worse than stupidity. It is criminal negligence of his own financial interests.

Yes, "home owners are the saving force of the nation." Our present system of taxation "robs them of their homes," and everything else they work so hard to produce.

I am afraid I have already trespassed on the space of M. B. F. The taxation problem has so many angles that it is impossible to cover it all in one or a dozen articles. But if Mr. Smith will again attack the theory of site-value taxation, I shall be glad to show where one or both of us find a jumping-off place.—Judson Grenell, Waterford, Mich., Jan. 1919.

American gun plants reached capacity of 500 guns of all calibres a month and would have reached a capacity of 2,000 a month by June next, in addition to work on allied orders and naval guns. Shipments to French armies reached 1,000 guns a month.



Michigan Farm Organizations want a Farmer on the Board of Agriculture



# Lifting the Lid at Lansing

## SENATOR BAKER ATTENDING FARMERS' WASHINGTON CONGRESS

Senator Herbert F. Baker, who is to report legislative proceedings to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING readers has been attending the Farmers' Congress on Reconstruction in Washington for the past week and was unable to give us a report this week. Thru the kindness of Senator Merle DeFoe, however, we are able to present some of the various matters that have been taken up in the two houses of the state legislature. The strictly news items are Mr. DeFoe's; the editorial comments are our own. Beginning next week we hope to publish each week during the 1919 session a strong letter upon legislative doings from "Herb" Baker's virile pen.

## SENATOR CONNELLY'S \$50,000,000 ROAD BOND ISSUE IS UP

Senator Connelly's fifty million dollar good roads bonding bill is up for third reading. At Monday night's session the Ottawa county solon did not care to venture a roll call in the senate on account of a number of absentees, but the proposal seems safe with a full attendance on both sides of the legislature. The bill requires a two-thirds vote following which the people must ratify the proposition. The attorney general's office has ruled that the resolution cannot specify the type of roads these bonds will build, but Senator Connelly plans to have bills drafted and the contents widely published in advance of the coming April election when it is expected the question will be submitted. The author says only hard surface roads will be built by this bond issue and every effort will be made to give the voters all this information in advance of the election. Senator Davis of Lawton says these proposed great highways will have a tendency to break down the rural community centers; that the small towns are growing smaller all the time and better highways will only tend to magnify this condition.

## EATON SUPERVISORS URGE REPEAL OF MORTGAGE TAX LAW

The mortgage tax law is up again as usual. The Eaton county board of supervisors this week adopted resolutions urging the repeal of the present law and directed a copy mailed to every member of the legislature. The farmers' clubs, if they would stand solidly on the proposition, might repeal the fee idea which is admittedly inequitable and has failed entirely to accomplish what was claimed for it, viz., lower interest rates. Taxation ideas are too plentiful, however, and this is really the explanation why it is so hard to make any changes in our tax laws. This is one form of legislation that does not permit of much compromise and hence its handicap. With taxes soaring all the time, lawmakers appreciate something must be done to put more valuation on the tax rolls. Mortgages would solve the question, but the present fee plan is not without its legislative adherents and prospects for its repeal are barely even. Some day this mortgage tax question is going to be a state campaign issue. A few more years of higher taxes and it will loom like a new moon on the political horizon.

## SEN. SCULLY INTRODUCES RESOLUTION AIMED AT FORD TRACTOR CO.

Senator Scully of Almont took a wallop at Henry Ford at Friday morning's session when he sent up this resolution:

"WHEREAS, it has become a matter of common knowledge that certain farm tractors have been sold within this state without the same being properly equipped with fenders and other safety appliances, the saving in the cost of manufacture thereby permitting such manufacturers to undersell competitors who have provided their tractors with such devices; and

WHEREAS, it has been the practice of said manufacturers of farm tractors to represent to prospective purchasers that there would be furnished as an accessory to such tractors, at a reasonable price, a suitable belt pulley for belt power purposes; and

WHEREAS, such purchasers of said tractors purchasing same during the spring and summer of



1918 were practically assured that such belt pulleys would be furnished them in time for fall uses; and

WHEREAS, said manufacturers have failed to furnish such belt pulleys as per their implied agreement thereby causing loss and great inconvenience to such purchasers; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that it is the sense of this legislature that such practices are open to censure, and it is hereby declared the sentiment of this legislature that suitable legislation should be enacted that will prohibit or prevent the continuation of such practices, and will insure the safety of operators of such tractors against accidents as far as possible."

The resolution was passed by the bare majority of seventeen senators present, without a protest. In the House Monday night the resolution was sent to the committee on agriculture where it is already embalmed. Representative Evans of Lenawee county has prepared a bill along the lines of the Scully proposal; not as a wallop against the Ford, but as a measure of public safety for all tractor users.

### Important House Committees

**Agricultural College**—Representatives Wallace (chairman), Huron; Curtis, Calhoun; Braman, Kent; Ladd, Grand Traverse; Town, Jackson.

**Agriculture**—Representatives Evans (chairman), Lenawee; Wells, Cass; Ewing, Marquette; Braman, Kent; Averill, Ottawa.

**Apportionment**—Representatives Atwood (chairman), Newaygo; Chew, Charlevoix; Leighton, Schoolcraft; Holland, Gogebic; McKeon, Bay; Dehn, Bay; Chas., Osceola; Bryan, Eaton; Aldrich, Cheboygan.

**Drainage**—Representatives Rose (chairman), Gratiot; Galloway, Hillsdale; Hunter, Clinton; John W. Smith, St. Clair; Sawyer, Menominee; Howe, Monroe; Averill, Ottawa.

**General Taxation**—Representatives Copley (chairman), Wayne; Person, Ingham; F. A. Smith, Lake; Ward, Isabella; Ewing, Marquette; Galloway, Hillsdale; Holland, Gogebic; Rose, Gratiot; Read, Kalamazoo.

**Roads and Bridges**—Representatives Daprato (chairman), Dickinson; Evans, Lenawee; Leighton, Schoolcraft; McKeon, Bay; Johnson, Wayne; Atwood, Newaygo; Aldrich, Cheboygan.

## Farmer-Legislators are after Drastic Dog-Laws

Of outstanding interest to the farmers, among legislative matters, is the proposed strengthening of the dog laws in order to give greater protection to the sheep industry. Scarcely a session of the legislature has passed without its dog bill or dog law amendment, but experience still proves that no plan has yet been presented which will protect sheep from dogs or sufficiently reimburse sheep-owners from losses. But sheep growing has become a very important industry in Michigan, and nearly every farmer-member has gone to Lansing pledged to put through a law that will amount to something.

"There are hundreds of thousands of acres of good grazing land in Massachusetts that produce not a dollar's worth of food of any kind because the sheep industry was killed by dogs," Senator Bayard G. Davis, of Lawton, said. "The experience of Pennsylvania proves that sheep can be protected without doing away with dogs altogether. We intend to use that law as our model."

The Pennsylvania law, after which the Michigan bill will be modeled, provides that all dogs six months old must be licensed, as does the present law of this state. The fee, however, is from \$1 to \$2 for a male dog and \$2 to \$4 for a female. The fees are paid to the county treasurer and form a fund to reimburse owners of stock for damage done by dogs.

It is the duty of all police officers to kill dogs found running at large without a license tag attached to their collar. The officer doing the killing receive a bounty of \$1 for each unlicensed

## LEGISLATORS PAY PROFOUND RESPECTS TO COL. ROOSEVELT

WHEREAS, the profound, genuine and universal sorrow that has overshadowed our common country since the news of the death of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth president of the United States, was flashed over the wires the morning of January 6th, 1919, it so strikingly emphasized throughout Michigan, the state that accorded this foremost American its greatest popular majority ever cast for a candidate for that high office, and

WHEREAS, the citizenship of our great state at every granted opportunity overwhelmingly endorsed and approved of his program of civic righteousness and political leadership; and

WHEREAS, Colonel Roosevelt's long public career and private life were marked by a refreshing courage, prophetic vision, an inspiring devotion to principle reinforced by a dynamic personality, a pure heart and an active mind and body all of which he combined to elevate the standards of our political morale and in more recent years to strengthen and stabilize the ideals that recreated our national spirit from almost indifference to one hundred per cent Americanism; and

WHEREAS, his voice and acts have done so much to promote and stimulate the youth of this and future generations along the pathway of clean living, square dealing, respect for authority, intellectual development, physical upkeep, military training, religious tolerance and devotion to the flag; and

WHEREAS, all Michigan has a proper sense of the great constructive service Colonel Roosevelt has given to mankind as a public servant and as our nation's most distinguished private citizen, and having a desire to give expression to this common feeling of appreciation of a great and honorable name, therefore be it

Resolved, by the legislature, acting for the citizens of Michigan, in joint convention assembled to pay tribute to the memory of our beloved ex-president, that these resolutions be spread upon the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the same be suitably engrossed, duly authenticated and forwarded to Colonel Roosevelt's family at Oyster Bay.

## HOUSE WANTS JUNKET, BUT SENATE SAYS "NAY"

The odiferous junket is doomed. The Senate Monday night held an executive caucus on the proposition. After an hour's discussion pro and con, it was voted to defer final action until more senators could be present which proposal carried. As most of the absentees are said to oppose the idea, the old-time junket has probably gone to its final rest. The House, it is understood, is quite apt to follow the lead of the Senate.

dog killed and are liable to a fine of \$2 for failure to kill an unlicensed dog.

Licensed dogs are to be chained, confined in a kennel or kept on a leash after sundown. Dogs may be at large during the day only when accompanied or within reasonable control of the owner or keeper. Licensed dogs found upon the streets or in any place not accompanied by a keeper, must be seized by police officers. The owners may claim an impounded dog within ten days after receiving notice of its detention. If he does not appear and pay the costs of detention the dog may be sold or killed.

Any person may kill a licensed or unlicensed dog caught in the act of attacking live stock or human beings. An unlicensed dog or a licensed one not accompanied by a keeper may be killed by the owner of any field in which it is found.

Where damage to stock or property is done by a dog it is not necessary for an injured party to sue the owner of the dog. Instead he reports his loss to a justice of the peace, an alderman or magistrate, who appraises the damage done and orders a warrant to cover it drawn on the county treasurer. The county then orders the owner of the dog to kill it. If he does so within ten days he is absolved from further responsibility. If he fails to kill the dog it is killed by a police officer and the owner is liable for the amount paid out by the county.

Assessors are required to take a census of dogs, and this is compared with the license lists. If the assessor locates an unlicensed dog police officers are sent to kill it.



# Community Accomplishments

## A Lesson of Both the Farmer and the County Agent

**N**EWFA NE, Niagara county, New York, is notable for at least two reasons. It has one of the world's most intensive centers of orchard fruit production, and it is one of the busiest community committees in America.

This little community, a single township lying along the shore of Lake Ontario, is said to produce more apples each year than the justly celebrated Hood River Valley. It is the orcharding center of a county that ranks first in its state in number of fruit trees, first in production of peaches, pears, plums, prunes and cherries, and second in total number of bushels of fruit produced. According to the latest census, Niagara county produced in 1909 more apples than the entire state of Oregon, and a third as many peaches as all Georgia.

Newfane lies at the very heart of this region of intensive fruit production. Newfane does a big business and has prosperous looking farms and farmsteads. A casual observer, passing that way a year or two ago, might have concluded that Newfane was altogether up to snuff in its ways of doing business. Yet a farm management survey, inaugurated there five years ago, disclosed the fact that the average labor income of the Newfane farmer was but \$254—less than a hired man's wages—and that many of those who passed for efficient farmers and orchardists were making no more than they would have received if they had sold their farms at current valuations and put their money in the bank.

What was the matter with Newfane?

In the first place, it was clear that low labor income was due in a large measure to low yields and poor quality of fruit, and that low yields and scrawny fruit resulted from lack of knowledge as to the right time to spray, especially for the control of apple scab. So the community committee, following out a spraying program laid down by the county farm bureau, set to work to do away with the time-honored hit-and-miss system of spraying and to substitute therefore a system worked out with scientific precision to meet the particular needs of the community. This meant close co-operation with the county agent and a specialist from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the establishment of spray zones (determined largely by distance from the lake) and in the selection of so-called "criterion orchards," each chosen as a representative of conditions within its zone. It meant the establishment of a system of telephone relays, so worked out that if the county agent were to telephone to one farmer in a zone saying that criterion orchard in zone number four would be sprayed with lime-sulphur 1-8 on the following morning, every farmer in the zone got the notice immediately.

As a result of this campaign, three criterion orchards were located in Newfane township, and 140 fruit growers had the advantage of the best obtainable advice on when to spray. Now the farmers of Newfane are getting returns for the work in the shape of fruit that yields better, grades better and sells better than the fruit they used to harvest before the spraying system was established.

The farm management of Newfane impressed upon the farmers of the county their need of central packing houses, and the county farm bureau launched a packing house project that resulted in the establishment of seven central fruit packing houses in the county. Two new associations of these were established, and one old one revived in Newfane. In this work the community committee co-operated with the county agent and packing house specialists brought in by the farm bureau to help in pushing the campaign. The three Newfane packing houses handled this season 32,000 barrels of apples, 62,500 bushels of peaches,

and sold co-operatively about 40 tons of grapes.

During the height of the peach marketing season the Newfane community committee found that there were 40 carloads of peaches at the track, with not a car available. Moreover, there were 300 carloads in sight in the orchards, which would be offered for shipment within five days. The community committee got busy. They got figures on carloads at track, in storage and still to come from orchards, and, through the county agent, notified the National Car Service Commission of the situation. In five days the congestion was relieved.

In co-operation with other community committees the Newfane committee helped to establish a farmers' market in Lockport. This market has been running two years now and is proving very successful. It is held for eight weeks in the fall, three days a week, the date of opening, the days per week, and market hours being established by a referendum to all the farmers in the community, taken by the community committee. The market was not established without some opposition from certain city interests, but the Chamber of Commerce co-operated in the enterprise and the market now seems to be running on a permanent basis.

Foreseeing a shortage of labor for harvesting the crop of 1917, the community committee secured the assistance of the county agent in launching a campaign to recruit transient help. Advertisements were scattered throughout the state, a careful estimate was made of the needs of the community, and when harvest time came 296 laborers were obtained to help 63 farmers care for 125 per cent peach crop. In addition two camps of farm cadets were established, providing 34 boys who were allotted to 12 farms. Thus, in the face of a record crop and an unprecedented shortage of labor, every orchard in the community was cared for.

Newfane has dairy interests as well as fruit interests. So the community committee undertook to boost the dairy interests of the neighborhood. An organizer for the dairymen's league was invited to visit the community and address meetings called by the community. The result was that two branches of the league were formed in the township, with a combined membership of 23 and a total of 237 cows. During the first nine months after the organization of these branches they saved their members approximately \$3,400.

During the past three years the community committee has been instrumental in getting additional records for the farm management survey begun in 1914. In 1916 members of the committee helped in taking 81 records, 86 in 1917, and 74 in 1918. Numerous group meetings have been held, chiefly evening gatherings at the farmers' homes, at which farmers discussed their records and farm bookkeeping problems. During the past year eleven of these group meetings were held at the homes of local members of the farm bureau. From year to year farm management demonstration work is carried on under the local direction of the committee.

A number of farms in the community needed tile drainage. The committee arranged with the county agent to get the assistance of a drainage specialist from the State Agricultural College, and for two years work along this line has been in progress. Levels have been run on several farms and detailed plans for drainage systems have been laid. B. S. Harwood, chairman of the committee, has taken especially keen interest in the work.

Among other things that this busy community committee has done may be mentioned the following: They assembled orders for 3,600 pounds of nitrate of soda, which was bought through the

United States government at cost. They helped the farm loan association push its local membership campaign. They got good seed corn for the farmers who needed it. They put on a farm bureau membership campaign that brought in many new members. At different times they have arranged for orchard pruning demonstrations, lime demonstrations, wheat variety demonstrations and oat smut demonstrations.

The members of the committee, while doing good team work in all these projects, each has his bias, and some of them have been able to ride their hobbies while working for the betterment of the community. Mr. Harwood, the chairman, is interested in drainage problems. He also owns a cold storage plant, in connection with which the Newfane central packing house is run. E. J. Lapham is township supervisor and has been active in the membership campaign. G. L. Rice is identified with the Burt Shippers' Association. George Bothwick was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the farmers' market. C. B. Stout is president of the Olcott Shippers' Association. J. A. McCullom is intensely interested in the farm loan association and is president of the Newfane Shippers' Association. R. M. White is a prominent bean grower, a member of the county bean committee, and a leader in the Dairymen's League. Thus each member of the committee has been chosen because he happens to be different from all members in his primary interests.

Newfane's community committee is only three years old, but it has already done a big work. The methods and practices that kept labor incomes down in the days before the days before the farm bureau was organized and the community committee put on the job at Newfane, have gone into the limbo of outworn and outclassed things. On the farms of those who co-operate with the committee spraying is now done in the nick of time—and all the wormy and scabby apples that come out of Newfane come from the orchards of farmers who don't spray when the word goes out. The central packing houses make far better grading and packing. The Dairy League helps the milk business. Three hundred out of 402 farmers in the community are members of the farm bureau. The community spirit is in the ascendancy and Newfane folks in general are wide awake to the benefits that accrue from co-operative action.

There may be some things the matter with Newfane yet—one might think so if the program of projects its committee has up its sleeve is to be taken as a criterion—but broadly speaking, Newfane is all right.

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION WOULD JUSTIFY WHEAT FEED PRICES

(Continued from page 1)

Michigan Business Farming,

Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—Your wire of January 9th at hand.

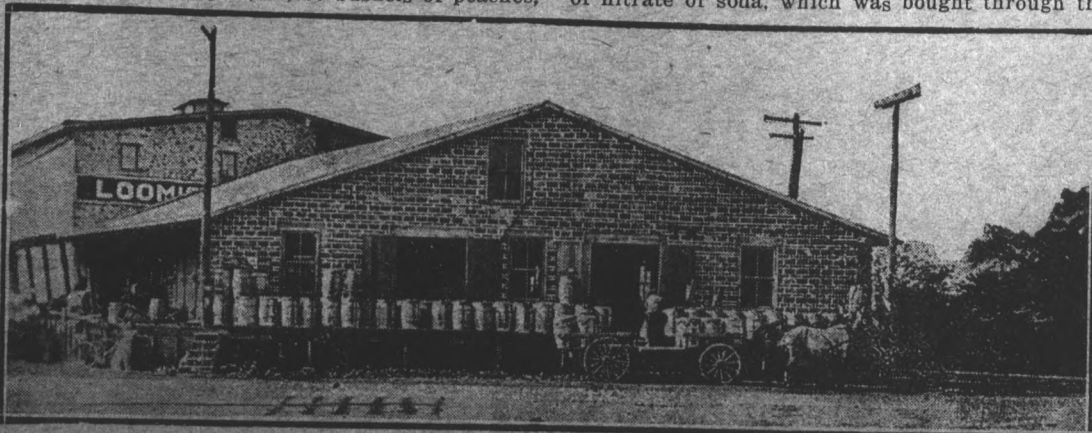
While it is true that with the cancellation of the milling regulations, including the Fair Price schedules, the price of feeds advanced materially, this does not necessarily indicate profiteering, as when the regulations were in effect the price of wheat mill feeds was kept at abnormally low level as compared with other feeds, and with the removal of the restrictions, the prices merely were adjusted to reflect the value of wheat mill feed as compared to that of coarse grain feeds.

Your statement that flour prices have increased is not substantiated by reports received at this office, although, as you know, with the removal of the regulations, it again became permissible for mills to manufacture patent flours, which necessarily must be sold at a higher price than the 100 per cent flour, which was the only grade permissible to manufacture under the Food Administration regulations. Possibly this explains the increased flour price you mention.

The farmer is not forced to sell wheat at Government prices. As a matter of fact, in some localities the grower is obtaining a very considerable premium over the Government prices.

When we take into consideration the fact that with the release of Australian and Argentine wheat following the signing of the armistice, the world wheat price must drop to a point far below that guaranteed to the farmer in this country, it is apparent that he is in an enviable position, in that he is assured of a price far in excess of that which he would otherwise be able to obtain for his crop.

The Food Control Act, which prohibits the taking of unreasonable profits, is of course, still in effect, and we are prosecuting all cases of profiteering that are brought to our attention, and will be pleased to investigate any specific instances, but we do not feel that the increased mill feed prices indicate profiteering per se.—United States Food Administration, Cereal Division—Flour Milling Section, By Alex Pound.



A Community Fruit Packing Plant



## 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.)

### FARMERS, GIVE US THE NAMES YOUR LOCAL WOOL DEALERS

I sold my wool for 65 cents. I asked the dealer if that was all he could pay. He said that was all any of the wool buyers could pay, as the government had set the price, showing me the blank he had to go by. I sold him the wool, about 326 pounds, if I remember right. Mr. J. Brown bought some of the neighbors' wool, and he has given them since 6 cents a pound more, or 76 cents.—*J. P. B., Emmett.*

We advise all our readers who have not received additional returns on their wool clip to wait until Feb. 1st before reporting the matter to us. By that time the government will have settled for most of the wool and dealers will know how much is due their patrons. If you do not receive additional returns by Feb. 1st and your dealer will give you no satisfaction, give us his name and address and all the facts of the transaction.

### CLAY TILE IN 36 INCH DIAMETER IS NOT STRONG ENOUGH

Enclosed you will please find one dollar in payment of the M. B. F., and please keep it coming until you read my obituary. Through your Service department could you please give me the following information: What is the largest size clay tile made? What is their length, thickness of shell and weight each? I have heard that clay tile are made up to 36 inches in diameter and I have seen tile in Illinois that were 30 inches.—*F. M., Metamore, O.*

We are unable to locate any firms who manufacture so large a tile as you mention. One manufacturer advises as follows: "The largest size tile we manufacture is 20 inches. This is made of vitrified shale, as a soft tile in this size is not strong enough. We manufacture sewer pipe as large as 36 inches."

### WE CANNOT ADVISE INVEST- MENTS IN MOTOR STOCKS

What is your opinion in regard to the Hackett Motor stock of Grand Rapids, as an investment? An answer will be much appreciated.—*Subscriber, Missaukee county.*

We think any farmer would be very foolish to chance the earnings of a life-time in motor investments. Let the big fellows do the gambling. If they lose, they can afford it. There are many reputable investments paying from 4 to 7 per cent interest in which you might better put your money. We know nothing of the Hackett Motor stock, except that the promoters have had a hard job to sell it. Take our advice; leave it alone.

### INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO THOSE WHO PAY DRAIN TAXES

I want to ask a question about the drain law, or the paying of the drain tax. About two years ago there was a drain let touching my farm. The drain commissioner did not put the jobber under bond for the completion of job and he quit but the drain tax was spread and paid and last spring the drain was re-let and another tax spread, and the drain is not completed yet, but nearly so. Now had the first tax that I paid ought to help pay the second? It was paid under protest. There is another drain tax assessed against me that is about two miles from me, but I have land that should drain into that drain. Must I pay that tax?—*J. A. T., Allegan, Michigan.*

I cannot pick out of the letter enclosed just what the party desires to know. He asks this question, "Now had the first tax that I paid ought to help pay the second tax, it was paid on the protest plan." I do not get his meaning. Possibly the following answer may be what is desired. Sec. 4905 O. L. 1915, has the following provision:

"The commissioner shall have power to grant a reasonable extension of time for the completion of any contract. When any contract shall not be finished within the time specified, or to which it may be extended, the county drain commissioner shall declare such contract forfeited and shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, relet the unfinished portion thereof, to the lowest responsible bidder, by public letting after not less than five days' notice thereof, by posting only, as provided for the letting in the first instance, or by private letting when such can be done at a price per rod for the uncompleted portion thereof not exceeding the price per rod at which the job was first let; and he shall make contract and take security in

each case as hereinbefore provided. The cost of completing such part over and above the contract price, if any, and the expense of notice and reletting shall be collected by the county drain commissioner of the parties first contracting or their bondsman, which moneys, when so collected, shall be deposited with the county treasurer, and placed to the credit of such drain: Provided, that in no case shall the county drain commissioner declare any such contract forfeited without first giving five days' notice thereof to the contractor, if he can be found, and if not found by a written notice left at his place of residence, with some person of suitable age and discretion who shall be informed of its contents, if such a contractor have a known residence within the county."

In another case where certain officers were required to cause the contractor to execute a bond and the officer failed to require the bond and a loss occurred, the Supreme Court held that the officer was personally liable for the loss. If the drain commissioner neglected his duty in requiring a security for the construction of the drain, it would be a natural sequence that he would be liable for all the damages that occur by reason of his neglect of duty.

If the party has assessed land for benefits in the second drain, he would be obliged to pay the tax assessed without regard to the distance from the residence. The fact that he paid taxes for benefit the construction of another drain. All land assessed for benefits have to pay taxes in the drainage district where assessed.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

### The Aeroplane

**A** FARMER'S busy wife of late  
Ran out to close the barnyard gate.  
She heard a motor's clacking whirr;  
She said, "It is the Peyton's car."  
But when no car appeared, she thought  
"It's that new tractor Mason's bought."  
She never thought to raise her eyes  
Till to her very great surprise,  
She saw the chickens flee in fear,  
As if a hawk were hovering near.  
And neighbor Brown across the lane,  
Shouted with all his might and main,  
"An aeroplane! An aeroplane!"

She waved her hands in sheer delight  
At such an accustomed sight.  
Said she, "If this don't beat the band!  
A man to leave the solid land  
And go a sailing in the sky  
Like some great noisy dragon-fly!  
I feel as if I had mistook  
Myself for someone in a book  
Of fairy tales, and pretty soon  
I'd eat my dinner in the moon.  
Ye dreamers who have sought in vain  
To fly, turn in your graves again.  
"An aeroplane! An aeroplane!"

—CATHERINE LEATHAM.

### "HOW SHALL I COLLECT WAGES DUE ME?" SUE FOR THEM

Through your good paper I would like to ask a question. This fall I worked on the road for our highway commissioner. When I got my order for my pay it was four dollars short. I kept account of my own time and so I went to him about it. He found two little mistakes which he corrected, but still there was \$3.35 short. Not being satisfied I asked him for a statement of my account. He said he would send it to me. Well, after waiting more than a month I asked him again for it. He made a dirty remark and said he did not have to give it to me. Is there any way for me to get a statement from him or not. If there is, how must I go about it. I would be glad for a reply through your paper.—*G. L., Mesick.*

In answer to this matter would say that the only way by which he could obtain a statement of his time from the commissioner is to bring suit for what is coming to him and put the commissioner on the stand as a witness and make him testify in regard to such matters as are within his knowledge.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

### FORCED SALE DOES NOT BRING ENOUGH TO PAY MORTGAGE

If C. gives A a chattel mortgage on a certain amount of property to secure a debt, and A forecloses the mortgage and this property does not sell for enough to pay the debt can A take any other property that C has, and enough to square the debt? This is a second mortgage that C has. There is also another party who holds a first mortgage on the same property. Will you kindly answer through your next issue of M. B. F.—*J. R. H., Gladwin, Michigan.*

The giving of a chattel mortgage is only a security for the debt. Upon foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, the mortgagee, out of the proceeds of the sale of the property, pays first the lawful

expenses of the foreclosure sale, the balance is applied on the debt, for which the mortgage was given as security, and reduce the debt that amount. The mortgagor owes the balance of the debt and the mortgagee may sue and take judgment for the balance due. Upon execution being used upon this judgment, any property that is not exempt may be taken and sold same as upon any debt.

This rule applies unless it is expressly agreed that the giving of the chattel mortgage and the taking of the property included therein shall be in full of any other obligations.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

### "SANCTITY OF BALLOT AND SAFETY OF DEMOCRACY AT STAKE"

(Continued from page 9) in considering this subject. The individual, or even party interests are of but little note when the sanctity of the ballot and safety of democracy are at stake. From almost every part of the state have come to me pleas that this legislation make it impossible in the future to witness the sale of a public office on the auction block, but rather that the laborer, the farmer, the business or professional voter, however humble but able and respectable, may have a chance with the man of millions. The war's end has been termed a victory for safe democracy. No democracy is safe with a polluted primary or election, made so by money or otherwise. And no great amount of money will be used except for the purpose of making votes and to make votes by the use of money is polluting, corrupting. And the user should be treated as a baser criminal than the laborer who steals a sack of flour for his family. It has been said that these things have been done by all parties in the past. If this be true article 3, section 8, of the state constitution, as well as the new epoch, demands better things and in accord with organized society action already taken we are obligated as far as legislation can do to clean up on this line. It must be done if we are to preserve our party from political filth and do our part in making democracy safe, and it should be done before our women have experience at primary or election that they may never know by observation these things that have influenced past elections.

From present indications an unusual amount of work is before you. You may be tried to the limit. Subtle influences, not uncommon to past legislative halls, may emerge from the past epoch and not knowing a change has taken place, may ply the arts of the old school. In each conflict remember the war has passed to us new responsibilities that must be decided by close scrutiny and conscientious decisions. You must be on your guard. In the confusion, to be sure you are right, it may be well to ask the aid of Almighty God. Hundreds of thousands have done this during the war that never did before. Washington did. Lincoln followed the same course. Foch didn't feel safe from any conflict without it. I am not ashamed to say that this has been my course in all the important things of life, political or otherwise, and I don't want the people to elect me to an office the duties of which I cannot decide by such a course. From the standpoint from which the average citizen views the legislature this may seem strange advice, but this may be the course that is needed to let us know that we must meet new conditions or the war as far as our duties are concerned has been a failure and millions of lives and billions of money sacrificed for naught.

The most cordial relations with the Governor and House of Representatives should be maintained. I desire to be of assistance to you in every way possible and ask your co-operation and help in the duties that will fall upon me. From acquaintance with most of you I am convinced you will meet responsibilities manfully and your friends will have no cause to apologize for your legislative acts of the session of 1919.

### FOOD ADMINISTRATION EXPLAINS REVISION OF POULTRY RULE

Thus the prohibition accomplished all the purposes it was designed to meet, and although there was considerable protest in some quarters upon its first enforcement, the benefits have become so apparent that there have been many requests recently that it be put into effect again next spring.

The situation is so different, however, that the continuance of the rule has been deemed unnecessary. There are more hens in the country than ever before, there is a considerable amount of poultry in storage, and egg prices are such as to lead to the maintenance of the flocks. Feed is lower than it was last spring and eggs are selling for more, so that the specialized poultry farmers are making a profit.



# Farmers' Reconstruction Program

## Transportation (Continued from page 1)

WITHIN 21 months after the war, at the expiration of which the railroads would otherwise be returned to their present owners, the Government should acquire and operate all the railroad systems of the country, and within the same period acquire and operate pipe lines and express companies, and the Government should operate all inland water transportation so that we may have a unified system of transportation of passengers and freight as a Government service. This service should be rendered at cost, with the single view of reducing cost of transportation, securing fair treatment of those employed, and facilitating the development and expansion of domestic manufacturing, and of domestic and foreign commerce. In making payment for railroads and other means of transportation, the guaranteed payment during war time should not be made a precedent, and the people should pay the owners thereof only for prudent investment.

## Packing Plants

The revelations by the Federal Trade Commission of the monopolistic control which the "Big Five" 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 and unrelated lines of business—an exposure revealing the direct connection and vital identity of interests of the packers and 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 four following recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission to deal with the packing situation should be adopted as a permanent policy of the country.

That the Government acquire:

"(1) All rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly;

"(2) The principal and necessary stockyards of the country to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of prices for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of live stock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stock yards;

"(3) All privately owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly;

"(4) Such of the branch houses, cold storage plants, and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the Government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the Federal Government establish thru the Federal Administration, at the terminals of all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets, and storage plants with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges."

Slaughter houses should be constructed near sources of supply, and municipal slaughter houses in all important cities.

## Demobilization

In view of the world's shortage of food stuffs, men in the army and navy training camps in this country, and soldiers abroad who have had experience in farming, and those essential to the transportation and distribution of farm products, should be discharged first, and provision made to secure them employment in agriculture at the earliest possible moment. Men not experienced in farming but who wish to farm should be encouraged to do so by the adoption of a system similar to that which has proven so successful in the settlement of soldiers in the Province of Ontario thru the provision of training for agriculture, with adequate payment during such period.

Federal, state and local governments should also immediately plan construction of public improvements in order of urgency, so that when due to industrial or economic crises any large number of men or women are unemployed they may find work at fair rates on governmental undertakings. Extension of railroads, reclamation work, reforestation, and land clearing and preparation, the development of highways, waterways, and other public works should be similarly planned in order

of urgency to prevent the unemployment which would otherwise follow the end of the war.

## Agriculture

Though this country has the best natural opportunities for agriculture in the world, farming has been the most unprofitable industry in the 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 gains, and the probability of large losses.

Among the essentials to place farming on a sound basis are the following:

(a) The establishment of a sound and economical method of marketing farm products. Existing wasteful methods of distributing farm products belong to an out-worn age. Thousands of unnecessary middlemen intervening between the producers and the consumers of farm products. These must be eliminated, and direct, free and open channels established—either thru co-operation or direct government operation—all the way through, from farm producer to ultimate consumer. Municipal slaughter houses, warehouses, and cold and common storage warehouses must be established in large centers of consumption, as a part of this system of distributing farm products, while centralized wholesale and retailing plants must be established under municipal ownership or control.

(b) Credit must be made as available and as cheap to farming as to any other legitimate and responsible industry. The farm land bank, while serviceable in this direction, fail in large measure to make increased production possible. Like collateral loans in commercial banking practice, they rely for security upon existing values, and fail to aid in productive operations in the way that the banks through commercial loans aid in production and distribution. A farmer owning high-priced land is not the man in most urgent need of Government assistance, but rather the man endeavoring to produce from land of initial small value crops that require intensive cultivation and sometimes the lapse of years.

The present unrestrained system of land tenure must be terminated. Vast holdings of productive fertile lands in a single ownership is detrimental to all legitimate agricultural interests. Tenant farming should be replaced by the more responsible system of cultivation by owners. Taxation should be used as a remedy to force into productivity idle acres held for speculation.

(d) Terminal elevators should be considered a part of a Government-owned or controlled transportation system. They should be made the

means of affording service to farmers and consumers. (c) The present unrestrained system of land tenement systems, they should be either controlled in the interest of public service or should be subject to direct public ownership and operation. Their past history has too often shown them to be a power used for speculation and oppression. This must be ended.

(e) We as farmers appreciate that in a great measure the responsibility for carrying out this program rests upon us. We commend the various farm organizations for the work already done.

It is only by organization with complete coordination of organized effort that success will crown our work.

We believe that the foregoing measures will aid the farmers in their indispensable task; that they will break monopoly control and end unearned profits from speculation in farm products; and that they will effect a reduction in the costs of living that will enable productive consumers to maintain and to raise their present standard of living.

## War Finance

The enormous outlay necessary for winning the war will have increased the interest-bearing national debt twenty to twenty-five fold. The ending of the war has incited those who profited enormously by these war expenditures to seek to avoid the payment of their fair share of its costs. The making of large profits was inevitably 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 Government expenditures shall be compelled to pay back the major portion of their excess war profits as taxes, and whether the few who before the war owned a large proportion of the wealth of the country shall equally pay their share of war costs. America's wealthiest and most privileged seek to escape their share of these costs. We demand that the rates of taxation on excess and war profits incomes and inheritances which have in a measure been imposed, as urged by the nation's workers for the wear period, shall be levied until the full cost of the war has been 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, and that to this end there be applied remedial taxes that will force into use unused lands and other resources now speculatively held.

## Restoration of Personal Liberty

The espionage law and all similar laws enacted to render America unified in the war must be repealed and abrogated at the close of the war. All acts of Congress and of State Legislatures restricting freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of travel and (Continued on page 8)

## A CURE FOR BOLSHEVISM



—By courtesy Dearborn Independent, the Ford International Weekly.



# BUSINESS FARMERS' PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

## Making the Most of Available Fertilizer

There now exists and in all probability there will continue to exist for some considerable time a shortage of fertilizers. As near as can be estimated 25 per cent of the orders for fertilizers for the fall wheat crop could not be filled. This was not due entirely to the shortage, since more fertilizer could doubtless have been put in reach of the farmers had orders been sent in early. It is highly improbable that the demand for fertilizers in the spring will be any nearer met than was the demand this fall. Such conditions will make it imperative for the farmers to save every pound of fertilizing material produced on the farm. The most valuable, and perhaps the least conserved of such materials is barnyard manure. If the plant food in a ton of fresh manure was purchased in the form of commercial fertilizers at present prices it would cost approximately \$10.

Much has been written and more said about the value of manure as a source of organisms to hasten desirable decompositions of organic matter in the soil. The humus-forming material contained in manure has also been cited as one cause of its well-known beneficial action. The findings of the Ohio Experiment station are somewhat at variance with the prevailing ideas and are summed up in the Ohio Monthly Bulletin as follows: "The results of long continued field experiments at this station do not indicate that the organic matter of manure has any value beyond that due to the nitrogen and mineral elements contained, the increase in crops produced by manure being no greater than that produced by equivalent amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in chemical carriers. Apparently, therefore, the larger crops produced by manure or fertilizer with their correspondingly larger root growths, furnish all the carbonaceous matter necessary to maintain the optimum physical and biological conditions of the soil, and any such matter plowed under is so much withdrawn from possible service in animal nutrition." Similar results are reported by Dr. Russell of the Rothamsted Experiment Station in England, who concludes from field trials that the fertilizing value of manure is indicated largely by the nitrogen content, that in the form of ammonia, being especially important.

From the above investigations it is evident that manure to give a maximum increase in crop yield must be so handled as to save all of the plant food possible since under the best of conditions there is considerable loss. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the plant food elements contained in manure is lost by the ordinary method of handling. If 1-10 of this amount is saved, as it can be with little trouble and expense, the amount of plant food would be equal to all the commercial fertilizers purchased in the United States.

An examination of the analysis of manure shows that the liquid contains 60 per cent of the potash, 43 per cent of the nitrogen, and only a trace of the phosphoric acid excreted by the average farm animal. It is also well to take into consideration that the nitrogen in the urine is in forms or compounds which are readily decomposed, yielding ammonia which will escape as a gas. The first point to be observed, therefore, with proper handling of manure, is the use of sufficient bedding to absorb all the liquid. If straw and similar material used for this purpose are scarce dry muck may be substituted to very good advantage. This material has a very high absorptive power, not only for liquids but also for nitrogen as ammonia and when the decomposing mass is subjected to free aeration followed by conditions of limited air supply considerable losses of nitrogen gas result. The conditions to be sought in the storage of manure are therefore exclusion of air and protection from rain, which would wash the substances formed on the surface of the pile where there is free aeration into the more compact portions where aeration is cut off and formation of nitrogen gas can proceed. Protection from rain is also necessary since much of the plant food in manure is easily leached out.

The value of proper storage of manure is well illustrated by the results of a study of methods of handling manure in eastern Pennsylvania, recently published by the office of Farm Management of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Brodie states, "It is well known that there is a great difference in the methods of management of barnyard manure on individual farms in the same locality and that the best yields are usually found where it is given the best care. Greater contrasts exist between different localities, and, as a rule, where the methods of handling manure are best,

yields are highest. In this connection excellent results have been obtained by the farmers in certain portions of eastern Pennsylvania. Ten Chester county farms in particular afford unusually good examples of efficiency in handling manure."

The following table shows the yields of corn, wheat, oats and hay in 1912, in Pennsylvania, compared with 378 farms in Chester county, and 10 farms selected as exemplifying the methods described in this bulletin:

Average yields per acre in 1912 for—

Crop	State of Pennsylvania	378 Chester Co. Farms	10 Selected Chester Co. Farms
Corn, bushels	42.50	65.3	85.50
Wheat, bus.	18.00	24.8	29.75
Oats, bushels	38.10	41.6	*45.00
Hay, tons	1.43	1.3	2.65

\* Only 3 of the 10 farms grew oats.

The much higher yields in Chester county and on the ten selected farms cannot be attributed entirely to the method of handling the manure since the soils of Chester county are somewhat better than the average of the state and better systems of farm management prevail. However, a better method of handling the manure is a prominent feature in the system of management. On farms where considerable manure is produced it has been found profitable to construct sheds or covered concrete bins for storing it. The sides of such structures should be sufficiently high to hold all the manure to be accumulated and the shed should have an impervious bottom sloping towards the center to conserve the liquid. Arrangements should also be made to allow the spreader to be driven in or alongside when the manure is to be hauled away. If the shed is enclosed on two or three sides it will serve as a shelter for stock which will help to compact the manure, which is very essential for best results. Hogs may also be allowed to work over the manure with little loss. Such shed should be so located that the litter carriers may run directly to it from the stable. The manure from the various kinds of animals should be mixed since the colder manure from cattle retards the too rapid and wasteful decomposition of the "dry manure" from horses and sheep.

Some farmers are strong advocates of small covered feed lots where the manure is allowed to accumulate under the stock, thus being compacted and protected from the weather.

In some European countries and to a less extent in America cisterns have been constructed into which the liquid manure drains. Such arrangements are admirable from the standpoint of preserving the manure, but offer some inconveniences in the matter of getting it on the land. Such arrangements will doubtless come into more general use in the future.

In all methods of storage, it should be borne in mind that compaction is very essential.

Some barns are so constructed that the manure may be allowed to accumulate under the animals, large amounts of bedding being used. Because of the thoro tramping such an arrangement affords good conditions for preserving the manure.

Sheds, concrete pits and cisterns, and covered feed lots for storage involve some extra work and require some outlay of capital which is scarcely warranted in the case of the farmer who has only a limited amount of manure.

(Continued next week)

## BALANCING A RATION FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

How should I feed ground barley, corn silage, clover hay, oats, and barley straw to make a balanced ration for milk cows?—Subscriber, Billings, Michigan.

The following ration from the above feeds are for a 1,100 pound cow producing about 25 lbs. of milk: 4 lbs. ground barley, 4 lbs. ground oats, 25 lbs. corn silage, 12 to 15 lbs. clover hay, one feeding per day of barley straw in moderate quantity.

The above feeds are all rather bulky and rather difficult to combine satisfactorily. I would suggest that you add from one to two pounds of oil meal or cotton seed meal per day and feed one pound of grain to three or four pounds of milk. —F. T. Riddell, Field Investigator in Dairying, M. A. C.

## FARMERS' CONGRESS DEMANDS LEGISLATION FAVORABLE TO AGR.

(Continued from page 7) freedom of choice of residence, or of occupation, and all executive acts of the President and of Governors of states and territories, that have their foundation in war needs, must be similarly repealed or terminated. We declare for general amnesty for all political prisoners.

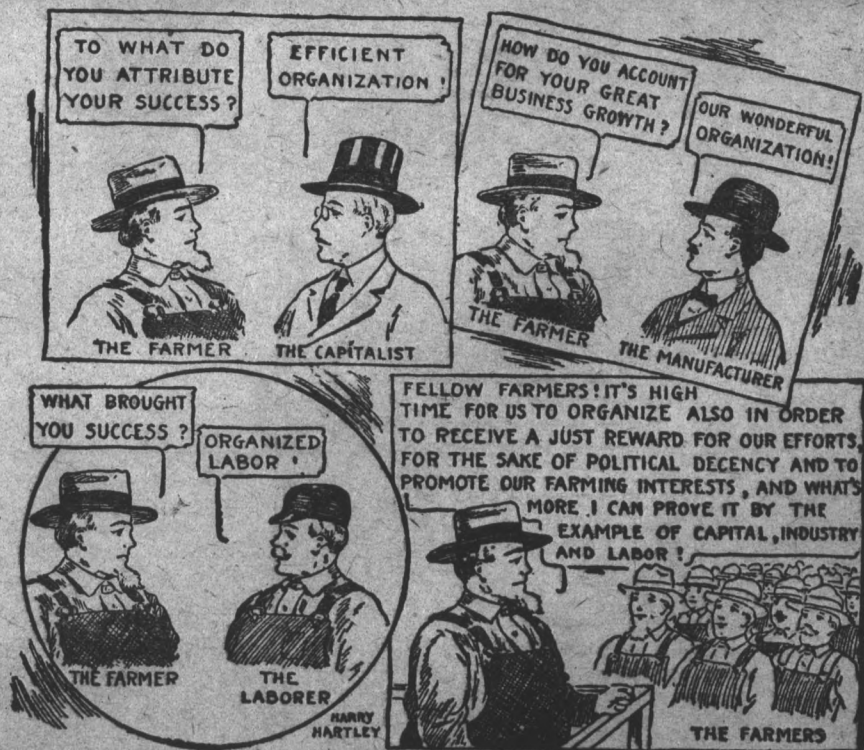
### Labor and Wages

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 well-being of our people, and the industrial and economic democracy for which our men have striven. Living wages to those engaged in industry, commerce, trade, mining, railroading, and in all other legitimate activities, are a direct benefit to farmers because they increase the purchasing power of those so engaged, and not only increase the efficiency of these workers, but provide the most economic and advantageous market for farm products—a home market.

### Equal Suffrage

We urge passage by the United States Senate of the pending Susan B. Anthony Amendment of the Constitution giving full suffrage to women.

Education is the basis of all progress. Rural education sets the solid standards of our citizenship and our patriotism. It is here the ideals of American government find their bulwark. New and higher standards of citizenship must be set up in our rural schools to meet the test of the new international ethics that herald a new dawn for all humanity. Only as the rural citizen of the future learns his true relationship to industry as a whole, to his country and to his fellowmen in other countries, can we hope for the solid upbuilding of our rural life which is the mainstay of our civilization. As measures calculated to bring about this result we favor: (Continued next week)



THE FORCE OF A GOOD EXAMPLE. Why Deny Its Application to the Farmer Alone?

—Iowa Homestead.



# Where the Dep't of Agriculture Falls Down

The Secretary of Agriculture invited a number of agricultural editors to meet with him in conference. His object in doing so, while not so stated directly, was to acquaint them with the policies now in force throughout the department, and to receive suggestions from the editors, relative to agricultural conditions in the various sections of the country.

There was nothing new suggested. There was no evidence that there will be any change in the administration of agricultural affairs in the immediate future. There was a strong sentiment in favor of a continued increased production of farm crops, and maintaining the morale now existing on the American farm.

## Not Yet, but soon—Mebbe

When your paper reached my desk today my attention was directed to the headline of an article "How Shall American Agriculture Secure its Just Rewards?"

Allow me, sir, the privilege of complimenting you upon the article, also thanking you for acting upon my suggestion of a short time ago, when I wrote you something like this, "Why not boost the state and national Chamber of Agriculture?"

I am a firm believer in the theory of this plan, federating together all the branches of agricultural organizations under one head for the benefit of political power, which is the greatest power in the land today for the purpose that it is intended to use it for.

Any time that I may be of service to you in this rational movement, I am at your command. I expect to see a meeting called in the very near future to formulate this plan into a working organization, and I would like to see delegates present at this meeting from every organization identified with agricultural purpose.

I stand for the betterment of the farmers and farm life, in my humble way, as best I see it, and what small differences of opinion that there may exist between any two or more workers for this cause are of but small moment compared with the great purpose we are hoping to attain.

With kindest personal regards and seasonable greetings, I am—Chas. B. Scully, *Almont, Mich.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The article to which Sen. Scully alludes was, not strictly speaking, a "boost" for the National Chamber of Agriculture. It merely suggested that such an organization might provide a solution for many perplexing farm problems. When we know more about this "National Chamber of Agriculture" and the character of the men and influences that are to control it we shall be in a better position to defend or oppose, as the case may be. Till then we rest content in merely keeping our readers advised of the early progress of the movement. Undoubtedly we shall have much more to say upon this subject in later issues.)

The question of price-fixing was not discussed. Some policies established by other departments of government during the war, and that have had considerable publicity, were not considered. The feeling was that the sooner all restrictions upon agriculture and other industrial pursuits can be removed the more encouragement to greater production will be given to the farmers of the country.

It was a successful conference. A review of its discussions suggests that such conferences should become a permanent feature. The agricultural press needs intimate contact with the Department of Agriculture. The editors should be more familiar with the Department's activities, in order that they might more clearly interpret them to the readers of their journals.

The Department officials should give more recognition to the agricultural press. The agricultural paper is a medium of extension that has not had the recognition from the department bureaus and from the agricultural colleges which it deserves and which, of right, belongs to it. The farm paper is read by the farmer and his family when other literature is cast aside. It is the busy farmer's guide and inspiration. It is the medium through which he expresses his opinion; it is his trade paper.

There were not enough editors present; neither were there as many heads of agricultural bureaus in attendance as there ought to have been. If this conference will lead to the calling of more of them, for more definite and more specific purposes, and if editors will respond to the call with definite and clear-cut opinions as to what should

## A Well-Merited Criticism of Agricultural Body by Kimball's Dairy Farmer

be done, and what ought not to be done, there will be a better understanding all around. Less criticism will be expressed.

The farmers will be represented better in the policies that are formulated in his behalf.

The Department of Agriculture can be more popular with those whom it serves, if it cares to be. Considerably more confidence would be established if the policies and activities of the various bureaus were more widely known and more definitely understood.

The agricultural press, too, could render better service to the farmers if better co-operation existed between the publications and the various departments.

The press is a more serviceable connecting link than it has been recognized to be, but, for reasons which it is not necessary to express, there has been a certain estrangement which had just as well be cast aside.

The Department of Agriculture was created for the purpose of serving the farming interests of the country; the agricultural press has no other function, and the two might just as well work together for every factor that will improve the agriculture of the individual farmer and the nation as a whole.

The principle applies also to the agricultural colleges in the various states. There should be a closer connection between the experiment stations, the college extension work and the farm press.

There is a tendency for government men and college men to become fixed in their opinions. They are not different from the editors of farm papers in this respect. Too close attention to investigations and administrative functions precludes an intimate contact with actual progress. Too many young and inexperienced men are given the authority to mould policies and administer the functions of state and government in agricultural work, with the result that huge sums of money are being spent, and vast problems are being undertaken without the farmers' knowledge or consent.

Too much has been said already about improving the farmer and the farm. Too much initiative and leadership have been assumed by men and women who are unfamiliar with farm life. Too much attention has been paid to lesser things while the big problems of farm marketing, farm credits, and farm ownership have been neglected.

Some day the farmer is going to demand a solution of his real problems. He is appreciative of all that is being done for him, but when abnormal times come he wants to be recognized in the plans of marketing and distribution of the crops, and the price that shall be paid for them. He wants a system of finance established that will recognize his personal security and that will enable him to work his own land, to improve his equipment and

surroundings in order that he may more fully enjoy the comforts which the present system of agricultural education vouchsafes to him.

The Department of Agriculture has been seclusive. Its representations have not been close enough to the people. The farmer's interest has not been consulted. He has not been given the opportunity to express his opinion relative to the work that should be undertaken in his behalf.

The farmers should be consulted and the farm press is their medium for voicing their approval and disapproval of policies which concern them. Such conferences as the one which has just been held do much toward establishing a closer, more human relationship between the department and the farmers of the country. There should be more of them.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

## National Board of Farm Organizations Sounds Warning

"A nation-wide campaign to strengthen the farm bureaus and add to their membership is being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture," says the National Board of Farm Organizations. "We should especially strengthen the local farm bureau and other organizations which support so effectively the extension forces and assist them in their activities," says Secretary Houston.

"Simultaneously with the campaign for strengthening farm bureaus locally, comes the report that the National Association of county agents is planning a national association of farm bureaus to look after the interests of the members.

"Such an organization may prove to wield an enormous power affecting eventually the lives of millions of country people; therefore the plans of the county agents will be viewed with careful concern by farmers. The threads of influence radiating out from Washington through the vast net work of federal and state agricultural agencies are certain to draw into the far-reaching arms of the Department of Agriculture a power far greater than it now possesses. This power must be used wisely and the power must not be bureaucratic.

"Members of the local farm bureaus will not knowingly permit of any abuse of this power. In some sections of the country, members of the bureaus belong also to educational and business associations of the "self-help" character and have learned of the influences in the nation arrayed against the agricultural co-operative movement. It is these members who will assume the most active role in guarding that their local, state and national association of farm bureaus shall remain unswayed by influences of an unfriendly and hostile nature."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the above warning is Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations.)

## 'The Sanctity of the Ballot and the Safety of Democracy are at Stake.'—Lieut-Gov. Dickinson

(Continued from last week.) Some may say it will weaken the party's machinery but the strongest machinery of any political party is that by which expenses are judiciously reduced or any other benefits accrue to the state, and good men can always find jobs. It isn't expected that we are to endorse all the recommendations of this commission but from what has been said to me I am thoroughly convinced that the people of the state at large expect this report will be the cause of very beneficial legislation.

"Primary elections will call for action on your part. From what has occurred during the past political campaign it would afford me relief if I could pass by this question, but experience teaches that the disagreeable acts of an office are the ones the people demand the most strenuously. More communications on this line asking for legislative action have come to me by far than on all others combined and almost without exception from republicans, not only from all parts of Michigan but from other states. This you know is the outgrowth of the candidacy that doubtless cost more money than ever before was paid for a nomination for office in all the world's history. You also know that this candidate from one of the best known families of the state, a man of high standing, unquestioned integrity and acknowledged ability, in the face of an abnormally

large party majority came near an ignominious defeat through the resentment from nearly every voting precinct, of the farmer, the laborer, the business and the professional voter because of the enormous amount of money acknowledged to have been used in his behalf and generally believed to have been used contrary to laws, several sections of which were enacted for the stipulated purpose of restricting the use of large sums of money in campaigns. The case is now agitating congress, the federal and Michigan courts with a strong suspicion by many that, for political purposes, it will be there suspended as long as possible before the country at large as an unsavory act of the republican primary in Michigan hoping by such course to produce an effect that will deprive the party of the majority secured at the November elections.

If these courts had given a decision as to who is to blame for this undesirable condition it would have cleared the way for your action. If, however, there is any question as to violation of the primary statute it should be so amended that the interpretation relative to restrictions in the use of money and who to blame for violations, shall be made plain and simple. In legislative action I believe the utmost caution should be used to eliminate the name of any candidate and avoid all appearances of politics (Continued on page 6)





# MARKET FLASHES



## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30 1-2	2.36
No. 3 Red			2.32
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

There is no change in wheat. In nearly all sections millers are offering from three to five cents a bushel over the basic price. Flour persistently maintains the level fixed by government control, in spite of the positive declarations of the Food Administration that it would go lower. Wheat mill feeds continue their advance and there is no sign that they are going to stop. Both the flour and feed situations will bear an investigation, for the profiteers are busy and will hold up prices as long as they are unmolested.

Mr. Foster, our weather forecaster, urges farmers not to sell their wheat, but he does not give very clear reasons for his advice. Wheat will be in short supply until another harvest. The supplies from Argentine and Australia that we have heard so much about have as yet had no visible effect upon the grain market. We look for no material advances in wheat, as the future aspects of the situation discourages active trading and stocking up. Buying for the next six months will be from hand to mouth.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow			1.57
No. 3 Yellow	1.47	1.40	1.55
No. 4 Yellow	1.42	1.36	1.50

Mild weather has facilitated the movement of corn, and cash grain is lower on all markets. The corn market is following exactly the trend that we predicted. It has been an up and down movement, usually recovering more than it lost, and we expect this situation to continue.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	72 1-2	68	.78
No. 3 White	72	67	.77
No. 4 White	71	6	.75

Oats are easier, in sympathy with corn. Supplies on the Detroit market are very limited, but as demand is slow, there has been no advance in prices. There is absolutely nothing doing in the rye market, which is quoted 4 cents lower than a week ago, or \$1.58. Barley is more active, and the government has been a large buyer the past two weeks. We cannot advise farmers to plan on raising any considerable amount of barley for the trade, as the future of the market is very uncertain. Barley makes an excellent feed, however, and we hope to see more of our dairymen producing it for that purpose. Best grades of barley have been quoted at \$2 per cwt. on the Detroit market this week.



## 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 25	28 50 29 00	30 25 31 25
Pittsburgh	30 00 30 50	28 50 29 50	27 50 28 50
New York	30 00 32 00	29 00 31 00	27 00 29 00
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27 50 28 00	23 50 24 00	22 50 23 00
Chicago	28 00 30 00	26 00 29 00	16 00 25 00
Cincinnati	26 25 27 25	25 25 26 25	24 25 25 25
Pittsburgh	27 50 28 50	27 50 28 50	26 50 27 50
New York	28 00 30 00	23 00 26 00	24 00 26 00
Richmond			



DETROIT.—Easier feeling in all grains, except wheat; poultry and live stock easy; beans lower and inactive; potatoes firm at recent advance; onions higher; hay firm; eggs and butter lower.

CHICAGO.—Potatoes firm and higher; hay firm. Butter and eggs lower.

NEW YORK.—Apples firm and advancing; potatoes firm; beans lower and easy.

With the exception of the New York market, hay is quoted firm in all sections, with slight advances at some points. The market has recovered from the holiday slump; receipts are light and demand better. A Toledo firm announces that it expects higher prices within the next three months as the crop is short. The mild weather centering upon the week of Jan. 13th, it is believed, will have a bearish effect upon the market and may cause another slight slump, but the general tendency seems upward.



## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	8.75	9.25	10.25
Prime	7.75	8.50	9.50
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.50	13.00

Holders of beans are getting worried over the way the market is acting, and we have received complaints from many subscribers that their local dealers will not pay the \$8 price. The market is lower and the feeling is easy. Demand continues very light. We have communicated with both the Food Administration and the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, in an effort to find out if possible what the future demands of the government for beans are to be. Government purchases have been the only thing that have held the market where it is today and invariably within a few weeks after the government has taken its supplies the market has worked lower, only to come up again when the government again entered the market. We cannot believe that growers have any occasion to be alarmed over the present slump. We cannot expect local dealers to pay \$8 when the market does not warrant, and we can only advise our readers to hold on and have faith. There are eight months left in which to market the balance of the crop, and there aren't many Michigan beans left. Next week we hope to be able to give more explicit information upon the market.

Potatoes have climbed steadily for the past week, but on Tuesday of the present week reached the top level



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	2.15 cwt.	2.00 cwt.
Chicago	2.10	2.00
Cincinnati	2.10	2.00
New York	2.25	2.15
Pittsburgh	2.15	2.00

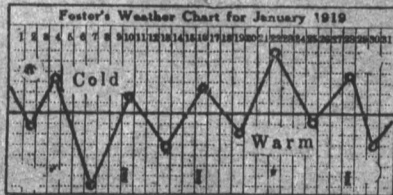
and there has since been an easier feeling. For a few days supplies were very light, and prices advanced 30 to 40 cents a hundred. Now receipts are more liberal, and we would not be surprised to see a temporary slump. However, the feeling in potatoes is very bullish. Farmers and dealers alike are looking for a higher market, and as we view it, higher prices are inevitable. We expect to see potatoes reach the dollar mark at local points within the next sixty days. The Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n will meet some time in February or March and the matter of grading ought to be thoroughly threshed out and settled. The right kind of grading measures, if strictly carried out will mean more money for Michigan growers, but the wrong kind will cost them a pretty penny.

### URGES WIDER USE OF POTATOES FOR FLOUR

Prof. E. W. Jackson of the Manitoba Agricultural College has written a treatise on potato flour and its uses, in the course of which he says: "The Japanese, who did not know what potatoes were at the beginning of this war, are now growing 35,000,000 bushels, or four times the Manitoba crop, and last year shipped 400,000 pounds of potato flour to the United States, where the average selling price was 12c per pound. In 1913 Germany produced 1,750,000 bushels of potatoes, one-half of which was converted into potato flour or starch to make it imperishable and therefore marketable. In this way the plenty of one year can be stored up for another or future years and no doubt, these vast reserves enabled Germany to withstand the blockade.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Jan. 20 to 24, warm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 22 to 26. This will bring warmest weather, least precipitation, during week centering on Jan. 20, of any week this month. Storms will not be important. Much of the snow that fell first week in January is expected to melt during week centering on Jan. 22 and this will not be favorable to winter grain.

I am still advising farmers not to sell grain nor cotton. This advice is intended to favor producers and consumers and prevent the profiteers from monopolizing these staple necessities. Unless farmers take more interest in their organizations they will suffer by their own neglect. Other classes are thoroughly organized to protect their interests and the farmers and planters will lose out unless they show more interest in protecting their rights.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver, British Columbia, about Jan. 25 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Jan. 26, plains sections 27, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 28, eastern sections 29, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Jan. 30. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The weather disturbances, such as described above, cause all the weather changes on this continent, except in the southeastern states that are sometimes affected by the tropical storms that originate on the Atlantic east of Cuba.

Last week in January will bring rather quiet weather. Unusually warm not far from Jan. 22, after which temperatures will wobble up and down but more down than up, till near Feb. 3, near which cold weather will prevail. More precipitation is expected during ten days after Jan. 22 than during the ten days before that date but we will be entering a long dry period and not much precipitation is expected after Jan. 18.

W. T. Foster



## APPLES

### APPLE MARKET FIRM AND HIGHER IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 10.—Although there was considerable of a congestion in Jersey yards on account of the freight handlers' strike last week and the receipts the first of the week were fairly heavy the apple market showed increased strength and prices were higher than at last week's close. Both the local and the demand for export was very active. There must have been fully 75 cars of boxed apples on the docks, a great part of which came in for export. Prices were higher, although export buyers say that steamship space is temporarily short. Winesaps were selling generally at \$3 with a range of from \$2.85 to \$3.15. Choice fruit was bringing \$2.65 to \$2.85; Delicious were wanted at \$3.50 to \$4; Stayman Winesaps at \$2.50 to \$2.85; Newton Pippins at \$2.50 to \$3; and Spitzenbergs up to \$4.

Barrel fruit was very strong and fine Greenings which are scarce, sold up to \$7.50 early in the week. They ranged, however, down to \$5. Cold storage Baldwins were very active at \$5 to \$7 with York Imperials and Twenty-Ounce selling at about the same range. Kings were also bringing \$7. Ben Davis were steady at \$4.50 to \$5.50. Poor and ungraded fruit sold from \$3 to \$4.50. This for all varieties.



## POULTRY

Poultry is in heavy supply and the demand is light. Prices for Thursday, Jan. 16th, were: No. 1 springs, 28 to 29c; small springs, 26 to 27c; hens, 29 to 30c; small hens and leghorns, 27 to 28c; roosters, 20 to 21c; geese, 28 to 30c; ducks, 36 to 38c; turkeys, 34 to 35c per lb.



## EGGS

Our estimate of the egg market seems to have hit pretty close to the truth. Eggs will not reach the dollar mark this year. The storage supply is practically exhausted, but mild winter weather has increased the fresh supply, and receipts are nearly sufficient to take care of demands.

NOTE: Read the U. S. Bureau of Markets review of leading markets for week ending January 14th. On page 18.



## LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Receipts of cattle Monday were 170 cars, including 25 cars of Canadians. Market opened steady on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in very light supply; butchers steers and handy weight steers were in very light supply, sold 25c lower; fat cows and heifers were in light supply, sold 15 to 25c lower; bulls of all classes were in moderate supply, sold 25c lower; canners and cutters were in moderate supply, sold steady; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in light supply, sold 15 to 25c lower; yearlings were in very light supply, sold steady.

Receipts of hogs Monday were 12,800. The market was 25c lower on yorkers



and mixed hogs which sold at \$18; pigs were 50 to 75c lower, selling at \$17; roughs, \$15.50; stags \$10 to \$13.

The receipts of sheep and lambs Monday were 75 cars, which was the largest run for some time. About 40 cars of sheep and lambs were left at the close of the market, as there was a limited number of orders here. Best lambs sold from \$17.25 to \$17.50, which was 50c lower than Saturday; medium lambs, \$16.50 to \$17; cull lambs, \$15.50 to \$16; yearlings, \$15 to \$15.50; which was 50c lower than Saturday; wethers, \$11 to \$12; ewes, \$10.00 to \$10.50. Best veals were \$1 under Saturday, selling from \$20.50 to \$21.

Receipts of cattle Tuesday were 10 cars, and the market was full steady on all grades.

With ten cars of fresh sheep and lambs and 35 cars of holdovers on sale Tuesday, best lambs sold from \$16.75 to \$17, which was 50c lower than Monday; medium lambs, \$16 to \$16.50; cull lambs, \$15.50 to \$16; yearlings, \$14 to \$14.75; and a few handy weight yearlings sold up to \$15; wethers, \$11 to \$12; ewes, \$9.50 to \$10.50. With 300 calves on sale Tuesday best veals sold at \$20.

Receipts of hogs Tuesday totaled 4,000. With very little outside demand, the market was generally 20c lower, with the bulk of the hogs selling at \$17.80; pigs, very dull, and sold around \$16.50 to \$17, as to wt.; roughs, \$15.50; stags, \$10 to \$13.

**Chicago Livestock Letter**

*Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 13.*—With receipts of live stock at Chicago last week reaching a new record in so far as the combined car total is concerned and with the supply at the outset this week estimated at 39,000 cattle, 50,000 hogs, and 30,000 sheep, declines in all branches of the trade as compared with the high flying markets of the fore part of last week have naturally been effected. Supply volume considered, however, the market has needed no apologist. Evidence of an enormous demand for meat products has not been lacking and declines have been due more to the limitations of killing capacity than to any other factor.

In the beef cattle trade an enormous supply of nearly 100,000 head last week and today's big crop of 39,000 carried very few choice bullocks. Such kinds are as high as ever. The top last week was \$19.85, a new January record, and although few cattle sold above \$18.00 this latter figure has been reached by steers averaging around 1300 pounds that had been fed but 60 to 90 days and which would not dress out better than 57 per cent beef. As compared with last week's best levels trade today on most of the steers selling below \$18 were 25 to 50c lower. Still the market on these in-between kinds had advanced very sharply during the previous fortnight and is higher than most anyone who has not been on the market can realize. A spread of from \$14.50 to \$17 is taking a lot of 1,000 to 1,200 pound steers of the warmed-up and shortfed variety, indeed \$14.50 cattle of late have been a kind that would ordinarily go to feeder buyers without a protest. A few crooked light steers which feeder buyers would not care to have on their premises are going to killers down around \$11 to \$12.50 and a few knot-head canners as low as \$7.50. The recent action in the fat cattle market has encouraged investment demand in stockers and feeders and this branch of the trade although suffering some reaction today is higher than a week ago and as high as it ever has been at this season of the year. Killer competition has been too strong to permit of any trade to speak of in 900-pound or heavier steers on country account and bulk of the stocker and feeder output during the past week consisted of 600 to 850-pound stuff selling largely within a range from \$9.50 to \$11.50, depending on weight and quality. Common light stockers continue in small favor and many such are going to killers for canner purposes.

Receipts have carried a generous proportion of mixed butcher stuff and anything good has met with a ready acceptance, holding with little or no decline from a week ago. Medium grades of cows and heifers, however, sold today at least 25c lower than a week ago and canners and cutters at a decline of mostly 50c. Bull values have been well sustained, a strong eastern demand for bologna material

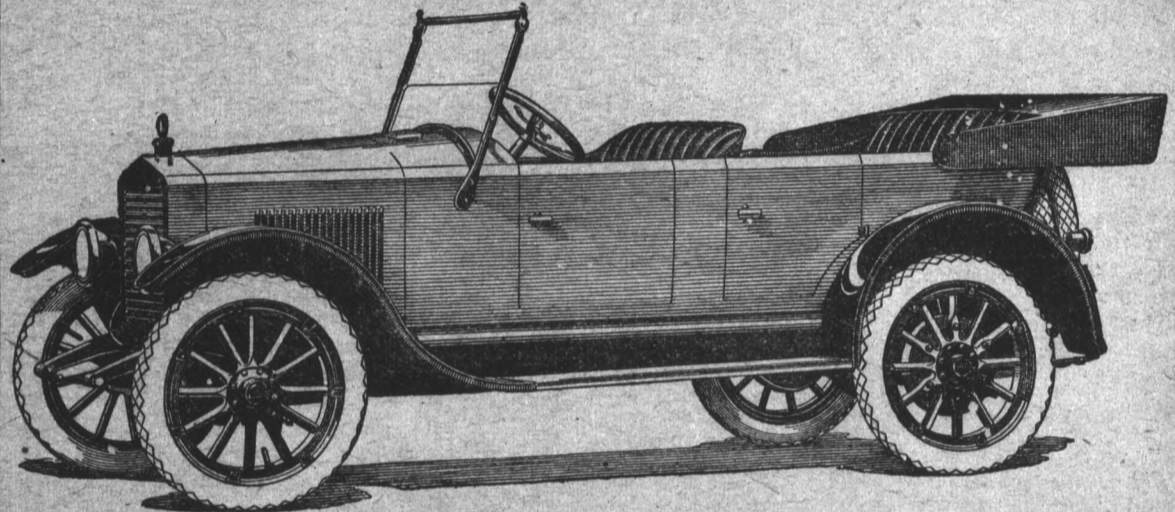
holding plain light to best heavy bolognas on an \$8.40 to \$9.75 basis while fat bulls have sold mostly at \$10 to \$11.50 with occasional prime cornfed beef bulls as high as \$13 to \$13.50. Veal calves sold during the past week as high as \$19.75, a new January record, but a break of 50 to 75c has since occurred and only a few of the best selected vealers passed \$17 on today's market. It is probable that receipts in all departments of the trade will continue fairly liberal for a few more weeks but there is nothing bearish in the general situation and any material lessening of supply will be the signal for price jumps.

Last week's receipts of hogs at Chicago totaled practically 310,000 head, the second largest week's receipts on record. But for the fact that supply is being controlled by car allotment there is no doubt but that a new week's record would have been hung up as there are still a lot of hogs to come and shippers are clamorous for cars. Early last week the market was on the up-turn, due primarily to the development of a strong eastern demand. This demand however, fell away subsequently, and receipts swelled, forcing a break of 35 to 40c per cwt.

by week end. The decline set the market back to government minimum average price of \$17.50, at which it was held today. Owing to the over-supply as measured by the killing facilities, light and light-mixed hogs accumulated and have been well-nigh unsalable property during the last two or three days. It is probable that the run will be curtailed for the balance of this week in order to permit of a clean up of the stale hogs in the yards. No action has as yet been taken relative to establishing the February price of hogs. It is understood that a meeting will be held in Chicago on Jan. 23, at which this matter will be decided. Meanwhile those in close touch with the situation assert that the producers need have no cause for alarm. Best strong weight butcher hogs sold here today at \$17.65 and the bulk of the good hogs at \$17.40 to \$17.60, while light and mixed packing grades were quotable at \$17 to \$17.35, common heavy packers at \$16.75 to \$17, throwout roughs at \$16 to \$16.50, and pigs \$14.50 to \$15.50.

Live mutton trade after doing an aviating stunt the fore part of last week, has collapsed under a generous supply attracted by the recent sharp

advance in prices. On Wednesday, high day last week, \$17.50, the highest price since last September, was paid for choice lambs. But in today's trade the same kind had difficulty in earning \$16.50 and the bulk of the medium and good fat lambs sold at \$15.25 to \$16.25. Culls sold downward from \$13.50. There was good call for feeding and shearing lambs, Michigan feeders being in the market, and sales of the former class were made largely at \$13.50 to \$15.25. A few meaty heavy shearing lambs suitable for a quick turn have gone to the country lately up to \$15.50. Choice light yearlings are quotable at \$14 to \$14.35 as against sales up to \$14.75 last mid-week. Best matured wethers are on an \$11.50 to \$11.75 basis and good to best fat ewes and quotable at \$10 to \$10.75. The market is expected to react promptly from the depression shown the last few days, as supplies left on feed are for the most part in strong hands and trade sentiment in producing circles much more bullish than it was a few weeks back. Colorado fed lambs have yet to put in an appearance, being about month behind schedule owing to the lateness of their entrance into the feed lots.



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"for all the farmers of Michigan"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

A Farm, Home and Market Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

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## Be on Your Guard

THERE is an element in American labor ranks that would bathe the United States in the same sea of blood in which Russia and Germany are swimming today.

Before me is a newspaper, "The Labor Defender." Sticking out in prominent type from its pages are such phrases as, "The Organ of Revolutionary Unionism;" "Break Down the Jails;" "News of the American Slave Market;" "Strike News;" "Misconceptions About the I. W. W.," and that singularly, un-American un-democratic, violence-encouraging I. W. W. preamble:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common \* \* \*

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system."

What do these strange words mean? Exactly what they say. They mean that that part of organized labor which has failed to succeed because of its lack of intelligence and habits of thrift and industry believes that the principles of equality will never be established until capital is destroyed, and the workman, as a favored individual, seizes the factories, the stores and the farms.

That is what they have done in Russia; it is what they are trying to do in Germany; it is what they plan to do in the United States.

Labor is never so ambitious or arrogant as when it is prosperous. During the war period the wages of the American laborer have been nearly double what they were five years ago. True, the cost of living has advanced; today's dollar will not buy nearly so much food, clothing, fuel, etc., as the dollar of 1912. But actually, the average workman has much more left out of his week's pay envelope now than he used to after the necessities of life are paid for. But he now buys of luxuries and amusements which formerly he could not afford. Labor is admittedly prosperous; labor wants to continue prosperous and everything possible within the realm of reason should be done to see that labor does continue prosperous.

Labor's present grievances are largely imaginary; it is the fear that labor will not be able to hold its present position that is giving ammunition to the professional agitators and the long-haired anarchists.

The program of the ultra-radicals of the labor movement does not appeal to the thoughtful and intelligent labor leaders, who are daily strengthening labor's position thru legislation and arbitration. But there is danger in the situation, nevertheless. A handful of men, inflamed by class hatred and the prodings of the agitators, can turn a peaceful gathering of workmen into a seething bed of anarchy in less time than it takes to tell it, and we have only to point to the unfortunate countries of Europe to know that such a fuse

once lighted may lead to an explosion which may rock the nation.

There is without doubt a lack of economic balance in this as in all other countries. But in a country where every man is a sovereign citizen, revolution and bloodshed will never adjust the scales. Within the hands of every class of people lies a peaceful and law-abiding weapon which has won more battles in the name of justice than all the bombs and dynamite and machine guns ever manufactured. That weapon is organization.

Thru organization labor can secure its rights; thru organization the farmers can be heard. Employ that weapon as you will; but beware of those who counsel violence and the destruction of property. Justice for one class can never be had by visiting injustice upon another.

## Unprepared for Peace

LONG, LONG before the war ended, Canada began to make provisions for the return of peace. Her program for putting her industries and her soldiers back on a pre-war basis is complete. Canada anticipates no industrial or personal hardships in taking up once more the normal occupations.

But it is much different in the United States. For months we have known, of course, that sooner or later we would have to provide for peace conditions, and now that they are here we are unready for them. Thousands of soldiers are returning each week to civilian life. In some instances they find ready employment; but in altogether too many cases they are turned away. Lack of employment creates an alarming situation, and unless immediately remedied, seriously affects all industry, including farming.

What should be done? At all costs, every man released from the army and navy should be given a job. If private industrial institutions and agricultural occupations cannot absorb them all, both state and federal government should institute at once such public projects as will insure employment to all who want it. Rather than risk an over-supply of labor, which would positively mean an era of hard times, the federal government could afford to spend billions of dollars in highway construction, reclamation projects, and other constructive engineering enterprises. Then, as rapidly as industrial institutions placed their affairs once more upon a normal basis, these men would be gradually absorbed. The prosperity of the United States the next two years depends upon keeping labor employed and satisfied, giving capital opportunity for expansion, and making farming a more profitable business.

## A Frank Admission

FOR A LONG TIME we have tried to drive home the fact that maximum production does not mean, and under present conditions, cannot mean maximum profits. While the Department of Agriculture and the Michigan Agricultural College have chorused "produce more crops and make more money," we have patiently pointed out that a maximum production policy were adopted by every farmer in the U. S., it would mean the ruination of agriculture. The world could not absorb the tremendous food supplies that would result from maximum efficiency in production. For a long time we have argued in vain and alone. Now, however, champions are coming to the rescue. A few weeks ago State Market Director McBride was quoted as saying something strangely in line with what we have preached, and no less eminent agricultural authority than Dean Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture, offers the following bit of wisdom:

"Increased farm production regardless of its effect on farm profits, is not advocated by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. There should be no mistake in the minds of farmers on this point. The College of agriculture," says Dean F. B. Mumford, "is working for precisely the same end as the farmer himself. The farmer is farming for profit, the college is investigating methods of farming and of marketing farm products which will make farming more profitable.

"In no department of the College of Agriculture is any individual instructor teaching his students that it is either their duty or to their advantage, under peace conditions, to secure a maximum production, regardless of other economic considerations.

"It is true in general that the first step in securing greater profits for the farmer lies in the direction of some increased production per acre or per animal. Under present conditions the farmer who obtains increased yields by the economic methods taught by the College of Agriculture will be more prosperous than his neighbor who does not practice these methods; but it is equally true that a general campaign conducted for the purpose of securing maximum yields per acre without regard to economy of production would be unwise and not in the interest of the farmer. The college is not instituting such a campaign because in the long run it would ruin the agricultural industry and strike at the very foundations of the economic life of the nation."

## The Three Tailors of London

ONCE UPON a time three tailors of London petitioned the king for redress. They said, "We, the people of England,—"

We thought of these three tailors when we read what Secretary of Agriculture Houston had to say before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, viz.:

"We shall have our troubles. We shall be concerned with numerous proposals from the enthusiasts with limited knowledge and less sense of direction. We shall be pestered by the narrow, selfish partisan and by the demagogues,—the farmers of the farmers,—their pretended self-constituted friends. These are already in evidence and are revealing for ends of their own a willingness to attempt by misrepresentations and cheap appeals to prejudice to injure great constructive agencies, such as the state agricultural colleges and the Federal department. They will not make much headway. The American farmers are not easily fooled and we may trust them to assess these people and their motives at their real worth."

In view of the fact that Sec'y Houston is not a farmer; that the majority of college professors and members of state boards of agriculture are not farmers; that a large majority of actual farmers are totally indifferent if not actually antagonistic to the "great constructive agencies" Mr. Houston mentions; that farm organizations and farm papers in all parts of the country have severely criticized Mr. Houston for presuming to advise Congress upon situations which he knew nothing about,—Mr. Houston's high-sounding words lack both point and weight.

He is right,—in one respect, though. The farmers are not easily fooled. They are wise to one thing at least,—that what Secretary of Agriculture Houston knows about farming conditions could be written on his cuff.

A correspondent in the Detroit News believes that returned soldiers should be placed on farms, "where they could increase production of food and add to the nation's prosperity." So much for the blind ignorance of the city people. Listen now to the sage advice of Mr. W. J. Spillman, former chief of the office of farm management, department of agriculture: "Any great and sudden increase in the area of crops grown in this country would be disastrous not only to present farmers but to the men on new farms to be created under some of the plans now contemplated. What would happen even now if Europe did not need the twenty million tons of food we propose to send her this year."

The percentage of increase in enrollments in the Michigan Agricultural College for the engineering course is much greater than for the agricultural course, which would seem to bear out the rapidly growing conviction that farming is not as profitable a business as it seems.

Will somebody please explain how the ends of democracy will be better served by preventing a man from becoming a candidate on more than one party ticket? This is the real purpose of an amendment to the primary law introduced by Sen Smith of Traverse City.

"I am not a good shot," once wrote Theodore Roosevelt, "but I shoot often." And Mr. Roosevelt referred to his powderless "shots" in the political arena, and not to his prowess as a hunter.



# UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:



## Kind o' Makin' It Right

In days an' years gone by, 'long 'bout this time an' later, sometimes I've kind o' busted out at our legislatur' an' mebbe I've been justified an' mebbe I ain't—but I've did it—an' now, to show I'm tryin' to be on the square, I jest want to say that I think our present law-makers have done a mighty fine thing. I may feel called upon to bust loose at 'em later on, but jest now I'm a handin' 'em one of my finest bokeys for the way they handled the liquor question. The federal amendment which, if ratified by a few more states, will make these hull United States dryer'n one of Chase Osborn's political speeches, or a smoked herrin' in the summer time. With only three votes against it, these men, elected by a vote of the people, have declared this state in favor of that amendment, an' as far as they are concerned the state of Michigan will remain dry.

This is sure a fine thing, an' the right thing, an' if it was to end there all would be well. But this amendment is only good while this country is in a state of war—or until peace is declared between the warring nations. Therefore, our people must not lose site of the fact that a body of, —well, we'll say men, to avoid argument—have banded themselves together under the name of "The Hotel Men's Association," to try an' force the saloon back into our cities an' a vote will be taken at the April election to decide whether we will have the saloon or not. "We only want to sell beer an' light wines," they say, "an' if you'll let us do that we'll be jest awful good an' won't sell it to anybody 'less they've got the money to pay for it, an' only jest beer, don't you know, an' wine."

Now, most everybody knows that a feller can git jest as drunk on beer as on any other stuff containin' alcohol. To be sure it takes a little longer, but a man's time 'aint wuth much to anybody when he's gittin' drunk, so that's a dum poor argument at best. As long as a man can an' will git drunk it don't make much difference what he drinks—the only thing that counts is to be able to git it—an' tha is what this nice, benevolent(?) institution, the Hotel Men's Association, wants to do—give men a chance to git something to git drunk on.

Of course, the Hotel Men's Association don't want to make any money out of the saloons, oh, my no! They are lookin' out for the poor hard-workin' man an' his family, you know; poor fellers, they have to work five or six days in the week an' have no place to spend their money for beer, you see, an' then a man is never at his best without booze into him. Oh, gosh all Friday, don't it kind o' make you sick to think of it? After eight months without saloons; after seein' men who were almost total wrecks, now workin' an' takin' good care of their families; knowin' as we do know, that men are better off, make better workmen, better husbands, an' better fathers without the saloon an' drink—then to have any man or set of men—the Hotel Men's Association not excepted—ask you or me to vote to put the damnable saloon back in Michigan? An' that ol' gag, "jest beer an' light wines"—by ginger, what these fellers want is to repeal the Anti-Saloon law an' git the saloons started once more, jest to sell beer now, but as soon as peace is declared it would be the same old thing, saloons doing business in the same ol' way, an' nobody could do a thing to stop 'em.

Well, by jolly, our wimmen folks, the ones who have had to suffer most an' do it in silence, in times past—they will have somethin' to say in this comin' election, an' the Hotel Men's Association (now), in times gone by "The Model License League," "The Business Men's Association," an' a lot of other aliases—in reality the National Booze Sellers' Union, will find they have a force to reckon with that can't be hoodwinked. The women look at a saloon as a SALOON, an' what

is sold inside of it cuts no figger. B'gosh they don't want anything that looks, smells, nor tastes like a saloon, an' they ain't a goin' to have it, either, are you, girls?—Uncle Rube.

## What Does "Cash Values" Mean?

To the best farm paper ever, the M. B. F.: I have seen, oh, so many articles on farm valuations for tax purposes, and at actual cash values, that I can't understand what cash value means. Does it mean what a man can sell his farm for? Or does it mean what he may ask for it? Or does it mean what some other appraiser may value it at? Now I'll tell you what conclusion I have come to. Actual cash value of farm property is what a farmer should pay taxes on. Say a farm that will turn off \$2,000 worth of crops and stock in one year is all the value there is to that farm, and is all the value the owner should pay taxes on. The farm itself lays dormant until the next season so far as income to that farmer is concerned, and as taxes are annual, so should valuation be annual. The net income of the farm should be the basis for the next annual taxes. Again, fences, buildings, tools, teams, stock, utensils, ditches, roads, which have to be kept up, are a great expense that no other business concern has to contend with, and the farmer can turn his dollar only once a year, while almost all other businesses can turn their business dollar from twenty to a hundred times a year. Although they are paying taxes on actual cash value, the same as the farmer. No siree, no value should be taxed any greater than it can make good to the owner. The net income of my farm is all the value my farm is to me, and it is about two thousand dollars a year. I paid one hundred and sixty dollars taxes this year. Last year three hundred and sixteen, one hundred and ninety-two ditch tax. Next year they will be four or five hundred dollars, for a big ditch and Dixie Highway and gravel road. My valuation is \$6,000 on 80 acres.

If the taxes keep on coming up it will take all the income from the farmer, and there seems to be something new continually coming to boost taxes. The salary dodges and automobile sports and new offices for the expense pushers. M. B. F., I thank you for your great effort for the farmer. He needs get very much.—Chas. P. Douglas, Birch Run, Mich.

Please keep M. B. F. coming, as I would not want to be without it, as I think it is the best attacker of the problems maneuvered against the farmer. I believe that with you and the help of the farmers that the farmers will some day come into their own. I am a farmer and don't like to growl, but the way things have turned against the farmers I do not see how any farmer can help it. As I am in the potato country I want to say a few words as to the grades. I think the grades are all right, only they do not pay enough for the No. 2's. Today here at Blanchard the buyers were paying \$1.40 per cwt for No. 1's and 50c per cwt. for No. 2's. As the price is advancing on No. 1's the No. 2's have not advanced a cent in a month. I think No. 2's should bring within 25c or 30c per cwt. as much as No. 1's. With a year like the one just passed, with its dry season for potatoes in this locality, they are grading one-third No. 2, and digging from 25 to 100 bushels per acre, excepting in a few favored locations. As to beans, according to talk, there will be a very small acreage next year around here.

Success to M. B. F. Let the good work go on.—W. A. S., Blanchard, Michigan.

Regarding the article on potato grading in your issue of Jan. 4th, I would say that I have been a grower of potatoes for the last 40 years, and a commission salesman several years, and my opinion is that one and three-fourths inch would be the most convenient mesh in the interests of both grower and salesman, and let any potatoes that go thru that sized mesh be used as seed or hog feed, according to the wish of the grower. I would use only the largest of the culls for seed.

As a salesman, my experience has been that what are known as seconds have to be sold much below their food value, as they do not meet with a ready sale and occupy warehouse room, which is needed for goods which meet with quicker sale. I do not think the two and a quarter inch mesh would be much advantage, except for special purposes as large potatoes are apt to have hollow spaces in them and buyers would fight shy of them. A potato that will not pass through an inch and three-fourths mesh is, in my estimation, equal in quality and convenience to one of a larger size.—W. F. Dibble, Genesee county.

# SENSE AND NONSENSE

**HIS FAITH WAS SURE-FOOTED**  
An old Mississippi negro was to be baptized in the river, but when it came his turn he was looking at the water just beyond the parson and refused.

"Come right in, my brudder," said the parson. "Come right in."

But the negro kept his eye on the water beyond the parson and still refused. "Don't like de looks ob dat black object back ob you, parson," said the negro. "Maybe alligator."

"Nonsense," said the parson. "Has your faith stumbled? Don't you remember when the whale swallowed Jonah, God Almighty smote him on the back with a redhandled wagon whip and the whale cast him up on the sand? Don't you know if your faith is right and an alligator swallows you, he will cast you up on the sand?"

Whereupon the negro said: "Maybe so, parson, maybe so. Parson, you may know whales, but you don't know these Mississippi alligators. If ever a Mississippi alligator swallows a negro he go off and go to-sleep and forget all about him.."

## MUCH CHEAPER

A negro came into a Southern ticket office and asked for two round trip tickets to Charleston. The agent knew him and asked who was going with him.

"My brother," said the negro. "Your brother?" asked the agent. "Where is he?"

"Out there in a box. He's dead," answered the negro.

"Well, if he is dead you don't want a return ticket for him."

"Yes, suh," said the negro; "you see we ain't goin' to bury him in Cha'leston; but we have about forty kinfolks down there, and we reasoned that it would be cheaper to carry him down to Cha'leston fo' de fune'l service and bring him back, than to bring all the family up here."

## BETTER THE FIRST TIME

A man asked a friend who was hard of hearing, if he would lend him five dollars to tide him over a hard spell.

"What?" asked the friend.

"Will you lend me ten dollars?"

"Oh, yes," replied the friend, "but I wish now I had heard you the first time."

## REVENGE

The druggist danced and chortled till the bottles danced on the shelves. "What's up?" asked the soda clerk. "Have you been taking something?" "No, but do you remember when our water pipes were frozen last winter?" "Yes, but what—" "Well, the plumber who fixed them has just come to have a prescription filled."

Self-trust is the essence of heroism. It speaks the truth and it is just, generous, hospitable, temperate, scornful of petty calculations and scornful of being scorned. It persists; it is of an undaunted boldness and of a fortitude not to be wearied out.

## RECIPE FOR HEALTH

"Sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care,  
The death of each day's life,  
Sore labor's bath,  
And balm of hurt minds,  
Great nature's second course,  
Chief nourisher in life's feast."—Shakespeare.

## ONLY AN ICE BOX

"I thought you could keep a secret," said her friend.

"Well, I kept it for a week," was the reply. "Do you think I am a cold storage plant?"

## HOW IT WAS GOING

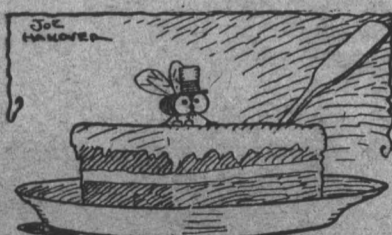
"Don't you honestly think equal suffrage is a going, not coming cause?" asked an anti-suffragist of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

"Yes," replied Doctor Shaw, "I do. I think it is going, goins some."

It is harder to be a successful hypocrite than to be a sincere, honest worker in the world's great vineyards or productive shops, factories, printeries or offices. Accomplishment is much more stimulating and pleasurable than deceitful "soldiering," less wearing and more healthful.



**JUST THAT**  
1st Bug—We played a game of checkers on the turtle's back.  
2nd Bug—Kind of a shell game, eh?



**A HANDICAP**  
Fly—My, I wish I could eat this delicious ice cream without getting my feet frostbitten.



**ENVIUS**  
The Walf (outside) — Goodness some folks are lucky to live in California in the winter time.



**VERY SLOW**  
Miss Lady Bug (to Snail Lover)— For goodness sake hurry and pop the question, before I become an old maid.





# THE FARM HOME

*A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm*



## Will You Vote?

IT IS REPORTED that only a few women are registering in the cities in order to vote at the spring elections. In the municipality in which I live less than one hundred women out of about 1,800 qualified to vote have registered. While I presume others will register within the prescribed limits, I am certain that the total number will be but a small percentage of the whole number of women of voting qualifications.

We women ought to do better than that. There are a number of important offices to be voted on in the spring and I think every woman who is able to go to the polls should do so and cast her first ballot. I urge upon the farm women of Michigan to perform their duty in this respect. Below are given instructions for voting. They are issued by the Michigan Equal Suffrage Ass'n for the benefit of Michigan's half million new voters:

**Qualifications for voters in Michigan:**—Every citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, who has resided in the state six months and in the township or ward in which he or she offers to vote twenty days next preceding election, is eligible to vote in Michigan.

**Women who may register to vote:**—Any unmarried woman 21 years of age and over, born in the United States. Any unmarried woman, foreign born, 21 years of age or over, whose father was naturalized before she was 21. Any unmarried woman, 21 years of age or over, who has been naturalized. Any married woman, 21 years of age or over, regardless of where she was born, whose husband is an American citizen.

Every voter must have lived in the state of Michigan for six months prior to the date of the election, and must have lived in the ward in which he or she votes for 21 days prior to the date of the election.

Every woman must register regardless of whether she has been registered to vote for school board or anything else before this time. This means that every woman, legally qualified to vote, must register.

A woman cannot vote if she is married to an alien. When she marries an alien, even though she was born in this country, she loses her citizenship, and becomes a citizen of the country of which her husband is a subject.

A woman cannot vote if she is foreign born and is the daughter of a foreign-born citizen, who became a citizen after she was 21 years of age.

**What the woman who cannot vote should do.**—If you are the wife of an alien, have your husband go to the county clerk's office, in the county building, or to the office of the clerk of the superior court in the city hall, and start citizenship proceedings. If you are unmarried, and were born in a foreign country, start citizenship proceedings.

\*\*\*

The spring primaries will be held March 5th, at which time the following state candidates will be nominated:

- Two Regents of the State University.
- One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- One member of the State Board of Education.
- Two State Board of Agricultural Members.
- One State Highway Commissioner.

In addition to these there are numerous county, township and city officials in their respective localities. These nominees will compose the candidates for Republican, Democratic and Socialist tickets.

If a woman voter desires to name a candidate at the primaries, she must be registered before February 11th. It is just as important to vote at the primaries as at the general election, for if desirable candidates are not selected at the primaries, it is too late to do much in the way of effecting a change.

After the primaries there will still be time to register in order to vote at the general election April 7th, but every man and woman should feel it a duty to vote at the primaries March 5th, and help NAME the best men possible for the offices they are to fill.

**Where to register.**—In cities go to the city hall; in townships go to the clerk. You cannot vote unless you are registered, and you must have registered since December 5th, 1918.

Old registrations such as were formerly made by women are void under the new Constitutional Amendment granting the full suffrage to women.

## A Young Patriot

DEAR PENELOPE: I just can't keep still any longer. I have been reading your page since it first came out and I am very much interested in it. This is the first time I have written to you but I want to tell you (and some others, if my letter is printed) what I think *can* and *should* be done to help our country pay up her big debt.

Yesterday one of my neighbor women was watching me stir up a Johnny-cake and she thought it an awful idea to use substitute when you could buy flour without it, and to use syrup in the place of sugar. She said it was bad enough when you had to. I don't do you?

I am a young mother; my baby is five months old and I am caring for her and doing all the work for ten men, so I am quite busy and can't write much. As soon as I can find a few minutes to spare I'll send you a few household hints, if they are wanted.—*A Young Saver.*

\*\*\*

I WAS GLAD as could be to get your letter, and ever since it came I have been trying to figure out how you are doing work for ten men, caring for a 5 months' old baby, and still have time to make johnnycake out of substitutes. And yet mention sending me a few household hints, "if

## —A MODERN PARABLE

*YOU'RE just a little bird at best, a flighty Bobolink.*

*By rights you should be in the nest with mother bird, I think.*

*But since you're bound to try your wings, Choose fields with open ways;*

*For danger lurks in shady paths hidden by false "they says."*

*They say it's right to tell a lie—perchance it is to mother,*

*Or let the moonlit hours fly by, while strolling with another.*

*Choose well thy friends, for friendship's rare are of life's choicest jewels;*

*And rather of thy life-blood share than use thy friends as tools.*

*Beware of flattery's gilded words, they seek to win by guile.*

*Judge not by looks their honest worth, lest they thy faith defile.*

*A name untarnished is thy gift so guard it well each hour.*

*To win it back, once it is lost, takes super-human power.*

*Though you may seek in every land, no matter where you roam,*

*You'll find the words are ever true, "There's no place like home."*

*However proved your many friends, you'll find earth holds no other.*

*That e'er can fill the sacred nook that God bequeathed to mother.*

*And when your little wings are tired and tired of life's fleeting,*

*Fly back to home and mother, dear, where loyal hearts are beating.*

*Content to house among its boughs, and share its meager pleasures;*

*Within the locker of thy heart you'll find them stored as treasures.*

C. S. D.

you can find a few minutes to spare." Goodness gracious, child; you must be a wonderfully good manager to do all that work!

Now, about using flour substitutes. I hope you won't think that I am lacking in patriotism when I say "don't do it." It takes more time to make less nutritious baked goods out of the substitutes than it does out of the pure-wheat flour. And besides, though you and many other readers may not know it, there is no longer need for saving wheat flour. In fact, the government is urging women to use more flour, and to make more baked goods. The reason for this is that next year there will be a great surplus of wheat, or at least the government thinks there will. The end of the war made it possible for boats to go to South America, to Australia and other wheat-producing sections and tap the great supplies that had been accumulating there during the war, so that the government expects there will be more wheat on hand than the people can consume. Ordinarily this wouldn't

cause the government much concern, but in view of the fact that the government has guaranteed the farmers a price on wheat probably higher than the laws of supply and demand would warrant, there is a chance that the government may lose a great deal of money unless the consumption of wheat products can be greatly stimulated.

The situation with regard to sugar is a little bit different. There is no large surplus, but there is enough to go around. If you find it convenient to use syrup instead of sugar, do so by all means; it will save that much more sugar for the hungry Europe. The Food Administration has removed all restrictions on sugar consumption, but admonishes us housewives not to waste it.

Yes, indeed, my young friend, I would like to have you send me whatever household hints you have found of value, and you may rest assured that I shall appreciate your suggestions very much, not only for their value, but because I will know that you have spent precious time from your other duties to be of help to me and the readers of the Farm Home page. PENELOPE.

Will some one who knows by experience please tell me the best way to remove the paint and varnish on woodwork of rooms that were painted and grained several years ago, but are now all rough and checked up caused from using a poor varnish, I am told? And will the same do for the white, hard finish paint on other rooms. Of course, I know that there are preparations on the market for the purpose. But someone who has used them let me know if they work all right, and the name of such, and I will be very much obliged.—*Mrs. M. L. G., Allen, Michigan.*

## Helpful Household Hints

When baking fish line the pan with heavy brown paper and grease it well. When the fish is taken up you can burn this paper and your pan will wash easily and have no fishy odor.

A few drops of vinegar in the water for poaching eggs will help hold the whites together.

A pinch of soda mixed with tomato before milk or cream is added prevents the milk from curdling.

Flour raisins before adding them to the mixture in order to prevent them settling to the bottom.

Clear coffee by the addition of a pinch of salt just before pouring. This not only settles it, but improves the flavor and does away with the necessity for using the costly egg.

Lemons that have become hard should be covered with boiling water and allowed to stand on the back part of the stove for awhile. This will make them fresh and pliable again.

Clean the sauce pan which has had melted paraffin in it by filling the pan with hot water. Then allow the water to cool. The paraffin will form a thin sheet on top of the water and is then easily lifted off.

Save the fruit parings, boil them in just enough water to cover them, strain and set away to ferment, adding to them a piece of vinegar "mother" or vinegar plant which you can get from the grocer. Add the rinsing from the fruit jars to this and you will soon be well supplied with vinegar.

When a sack of flour is emptied into the bin a great deal of flour clings to the sack and is wasted. A good way to save nearly all of the clinging flour is to turn the sack inside out, fold it and leave it in the bin until baking day. Then spread the sack over your kneading board and knead your bread on the sack, thus saving the flour usually used for kneading as well as saving the flour that adheres to the sack.

Cottage cheese is delicious with fruit preserves poured over it.

For greasy plates rub corn meal over them before washing, then scrape it off and feed it to the chickens.

When making cocoa, butter the inside of the double boiler to prevent the cocoa from sticking to the kettle.

It is well nigh impossible to keep towels white, unless one does not allow them to become much soiled before laundering. I keep ours beautifully white by enforcing rigid rules, says a writer in *Copper's Weekly*. Each one who washes, clean, with soap, may use the soft, white towel. The untidy one must use a coarse, gray, home-made one (a-half salt sack, hemmed), which is hidden behind the door nearby. The results are obvious



and each child is, in this way, taught cleanliness. If the mistake occurs repeatedly, let the child or adult appear on wash-day and be given the task of cleansing the towel. Each one, however young, must be taught the responsibility of maintaining a well-ordered home depends largely, upon himself.

After the damage has been done to the towels, boil them several times in different water, in which has been added a generous amount of washing powder, soap, a small amount of lye and a little household ammonia, then spread the towels in the sun, moistening frequently until again restored to whiteness.

My hand towels and dish towels are kept as white as my best handkerchiefs—for I always have two dish-towels, also one colored one for tins, pots, knife handles, etc., and never, never use the white ones for lifters at the stove.

### LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2715.—Stylish dress for misses. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 will require 6 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 yards. For cold, wintry days every one who must be out of doors much should possess one of these one-piece wool dresses. The waist and tunic may be made in one, and worn over the separate, straight skirt, or, if preferred, make the skirt a separate piece

with tunic only attached, in that way making two dresses from one. The waist is a plain shirtwaist style with collarless neck, and long fitted sleeves which button to the elbow. Very severe but strictly tailored are the predominating notes of the advanced spring styles. Any soft wool or a heavy cotton may be used, trimmed in a silk soutache braid or bias bands of silk taffeta.

No. 2721.—A simple day dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yds. of 36 inch material. Width at lower edge is about 1 1/4 yard. Particularly becoming to the short person who needs fullness and height in her gowns. The long straight lines are most attractively shown in this street model of wool jersey, or serge. The deep reverses give the effect of a jacket, and colored vests may be used if desired. The dress hangs straight from the shoulder, held in place by a loosely-fitted sash which ties in the back, lacing thru openings in the front. Semi-fitted sleeves add a correspondingly tailored effect.

No. 2349.—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 will require 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. There are many children to whom the straight lines frocks are most becoming, and who wear these little shirred skirts on the empire waists well. This style is simple and girlish, and can well be used for girls of 8 and 10 years. The dress is comfortable for school wear either winter or spring, having long sleeves and a medium high neck. The neck is finished with a square collar in back and made double-breasted across the front, finished with a double row of buttons.

No. 2710.—Child's Dress. Cut in sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 will require 2 yards of 36-inch material. A baby dress that every mother loves. Full, fluffy and dainty. Easily ironed and no ruffles or tucks to bother with. This style may be the basis of all the dresses a baby needs, until two years old. By using different materials and trimmings the dresses will look as unlike as if

made by different patterns. The front fullness may be shirred, smocked or tucked and the collar and cuffs of a dainty blue or pink linen on a little white dress.

No. 2723.—A cover-all apron. Cut in sizes, small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium will require 5 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. With percales, ginghams and prints selling at a reduction, now is the time to stock up on aprons and house dresses for summer. The ready-made aprons and dresses are of necessity made of a cheaper material, or else priced so high one hesitates to purchase them, and it is a great saving indeed, to buy the material and make them. This style made in a plain gingham, bound with bias bands of a corresponding striped material or by the white bias binding which can be purchased by the bolt, gives one a practical work apron, which may be used as a dress.

No. 2707.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Width at lower edge is about 2 1/4 yards. Another modification of the apron style is shown, converted into this attractive house dress, and a dress as suitable for afternoon wear as morning. The dress is one-piece straight from the shoulder with belt separate or attached and the closing being made by laces down the front. A large square collar and deep cuffs add a finishing touch to the dress.

No. 2730.—Girls' Dress. One of the most attractive models for little girls we have shown this season. The waist is very plain, semi-fitted and finished with a stitched tailored closing and a small roll collar. The long full sleeves are set in without fullness and finished with narrow cuffs. The skirt section is straight but giving the flare effect by the plaiting which is formed by box plaits, stitched a short distance, and left to hang full, a feature always becoming to young girls. These simple school dresses with bloomers to match or of black mohair or sat-

een are the most practical, most comfortable and durable clothes a girl can wear. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2725.—Girls' dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3 yds. of 36-inch material. The hardest age for finding suitable styles for girls' clothes is between 8 and 14 years. No. 2725 presents a style I feel sure will appeal to many. It is rather plain, but well finished. Hangs straight from the shoulder and opened down the left side front. The collarless neck is of course an interesting feature, as girls do like their clothes to look like older sister's. The long sleeves are fitted and finished with a narrow turn-back cuff. The silk military braid is used as the only trimming.

#### What Does Early Hatching Mean?

Early hatching means chicks that are past the danger point before the hot weather sets in.

Early hatching means chicks less troubled by lice and disease.

Early hatching means more chicks raised.

Early hatching means a longer growing season.

Early hatching means better grown chicks.

Early hatching means higher prices for the surplus cockerels marketed as broilers.

Early hatching means well matured pullets which begin to lay in the fall.

Early hatching means eggs from the pullets while the hens are molting.



Herewith find ..... cents for which  
 send me the following patterns at 10c each:

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send  
 orders for patterns to Farm Home De-  
 partment, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Be sure to  
 sign your full name.

## Good News For the Housewife

Wartime Flour is a relic of the past!

Delicious, Nutritious, Wholesome White Bread is again on the menu.

How good it tastes!

And how easy it is to make good bread from good flour compared with the effort required to produce just ordinary bread from War Flour.

Of course, we were all perfectly willing to use war flour as a wartime necessity. It helped our boys over there gain the Glorious Victory.

But everybody is delighted to have it all over and mighty proud of the amazing record our own precious America has made.

It is also good news to the particular housewife to know she may again obtain the good old fashioned, high quality

# Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

for no better flour has ever been made or sold than LILY WHITE.

No flour has ever given the housewife better satisfaction for either bread or pastry baking than LILY WHITE.

There have been mighty few flours that even equalled it.

We are making LILY WHITE in the same old way, exercising just as much care in the selection of grain, being just as particular to see that exactly the right blend of the different varieties of wheat is secured to produce the best flour it is possible to make.

Your dealer will cheerfully refund the purchase price if you do not like LILY WHITE FLOUR as well OR BETTER than any flour you have ever used for either bread or pastry baking; in other words, if LILY WHITE does not completely satisfy you for every requirement of home use.

Be certain to specify you do not want war flour, but the real old time high quality LILY WHITE FLOUR now on sale.

**VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY**  
 Grand Rapids, Mich.





# An Hour With Our Boys and Girls

Address all Letters to Aunt Penelope, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**D**EAR BOYS and girls: Ever since I began to write this page for you, we have printed things that would interest only the small children. But from now on, I hope to have something each week that will appeal to the older boys and girls. As many of you may know, the Michigan Agricultural College is at the head of the great state-wide organization of boys' and girls' clubs which do many wonderful things. I am told that in 1918, 47,000 Michigan boys and girls took part in the club work and that altogether there were nearly 2700 clubs organized. Of these 19 were corn clubs, 86 potato clubs, 1,448 garden clubs, 648 canning clubs, 22 were mother-daughter canning clubs, 2 were sugar beet clubs, 65 were poultry clubs, 23 were calf clubs, 22 pig clubs, 215 garment-making clubs, 66 handicraft clubs, 40 bean clubs, 14 sheep clubs, 1 baking club, 16 hot school lunch clubs and 13 rabbit clubs.

I wonder how many of my older readers have ever taken part in club work, and how many would like to take part? The club idea is a splendid one for ambitious boys and girls, many of whom are able to earn considerable money as a result of the lessons learned. If the boys and girls of fourteen years of age or over wish to know more about the club work, I wish they would write to me and we will start a little department devoted entirely to club activities.

I am well pleased that so many friendships have been formed as a result of the letters that have been printed in these pages. So many of my readers tell me that they write to each other and are getting well acquainted. I hope you will continue that practice. **AUNT PENELOPE.**

## The Giants of Lilliputania

"BELL BOY" BAPTURED

CHAPTER VIII.

**W**HEN "Bell Boy" arrived at the river he saw an immense crowd of people gathered in the City Hall Square on the other side. He felt lonely and tired, as well as hungry. He recognized Chief Dulin in spite of the fact that the Chief looked so tiny now—the Chief was his friend. "Bell Boy" was bewildered and lost. He quickly decided to jump over the stream and ask the Chief to take him to the General's house. He jumped and landed with all four feet on the sheets of sticky fly paper that smart Mr. Big Hed had thickly strewn about in Rail Road Row. "Bell Boy" was in for it now—the more he tried to get loose the more fly paper stuck to him. The people scattered. Down Rail Road Row, under the viaduct, into City Hall Square rolled "Bell Boy" until he landed plumb into the mountain of dough that Chief Puff had intended some how to play on him with the fire hose. "Now, brothers, all together," yelled Mr. Big Hed, "the ropes quick!"

I was told it took only 50,000 Lilliputians to tie up "Bell Boy," but I guess after the exciting time he had that night and the terribly sticky hill of soft dough he finally landed into that "Bell Boy" was very near worn out—at any rate, he was helpless now. But what were the Lilliputians to do with the terrible beast? Nothing—Mr. Big Hed would take care of him. His fertile brain had been planning to add "Bell Boy" to Snarkenbecker's Zoo-Hippodrome-Circus. He directed Mayor Frickelschnitz to order the

carpenters and blacksmiths to construct a suitable cage. His own circus people aided them and they soon had "Bell Boy" cooped up on the vacant lot in Front Street and a big billboard erected alongside on which they painted this sign

FREE EXHIBITION

"BELL BOY"

THE TERROR OF LILLIPUTANIA

Caution! Do not tease

When this was finished the sun was just breaking over the hills. Mayor Frickelschnitz made a fine speech, thanking Mr. Big Hed for his great help and presenting him with "Bell Boy."

Mr. Big Hed expressed his delight both on arriving at the right time and in the gift of this great beast. "Now, my friends," he said, "go to your homes and get your well-earned rest; the big parade of Snarkenbeck's Zoo-Hippodrome-Circus will take place tomorrow, rain or shine." And so they left.

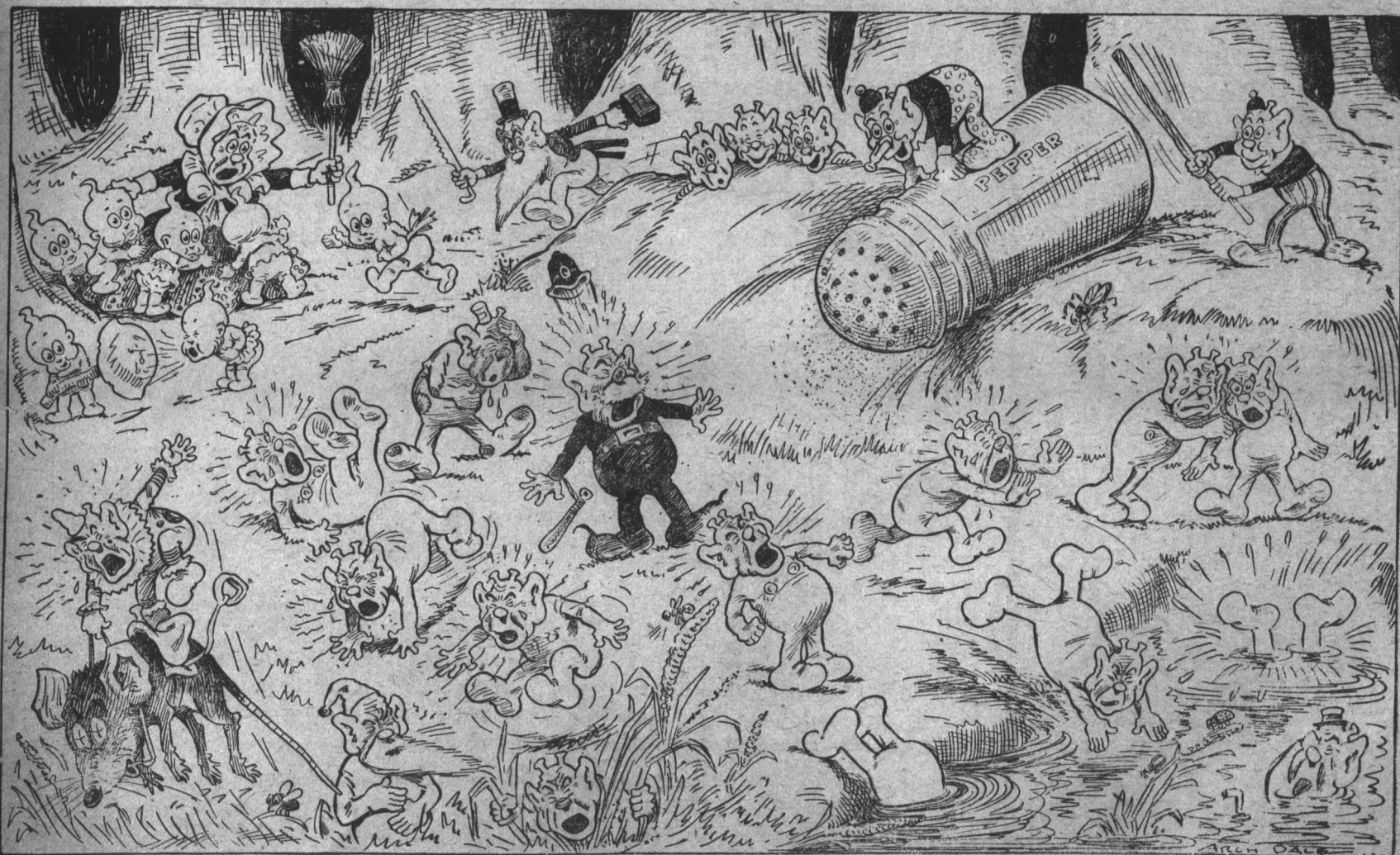
Dear Aunt Penelope: My father has taken the M. B. F. for a number of years. I am interested in the children's page, so I thought I would write to you. I go to the Cowden Lake school. I am a girl 10 years old. I am in the 5th grade. The presents I received for Christmas were a War Savings stamp, hair ribbon, towel, white ivory tray, soap box, comb, picture, perfume, and a winter house-blooming plant, some candy and many other things. I live on a large farm. We have six horses, their names are Dick, Colonel, Prince, Dewey, Jessie and Dick. We have a nice bird dog and her name is Put. The lake is frozen over and we are planning on going skating before long.—Erma Christiansen, Coral, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: So many other girls and boys are earning Thrift Stamps so I will try for one, too. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the 8th grade. I like the Doo Dads very much. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have 4 cows and

3 calves and 2 horses and 3 pigs. I have two brothers and no sisters. I live a mile and a half from school. I got a box of handkerchiefs and 3 ribbons and 2 books and some stationery for Christmas. I wish you all a very happy New Year. I am sending a story which I hope to see in print.—Marguerite Storms, Gladwin, Michigan.

Clara's Happy New Year

Clara was a gay and very mischievous little girl of ten years. She tried hard to be good and quiet like her big sister Marjorie, but never succeeded. One of Clara's favorite holidays was New Year's. She could hardly wait until that holiday came around. At last the New Year arrived. Clara was perfectly delighted and on New Year's eve stole up the long staircase to the attic, where all was dark and still. She went to a little window and looked out and waited for the church bells to ring out the old year and ring in the new. Marjorie missed her sister and ran up to the attic and found her there. They stood together and talked a long time. "Clara," said Marjorie, "what we do on New Year's eve we will do all the year 'round." Clara listened earnestly but just then the church bells began to ring. Clara and Marjorie cried joyfully, "Ring out the old year and ring in the new." After all the bells had stopped ringing the two girls went down stairs to mother. Their mother was a sweet-faced and gentle lady who listened to all her little girls' troubles. "Dears," she said, "we haven't had such a big time this New Year's, but we heard the bells all the same, didn't we?" Clara laughed and ran off to do some mischief, which she almost did, when Marjorie caught her and said, "Won't you ever be any better? And besides, don't you remember what I told you?" Clara only laughed and ran off to her own bedroom, for she was beginning to be sleepy. Marjorie followed her sister and kissed her gently. Clara awoke the next morning and the first thing she thought about was what Marjorie had told her. All day long she controlled herself and helped everybody and did little mischief, for she did really want to be good all the year 'round, for Marjorie had said, "whatever you do on the first day of the new year you will do all the year 'round." Clara thought of these words every time she was going to do something wrong that day. She



## The Doo Dads Find a Pepper Duster

**W**HOEVER could have lost a pepper duster in the Wonderland of Doo? It must have been some tourists. They could not have known how much trouble they were going to cause the Doo Dads or they would have been more careful. If the Doo Dads could only have left it alone it would have saved them a lot of sneezing. But their curiosity got the best of them as usual, and now you see the result. Roly seems to have hit on a good plan. Before getting too close he

put a clothespin on his nose. Poly, like the mischievous young rascal that he is, is tapping the pepper duster with his stick and scattering the pepper in every direction. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is getting a good dose of it. He is sneezing so hard that his helmet is blown away up in the air. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is not snoozing this time. His eyes are full of pepper. See the big tear

drops that he is shedding. Some of the other little fellows are diving into the water. Others would like to follow them but they are sneezing so hard they cannot see where to go. Smiles, the Clown, who was out for a ride on mouseback did not escape. Neither did his mouse. It sneezed very hard and threw him away up out of the saddle. The old lady Doo Dad is trying to keep her Doo

Dolls at a safe distance. See how she is gathering them around her, and at the same time shaking her broom at Roly and Poly. Old Doc Sawbones has heard the Doo Dads sneezing. He hasn't noticed the pepper duster yet and thinks they have all had an attack of the Grip. Here he comes on the run. Wouldn't it be a joke if he were to run right into the pepper? It would be fun to see him sneezing as hard as the other Doo Dads.



helped mother and Marjorie that day. "Dad" lost his pipe and Clara searched for it until she found it. Marjorie dropped a bowl of eggs and Clara quickly caught the bowl before anything serious happened. Mother grew tired and Clara finished her work for her. She went from one thing to another and when bed time came she was a sleepy but very happy little girl. As she laid her head on the pillow she murmured, "Contentment is better than pleasure, as Marjorie says."

Dear Aunt Penelope: This is the first time I have written to you, but I hope it won't be the last. I like to read the letters in the M. B. F. I am 11 years old. I have a lot of pets, some of them are three cats, their names are Buster, Bennie and Muggins. I also have some white chickens too. I will have to tell you what I got for Christmas, two books, a box of paints, five handkerchiefs, a new dress and sweater, a box of writing paper and a box of candy, three dollars and twenty cents in money, a pretty little pin and a pocketbook.—Miss Ida DeBrel, Greenville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I thought I would write to the children's page; this is my first letter, but have been reading other boys' and girls' letters every week. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am a girl 12 years of age and am in the 7th grade at school. I have one sister and two brothers, Ethel, aged 9; Ben, 6; Victor, 2. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have 4 cows and 2 horses. For a pet we have a cat. I help my mother do the housework when I am not at school. Our school has been closed for the last three weeks on account of the influenza. For Christmas I got a pair of skates, hair ribbon, box of envelopes and writing paper, and a ring, box of paints and a \$1 bill. I will close, as my letter is getting long. I wish you all a happy New Year.—Pearl Ward, Brant, Michigan.

Aunt Penelope: I am a boy 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I like to go to school, but we have not been going since November because the influenza is getting pretty close to us. They had a Christmas tree at our schoolhouse but we could not go. We had a Christmas tree of our own. You wanted all of us to tell you what we got for Christmas. We had candy, peanuts, popcorn, ice cream, bananas, oranges, gum, duck and a Boy Scout book. I live on a farm of 60 acres. I like the Doo Dads very much, and "The Giants of Lilliputania" too. I have two brothers and three sisters. Their names are Wilbur, Elmer, Gladys, Goldie and Sylvia. There are 8 people in our family. We have two horses, their names are Molly and Dock. We also have 11 cattle, their names are Spot, Cherry, Buntcow, Buttercup and the rest are all Boss. Eight of them are calves. Well, I must close for it is breakfast time.—Raymond Salgat, Caro, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a little girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have been wanting to write to you for a long time but never got around until now. I have never written to you before and would like to join your merry club. I always read all the letters in the paper. I have four brothers and one sister, the latter is the youngest, only one year and four months old. We got "The Giants of Lilliputania" and it is certainly beautiful. I thank you very much for the wonderful game. The M. B. F. is certainly a great paper. Father said it is the best paper out. We have two horses and one colt and six cows, two pigs. I have two little kittens and one dog. We have not had the "flu" yet and hope we do not get it. My aunt died six or eight weeks ago. There were several cases in our neighborhood but all got well. I must close for my letter is getting long. Hope to see my letter in the paper. Wishing you all a Happy New Year.—Viola G. Penney, Midland, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I thought I would write you a letter, as I have never written to you before. I am a girl nine years old and in the sixth grade at school. I live on a farm of 120 acres. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like to read the letters in the M. B. F. which other boys and girls write. I have four brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Harold, Earnest, Frank and George; Ernest is the baby. My sisters' names are Blanche and Margaret. Blanche is 7 years old and Margaret is 11. I received for Christmas 2 boxes of envelopes and paper and two hair ribbons. I haven't much to write this time but hope I will next time.—Erma Cook, Elsie, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: This is the first time that I have written to you, but I have been reading the other children's letters and am very much interested in them. I am a girl 11 years old and am in the sixth grade. I have eight sisters and two brothers. One of my brothers, Joseph, is in France doing his "bit" for Uncle Sam. He was in the front line trenches when peace was declared, but I hope he will be home soon. I will tell you about our Agricultural Club. Mr. Fripance of Saginaw organized it on May 1, 1918. There were twelve children in our club. Each one had to choose a project to work on during the summer. My sister and I took gardening. I like to work in a garden. In June, 1918, we organized a canning club, there were five girls in it, their names are Evelyn Byam, Florence Mason, Helen Mason, my sister Catherine and myself. In September the club had an exhibit at the Morley town school. The children of the club exhibited the products they raised during the summer. The Cold Pack Canning team gave their first demonstration. We afterwards took the exhibit to the Saginaw county fair and the Cold Pack Canning team got second prize, and you may be sure the girls were proud of their \$21 in War Savings stamps. As our club

was the best agricultural club in the county we also got a prize for this, which was a silver loving cup. As my letter is getting rather long and I'm afraid it may land in the waste basket, I will close. I would like to correspond with some of the other girls and boys near my own age who write to Aunt Penelope.—Lucille E. Bovine, Chesaning, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have written to you once before. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I am having a Christmas vacation now. I read in M. B. F. that you want us to write and tell you what we received for Christmas, and what we did to amuse ourselves in wintertime. For Christmas I received two bottles of perfume, two handkerchiefs and cloth for me a dress, a dish, two books a lavalier. In the winter I ride down hill and go skating. I have gone skating once this winter, and have ridden down hill a little this winter. I have written quite a long letter, so will close.—Dorothy Trieck, Assyria, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a little girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade. I saw in the M. B. F. where you asked us to tell you what we received for Christmas. I received three handkerchiefs, two yards of plaid ribbon, one sewing bag, a thimble and holder, locket, beads, flag, pin, bracelet and two rings and a pair of stockings. We have four calves named Whiteface, Rose, Star and Daisy. We have three horses, Queen, Dick and Queenie. We have two cows, Molly and

Nellie. I enjoy reading the Doo Dads. The one who guesses this riddle I will write to: A man went to town on Friday and stayed a week and came back on the same Friday.—Ferne Keay, Port Hope, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: Well, this is the second time I have written to you, the other time it was a Christmas story, but this is just a letter. Well, this was a very merry Christmas for me and I hope it was for all. I got a sled, croinole board, a little celluloid basket filled with brown and yellow hairpins, two handkerchiefs, a hand bag, a box of stationery, a little table, a tablet, and a book, "Prudy's Story Book," and of course, a lot of candy and nuts. Most of my winter sports are coasting down hill, sliding on the ice, playing "dog and deer" and "Fox and Geese." I have two brothers, one is eight years old, Lynferd; Merritt, 12 years old, and Kathryn, my sister, 4 years old. I helped mamma in the house and then she went out and hoed potatoes to sell them and buy bonds. Well, I guess I will close for his time. I will write again.—Arvella Wickerham, Harrison, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I enjoy reading the children's letters in the M. B. F. so much that I thought I would write. I am a girl 8 years old and in the fourth grade at school. This is what I got for Christmas: Some paper dolls, sewing basket, three handkerchiefs, two hair ribbons, cap, slippers, bed, a pencil, night dress, and a testament. I have four sis-

ters and two brothers; my oldest brother is in the navy. I won't tell you about the farm this time for fear my letter will be too long.—Ethel Glancy, Milford, Mich.

The Happy and Unhappy Girl

There was a girl named Mary, aged 10 years. Her parents were very poor. As she was walking in the front yard wishing for a new sunbonnet a carriage drove up, which was drawn by two white horses. A man got out and asked Mary if he could get some water for his horses. Mary said he might, so he went to the well to get some water. Mary went up to the carriage and saw a little girl sitting there, who had on a silk dress and was dressed very rich. Mary spoke to her and asked her what her name was. She said her name was Telitha and she was a cripple. Looking at her Mary saw that one of her legs was poor and thin, and the other one was the natural shape and size. Mary asked her if she could walk. She said she could not, and that this man took her riding every day. Mary had been crying and Telitha asked her what she had been crying about. She told her how unhappy she was. But Telitha said, "I think you would be very happy because you have no crippled limbs and you have a mother to love you while I am a cripple and my mother thinks more of her riches than she does of me, so I think you never ought to be unhappy. They bade each other goodbye and the carriage moved away. As Mary looked after it she said, "Rich people are not always as happy as poor people."—Opal Denman, Sturgis, Mich.

Eggs \$1.00 a Dozen Demand Greatest in History Eggs and Poultry to Stay At Top Notch Price

At no time in the history of the country since the Civil War have eggs and poultry been in such demand. It is reported by all the large cities that the cold storage supply has been just about exhausted by the enormous demand made by the European powers. It is estimated that a million cases of eggs have been exported since the first of September and unless dealers in cold storage can get immediate new supplies, it is predicted that eggs will bring a dollar a dozen this winter, and that fattened poultry will bring from 30 to 40c a pound killed. Right now, fresh eggs are selling at 80c a dozen in such cities as Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, and it is predicted they will sell for \$1.00.

These top notch prices have excited a great deal of activity, not alone in the markets, but among the small poultry raisers and among the farmers' wives, who raise fowls. One man who raises poultry on a large scale has contracted to supply a New York hotel with guaranteed fresh eggs from now till Feb. 1, at 60c a dozen. He says these prices will be obtained very easily and that the ordinary poultry raiser could double and treble his profits, if he would keep his fowls toned up with a good laying tonic and keep rounp out of the flock. These are two simple precautions and with the present outlook anyone who neglects these things is simply robbing himself of just so many dollars per week.

This is going to be a great year for the poultry raiser, both large and small, and various sources already report more scientific care and study of fowls, due to the above mentioned rigid demand and the enormous call at big prices for perfectly fresh eggs.

Keeping the hens toned up and in good laying condition is going to pay the poultry raiser better this winter than ever before.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens

Edward Mekker, Pontiac, Michigan, writes: "The 'More Eggs' Tonic I received from you one year ago did wonders. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting 5 or 6 eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1,200 eggs. I never saw the equal."

"Hens Were Transformed" I never saw such a transformation as in my hens since giving them "More Eggs." They are laying straight on every day. MRS. T. T. BANKS, 169 Rowan St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Poultry raisers in every section of the country, according to their letters, are obtaining marvellous results from this egg producing tonic.

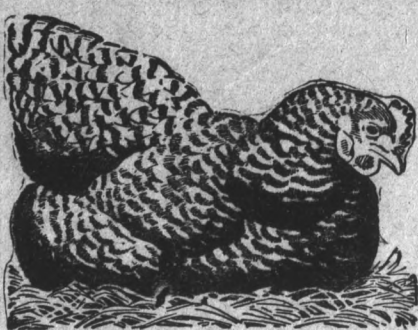
Gets 45 Eggs a Day Instead of 2 or 3

"Increase to 45 Eggs a Day" Since I began the use of your "More Eggs" Tonic, two weeks ago, I am getting 45 eggs a day, and before I was only getting 2 or 3 a day. DORA PHILLIPS, Derby, Iowa.

"Gets Winter Eggs" It is the first time I got so many eggs in winter. When I began using "More Eggs" I was only getting from 1 to 3 eggs per day, and now I am getting 11 to 13 eggs per day. MRS. JULIA GOODEN, Wilburton, Kan.

"More Eggs is Wonderful" Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic is wonderful. Before we used it, we were only getting one egg a day; after using it three weeks we got 13 eggs per day. HOWARD D. MARROW, Gibsonia, Pa.

\$200 Earned by 44 Hens I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1 package and have sold over \$200 worth of eggs from forty-four hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it. A. G. THODE, Route 2, Box 47, Sterling, Kan.



Poultry Authority Makes Prediction



E. J. REEFER America's Poultry Expert

It is my opinion that this is going to be the largest year that poultry raisers have had. I predict that eggs are going to retail for \$1.00 a dozen this winter. I base this prediction on the fact that right now eggs are selling at 65c and 75c in some of the large cities.

This means \$1.00 a dozen for eggs if previous seasons can be taken as a basis of calculation.

The poultry raiser, amateur and professional, who gives his poultry business his serious attention, this winter, and who spends a little money on the upkeep of his hens, is going to cash in, in a way never before dreamed of.

As America's foremost poultry expert, the foregoing are my serious convictions.

Signature of E. J. Reefer

75 Per Cent Layed Every Day The "More Eggs" Tonic I ordered from you last winter proved out very satisfactory. Fully 75 per cent of my hens laid every day. H. C. RADER, Greenville, Tenn.

More Than Doubled in Eggs

I am very much pleased with your "More Eggs" Tonic. My hens have more than doubled up in their eggs. L. D. NICHOLS, Mendon, Ill.

"From No Eggs to 37 Eggs a Day" That "More Eggs" Tonic I got awhile back is just simply grand, the best thing I have ever used. When I started using it they did not lay at all. Now I get 37 eggs a day. EDGAR A. J. LINNIGER, Elwood, Ind.

Five Times as Many Eggs Since Using "More Eggs" Tonic Since using "More Eggs" do not think there is one chicken that is not laying. We get from 40 to 50 eggs per day. Before using "More Eggs" we were getting 8 and 9 eggs per day. A. P. WOODARD, St. Cloud, Fla.

1,368 Eggs After 1 Package Last fall I bought a box of "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1 to July 1 my hens laid 1,368 eggs. A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

Says One of Our Readers

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, Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 and get three regular \$1 packages on special winter 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. Send for your "More Eggs" today or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

One of our customers says, "More Eggs" increased my supply from 3 to 117 eggs."

\$,988 Eggs—125 Hens Since using "More Eggs" Tonic I have got more eggs than at any time I have been in the poultry business, about 30 years. From March to November I sold 749 dozen eggs and I have only 125 hens. I highly recommend "More Eggs" Tonic to all poultry raisers. MRS. W. H. DEARL, Exline, Ia.

"160 Hens—1,500 Eggs" I have fed two boxes of "More Eggs" Tonic to my hens and I think my hens have broken the record for eggs. I have 160 White Leghorns and from March 25 to April 15 I sold 125 dozen eggs. MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

"126 Eggs in 5 Days" I wouldn't try to raise chickens without "More Eggs," which means more money. I use it right along. I have 33 hens and in 5 days have gotten 10 1/2 dozen eggs or 126. MRS. J. O. OAKES, Salina, Okla.

"15 Hens—310 Eggs" I used "More Eggs" Tonic and in the month of January from 15 hens I got 310 eggs. MRS. C. R. STOUGHTON, Turners Falls, Mass.

Order Today

Send a dollar today for a full-size package of "More Eggs" tonic, or better yet, send \$2.25 at special discount on three packages for a season's supply. Order now and start your hens making money for you. You run no risk. A Million-Dollar Bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. [Whether you order "More Eggs" now or not, mark on the coupon for Mr. Reefer to send you absolutely free his valuable poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.] Act NOW. Pin a dollar bill to the coupon. Or send \$2.25, which will guarantee your season's egg supply. Send for this bank-guaranteed egg producer NOW. Today!

E. J. REEFER, Poultry Expert, 4202 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Enclosed \$1.00 for one full-size package of "More Eggs" Tonic. and \$2.25 for three full-size packages of "More Eggs" on special discount.

(Mark X in the square opposite order you want.) Send this with an absolute Bank Guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory to me in every way.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Poultry Book FREE If you don't want to order tonic, at least get an X here for me to send you my poultry book FREE.



# WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets)

## Shipments Increase — Prices are Generally Higher

Carlot movement continues the gain of the preceding week under stimulus of the advancing markets. Distinctive feature of the 1918-1919 produce crop movement to date has been the relatively large amount of stock shipped early in the season. Potatoes and onions have moved in one-third larger volume than the preceding season and fully twice as many barrels of winter apples have been shipped compared with last season to date. Boxed apples and cabbage also have moved in somewhat larger volume so far this season. Oranges, grapefruit and cranberries have likewise been in much heavier supply than last season. On the other hand some of the less important lines show decrease in volumes. Movement increased this week for potatoes, apples, cabbage, celery, onions, sweet potatoes and grapefruit, and decreased for oranges, dry beans, lettuce and spinach. Total shipments were 6,835 cars compared with 4,789 last week, 3,910 the week before, and 4,410 the corresponding week last year.

## Apples Still Show Strong Tone

Ontario and British Columbia apples some frosted, reported all sold in Glasgow, and London, Dec. 28, and Jan. 7, at maximum legal prices. No 1 Baldwins in Montreal and Quebec on Jan. 9, quoted \$6.50 and \$7 per barrel. The 534 storages that reported showed total stock of 4,887,907 boxes and 2,554,800 barrels of apples. The 523 storages that reported for Jan. 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 4,730,473 boxes, and 2,548,424 barrels as compared with 5,534,220 boxes, and 2,753,784 barrels last year, a decrease of 803,747 boxes and 205,360 barrels, or a total decrease of 10 3-10 per cent. Decrease on barrel apples 7 per cent, box apples 14 per cent.

Movement continues much more extensive than last year. The remaining stock of barreled apples seems to be chiefly in New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Wisconsin. These states at the end of 1918 had shipped 23,889 cars out of an estimated commercial crop of 62,045 cars. The same states at the end of 1917 had shipped 10,340 cars out of an estimated commercial crop of 33,495 cars. The principal boxed apple states, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, California and Idaho, before the end of 1918 had shipped 21,927 cars out of an estimated commercial boxed crop in these states of 33,488 cars. The same states at the end of 1917 had shipped 20,616 cars out of a commercial crop of 40,570 cars. New York Baldwins A2½, cold storage stock ranged a little stronger at \$6 to \$7.25 per barrel in consuming markets and reached \$6.25 to \$6.50 f.o.b. Western New York shipping sections. Common storage stock on account of variable and often over-ripe conditions followed a wide range of \$5 to \$6.50 in consuming markets, and \$5 to \$5.50 f.o.b. shipping points. Virginia Yorks, A2½, also showed variable conditions with general range of \$4.50 to \$5.50 per barrel. Virginia and West Virginia Ben Davis, A2½, strengthened to \$5 to \$6.50. Northwestern extra fancy boxed winesaps ranged about steady at \$2.25 to \$2.60 and followed extremes of \$2.75 to \$3.50 in consuming markets, mostly \$3 to \$3.25. Spitzbergers sold about 25c above winesaps. Shipments were 795 cars compared with 672 last week and 422 for the corresponding week last year.

## Potatoes Higher

Florida potato acreage, St. John, Flagler, and Putnam county, Florida, officially reported 12,500 compared with 15,500 last season. Acreage for potatoes in Virginia, Norfolk section, expected materially reduced.

Prices showed advances of 10 to 25c in shipping sections and 10 to 30 cts in consuming markets, but weakened Monday owing to accumulated supplies at some points. Carlots, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin No. 1, sacked white stock advanced 25c in Chicago, reaching \$2 to \$2.25 per cwt., but closed weaker at \$2 to \$2.10. Other carlot markets made similar gains and jobbing sales of this stock advanced 25 to 35c closing at \$2.25 to \$2.50. In shipping sections this stock

advanced to \$1.80 to \$1.90 f.o.b. Wau-paca, and \$1.90 to \$1.95 in Michigan shipping sections. Red River Ohios sold at \$1.55 to \$1.65 f.o.b. Moorehead. Colorado No. 1 sacked white stock advanced 15c at Greeley, to \$1.55 to \$1.75 f.o.b. and advanced 15 to 20c in south central distributing markets. Western trackside sale prices to growers closed at from \$1.20 sacked at Idaho Falls to \$1.25 to \$1.60, bulk, in Michigan and Wisconsin producing sections. California fancy sacked white stock advanced 30c to a range of \$2.10 to \$2.35 f.o.b. shipping points. New York round whites, in bulk, reached \$2.17 to \$2.27 per cwt. f.o.b., closing strong, and advancing sharply in consuming markets, reaching \$2.40 to \$2.60. Maine Green Mountains ranged slightly higher in producing sections at \$2 to \$2.08 per cwt, sacked f.o.b. Jobbing sales ranged about steady in Boston but advanced to a top of \$2.75 to \$2.80 in New York. Shipments increased greatly with 2,906 cars compared with 1,449 last week. Official estimate stock potatoes on hand in 21 northern states Jan. 1, 1919, is 120,769,000 bushels, or 172,525 cars, compared with 150,666,000 bushels or 215,237 cars on Jan. 1, 1918, and with 60,603,000 bushels, or 86,575 cars on Jan. 1, 1917, and with 110,810,000 bush., or 158,300 cars on Jan. 1, 1916. Of this stock the amount estimated held by growers was 82.4 per cent this year, 84.6 per cent the preceding year, and 74.9 per cent on Jan. 1, 1917. Last year after Jan. 1 about 50,000 carloads were actually shipped from the principle northern winter and spring shipping states.

## Onions Advance

Onion crop condition in leading Texas districts reported 90 to 96 per cent. Eastern and western sacked yellow stock advanced 25 to 50 cents reaching a prevailing range of \$1.75 to \$2.25 per cwt. in consuming markets. New York yellow and red stock reached \$1.50 to \$1.85 f.o.b. shipping points in producing sections, closing strong. California brown and yellow stock strengthened to \$1 to \$1.50 f.o.b. in producing sections and ranged steady at \$3 to \$3.25 in south central markets. Shipments doubled with 313 cars compared with 153 last week.

## Cabbage Rise Continues

The key of the cabbage situation season seems to lie in the rather poor-keeping quality of much of the northern crop. This condition has improved the market position of late stock suitable for long keeping. Prices continue to gain. New York Danish seed stock advancing \$3 in shipping sections, closing at \$25 to \$30 per ton bulk f.o.b. Many consuming markets advanced with prevailing range at the close \$30 to \$35, but Baltimore reached \$35 to \$50. Wisconsin Holland seed stock sold \$28 to \$32 f.o.b. and reached a top of \$40 at Chicago closing weaker at \$35. Shipments, old stock, increased to 473 cars compared with 207 last week. New cabbage comprised about one-fifth of the total cabbage movement, with 129 cars compared with 26 last week.

## Bean Market Continues Weak

U. S. Grain Corporation has bought this season about 1,500,000 cwt. beans for export. All offers of stock for sales with descriptions, should be addressed to the office of the corporation at 42 Broadway, New York City.

California small whites held firm at \$8.25 to \$8.50 per cwt. in producing sections. Recleaned stock again weakened, ranging \$10 to \$10.25 in Boston, and \$11 to \$13 for small lots in south central markets. Michigan hand-picked pea beans weakened to \$7.50 to \$8 and New York pea beans still ruled \$7 to growers in producing sections. Choice re-cleaned Michigan pea beans ranged slightly weaker at \$9 to \$9.75 per cwt. in consuming markets. California limas again declined 25c in producing sections at \$9.50 to \$9.75, and declined 50c in consuming markets, ranging \$11.50 to \$12. Colorado pintos held at \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt., bulk, in producing sections and ranged slightly weaker in consuming markets, although holding at \$7 to \$7.25 in Kansas City. Shipments were 125 cars, compared with 139 last week and \$1.50 the week before.

# CUT YOUR HOG AND DAIRY FEED BILL IN HALF!

Farmers are paying \$60 to \$80 per ton for prepared 20% protein feeds. Why this waste and loss?

Our best grade cull beans analyze Moisture 8.60%, Protein 23.35, Crude Fat 1.38, Crude Fibre 4.82%

Cull Bean Pickings, ton - - - \$42  
Cull Bean Millings, ton - - - \$40

Sacks included, f.o.b. Port Huron, Mich. 10c each allowed on returned sacks. You can produce a pound of pork cheaper on cull beans than any other feed.

Mix hundred pounds middlings with hundred pounds cooked cull beans and reduce your feed per cow, including ensilage cost, to around 40c per day, and increase your milk production from ten to forty per cent.

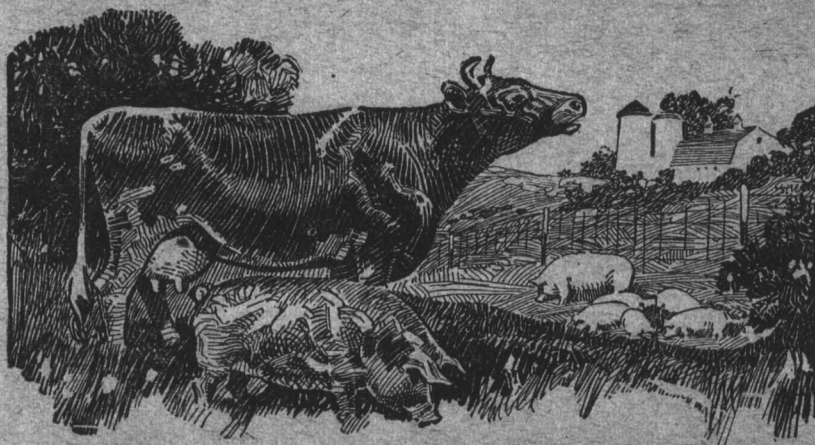
Other prices as follows:

Corn and Oat Chop Feed ..... \$58.00 Ton  
Gluten Feed ..... 60.00 Ton  
Old Process Oil Meal ..... 60.00 Ton  
Cluck Cluck Scratch Feed ..... 70.00 Ton  
Oyster Shells ..... 25.00 Ton

Sacks included, f.o.b. shipping point.

Send us your order for cull beans and other feeds. We save you money.

**PORT HURON STORAGE & BEAN CO**  
1604 So. WATER ST.,  
PORT HURON MICH.



## Thousands of Dollars Added to Cattle Profits

OUT of every five bushels of whole grains fed your cattle, one bushel goes to the manure pile without being digested and is a total waste.

But ground feed is all digested. Feeding it, means a 20% cut in feed costs, also fatter, higher priced stock. Come in and let us show you without any obligation, how easy it is to get these results with the

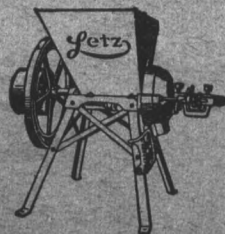
# LETZ America's Leading Feed Mill

The fine cutting of the Letz is due to the 848 keen cutting edges of the patented Letz Grinding Plates. In one operation cuts, grinds, pulverizes into finest meal all grains and grasses, wet or dry; and cannot clog.

Grinds corn, shelled or on cob—snapped corn—or complete stalk, ear, leaves, and all. Grinds oats, hulls and all; grinds barley, rye; special attachment for alfalfa, clover, millet, Kaffir corn and other roughage crops. Grinds into finest flour.

Plates are self-sharpening—can be run together empty for hours without injury—average 2000 bushels of moderately fine cut meal before replacement is necessary.

Grinds the finest flour. Has 10 big exclusive features any one of which makes the Letz superior to any other process. Let us prove it. See a Free Demonstration today.



**The Rayner Field Mfg. Co.**  
219-229 W. Franklin St., Jackson, Mich.  
Michigan and Ohio Distributors  
Celebrated Letz Grinders



## HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

By ALBERT L. CLOUGH, Motor Editor, Review of Reviews  
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### Minor Attentions That Prolong Car Life

Ten Cents Worth of Paint May Do Ten Dollars' Worth of Good

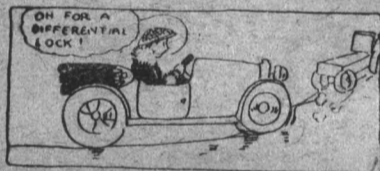
**M**OST MOTORISTS take sufficient pride in their cars so that they keep the exterior finish of all parts in a suitable condition, but there are many old cars and cars used for commercial and other purely utilitarian purposes, which are sadly neglected in this regard. It seems not to be fully understood that the chief object of paint is to prevent rusting or other deterioration and that the function of varnish is to protect the paint. Here are a few suggestions along this line: Frequent varnishing of a properly painted surface will greatly postpone the necessity of repainting. Sheet metal parts, such as hoods, fenders and shields, will soon rust or even rust through, where the paint or enamel has been chipped off and then the only remedy is an ugly patch. These spots should be enameled over. Wood wheels deteriorate rapidly and loosen up noticeably if not protected from the weather by perfect painting. Top fabrics become lifeless and even lose their waterproof quality unless properly dressed. Upholstery materials crack prematurely unless given suitable attention. Top lining materials become permanently stained if subjected to leakage from imperfect tops and, if the dirt which collects upon their surfaces is not frequently removed by thorough cleansing, become incurably spotted. Fortunately the correction of such conditions, which go so far toward keeping a car like new, with the possible exception of a complete painting job can be accomplished by the ordinary motorist and, moreover, the required materials are upon the market in convenient, ready-to-use form.



DANGER FROM LEAKY HEAD GASKET

If the cylinder head gasket of an engine is slightly leaky is there any harm in running it until a new gasket can be secured?—P. W. A.

The only danger is that if there is a leak from a jacket, space into a cylinder, water may pass down into the crank case and get into the oil. If you take care to draw off any such water through the drain cock in the bottom of the lubricating system, at frequent intervals, its accumulation in harmful quantities will be prevented and you will have no trouble. We have known of an instance in which such a leak was only discovered by the operator's noticing that the oil level in the crank case was rising instead of falling, this effect being produced by water more than taking the place of the oil which was used. In this case burned out bearings were narrowly averted.



NON-STALLING DIFFERENTIAL

I understand that some trucks are fitted with an attachment for locking the differential, so that both rear wheels can exert their power in slippery places. Can anything be applied to a passenger car to produce the same effect and prevent the spinning of one driving wheel and the stalling of the other?—W. P.

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

Differential locks have been fitted upon a few makes of trucks, to enable both drive wheels to exert equal turning effect, irrespective of their footing, but they have never been applied to passenger cars, to our knowledge. However, special forms of differential gears have been somewhat used upon passenger cars, which prevent in a measure at least, the objectionable action of the ordinary differential in permitting the full engine power to be transmitted to a wheel that is spinning uselessly on slippery footing. It is highly probable that the use of such differentials will increase in the near future.



CYLINDER OIL QUERY

Should we use a lighter grade of oil in our truck engines in winter than in summer?—P. M. Co.

No, it is no longer considered advisable. If the oil, which you are using in summer, is of the grade best adapted to your engines you should continue its use, the year around, for the reasons that the running conditions of an engine, as to temperature, are or should be kept practically the same in winter as in summer, and thus the oil is used under the same conditions. In order to obtain good fuel efficiency and effective lubrication as well, you should so control the water temperature of your engines that it shall be as warm in cold as in warm weather. This you can do by shielding the radiator, reducing the fan action or by the use of an automatic thermostatic valve in the cooling system.

### What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

- |               |                 |               |               |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| AUTOMOBILES   | DAIRY FEED      | INCUBATORS    | SHOES         |
| AUTO TIRES    | DYNAMITE        | KEROSENE ENG. | STOVES        |
| AUTO SUPPLIES | ELECTRIC LG'T'S | LUMBER        | STUMP PULLER  |
| AUTO INSUL.   | GAS ENGINE      | LIME          | SEEDS         |
| BEE SUPPLIES  | GUNS            | MANURE SP'D'R | SPRAYERS      |
| BERRY BASKETS | FANNING MILL    | NURSERY STK.  | SILLO         |
| BUILDING SUP. | FERTILIZER      | MOTORCYCLES   | TANNERS       |
| BOYCLES       | FUR BUYERS      | MILKING MACH. | TRACTORS      |
| BINDER TWINE  | FARM LANDS      | AUTO TRUCKS   | VET. SUPPLIES |
| CHEM. CLOSET  | FORD ATTACH'M   | PAINT         | WAGONS        |
| CLOTHING      | FURNITURE       | PLOWS         | WATER SYSTEM  |
| CULTIVATOR    | HORSE COLLARS   | POTATO MACH.  | WASHING MACH  |
| CREAM SEP'R   | HARROWS         | ROOFING       | WINDMILL      |
| CARRIAGE      | HAY RAKES       | SAWING MACH.  | WIRE FENCING  |
| DRAIN TILE    | HARVESTERS      | STOCK FOOD    | WOOL BUYERS   |

(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

Name .....

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

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The Brown Swiss, below, produced yearly 16,804.4 lbs. milk.

Both cows are examples of perfect health.



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The digestive and genital organs are the seat of practically all disorders in cows. Barrenness, Abortion, Scouring, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Bunches and other cow ailments usually arise from "forcing" the cow's production without aiding nature in the rebuilding process.

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Champion BROWN SWISS

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Dairy Association Co.  
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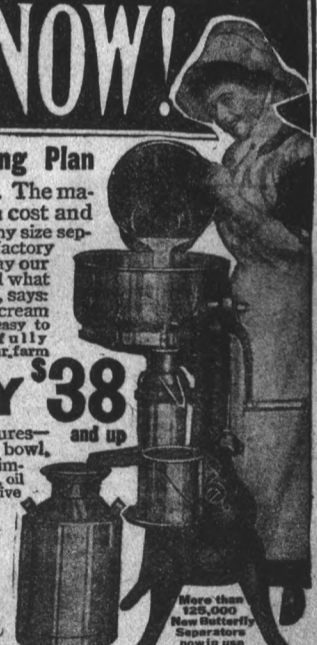
You won't feel the cost at all. The machine itself will save its own cost and more before you pay. We ship any size separator you need direct from our factory and give you a whole year to pay our low price of only \$38 and up. Read what Alfred Geatches, No. Jackson, O., says: "We are getting more than twice the cream we were before. The separator is very easy to clean and runs very easy." Why not get a fully guaranteed New Butterfly separator for your farm and let it earn its own cost by what it saves?

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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 \$2.00 size box of "TIX-TON MIX" by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt.

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You can't afford to experiment with "bargain" seeds or seeds of unknown quality. You know that the success or failure of your crops depends largely on the seed. Poor seed won't produce on the richest soil but good seed will grow even tho the soil is not the best. When you sow

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you can depend on bigger, better crops if you do your part. There's seed satisfaction in every bag of Apex Brand Seeds. They are all northern grown—assuring vigorous, healthy shoots. Apex Brand Seeds are tested for purity and germination under the supervision of a former Assistant State Seed Analyst—tested in one of the best equipped laboratories in the country.

Consider, too, that the company back of Apex Brand Seeds has been selling seeds in Michigan for the past 25 years. The success of Apex Brand Seeds and our rigid adherence to a square deal policy have now gained for us a state-wide reputation as Michigan Field Seed Specialists. We are the largest exclusive field seed distributors in Michigan. Our company is incorporated under Michigan laws and our dealings governed by them. Our business record and the quality of Apex Brand Seeds merit your confidence.

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# COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**Calhoun (N.W.)**—Things quiet on the farm. Weather fine; not much snow. Prices in Battle Creek this week are: Wheat, \$2.13; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$28 to \$30; potatoes, \$1; hens, 25; springers, 25; butter, 62; eggs, 68; lambs, 14; hogs, 16; veal calves, 14; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 6.—*C. E. B., Battle Creek, Jan. 11.*

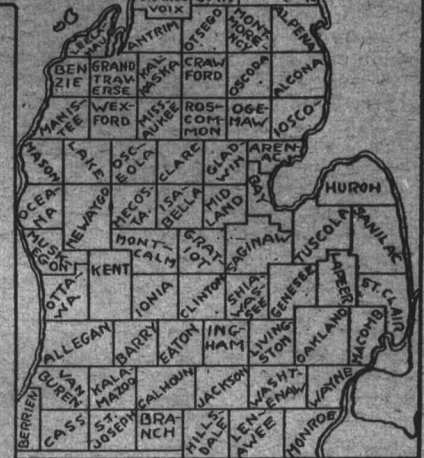
**Jackson (N.E.)**—During the past week the farmers have done little on account of bad weather, high winds and snow. Some butchering and others cutting wood and a few drawing gravel for a "good road." Roads are frozen and a good track but no sleighing. Not much being sold or purchased owing to bad weather. The following prices quoted at Munith this week: Wheat, \$2.17; corn, 75; oats, 65; rye, \$1.64; beans, \$8; hens, 28; springers, 30; butter, 50; butterfat, 68; eggs, 58 to 63; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 16.50.—*W., Munith, Jan. 11.*

**Wexford (West)**—We have had a blizzard for three days; roads are drifted quite badly; snow is probably a foot deep on an average. The following quotations at Cadillac this week: Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.09; corn, \$3.25; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$30; potatoes, 45; onions, \$1.50; butter, 55; butterfat, 74; eggs, 60.—*S. H. S., Harrietta, Jan. 10.*

**Bay (S.E.)**—The weather is fine for winter, not much snow on the roads; the wheat is nicely covered. There is not much doing on the farms now, some are selling hay. There have been a good many sick with "flu" and a few deaths but the worst seems to be over. Building material and fencing are too high for farm prices. The following quotations at Bay City this week: Wheat, \$2.15; old corn, \$1.40; oats, 66; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$22 to \$25; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.15; cabbage, 2 1/2c; hens, 19; springers, 20 to 21; ducks, 19; geese, 20 to 22; butter, 63 to 64; eggs, 64; beef steers, 16 to 18; beef cows, 12 to 13; veal calves, 20.—*J. C. A., Munger, Jan. 10.*

**Saginaw (S.W.)**—Nice winter weather; the roads are good. Farmers are selling quite a lot of stock and some grain. A few auction sales with all goods bringing a good price. The soldier boys are returning; we hope labor won't be so scarce next summer. The following quotations at St. Charles this week: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, 65; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$17.50; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1; hens, 23; butter, 60; butterfat, 66; eggs, 55; hogs, \$16; beef steers, 6 to 8; beef cows, 5 to 7; veal calves, 16.—*G. L., St. Charles, Jan. 11.*

**Kent (N.E.)**—Farmers are doing nothing excepting living in hopes that better weather will come in the future. They are busy keeping their families warm and the roads open for the mail man and school children. The roads are very bad, neither good sleighing or wheeling; lots of snow drifts even on the main county roads. Some potatoes have already frozen in cellars and water pipes are already giving farmers some concern. If the high winds which have been prevalent for the past week, continue much



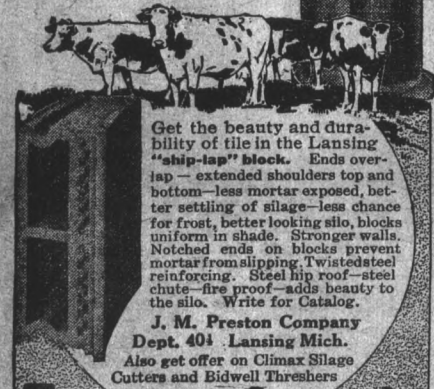
loss from frost will result. Potatoes are stronger with none moving. The following prices were quoted at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.50; oats, 65; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1.50; onions, 65; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 52; butterfat, 68; eggs, 52 to 55; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 15 to 16; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 11.—*G. M. W., Greenville, Jan. 10.*

**Genesee (North)**—Farmers cutting wood, threshing beans and doing teaming. The weather has been cold but we have not had much snow and the fields are quite bare. The ground is frozen several inches and crops need snow for protection. Rye and wheat were in good condition when the winter weather set in. Farmers are selling beans, rye, potatoes and livestock, and are not holding for higher prices. They are buying flour, feed, and coal. Roads are mostly in good condition. The following prices were quoted at Flint this week: Wheat, red, \$2.23; white, \$2.22; corn, \$1.60; oats, 66; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$18 to \$25; beans, \$8; red kidney beans, \$9; potatoes, 75c to \$1; onions, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per sack; cabbage, \$15 to \$18 per ton; hens, 22 to 26; springers, 25; ducks, 20 to 22; geese, 20 to 24; turkeys, 32 to 36; butter, dairy, 60 to 65; creamery, 66; eggs, 65; sheep, \$8; lambs, \$14; hogs, \$15.50 to \$16.50; beef steers, \$8 to \$9; beef cows, \$6 to \$7.50; veal calves, 15 to 18; apples, \$1 to \$1.25.—*C. S., Fenton, Jan. 9.*

**Ingham (N.E.)**—Weather good for cutting wood and logs. Farmers are doing some lumbering here. Ground covered with snow. Stock doing well. Grain and beans about sold. The following prices paid at Williamston the past week: Wheat, \$2.12; corn, \$2.70 cwt.; oats, 64; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$18; beans, \$8; potatoes, 90; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 55; beef steers, 8 to 9; sheep, \$7.50; hogs, \$16.25; veal calves, 10 to 17; apples, \$1.—*A. N., Williamston.*

**Tuscola (N.E.)**—Weather is fine; quite a lot of snow, so crops are well covered. Prices offered at Cass City: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 67; beans, \$8.00; cattle, 5 to 8; hogs, 13 to 15; eggs, 55; butter, 50; butterfat, 66.—*S. S.*

## Increase Food Production With a Silo



Get the beauty and durability of tile in the Lansing "ship-lap" block. Ends overlap—extended shoulders top and bottom—less mortar exposed, better settling of silage—less chance for frost, better looking silo, blocks uniform in shade. Stronger walls. Notched ends on blocks prevent mortar slipping. Twisted steel reinforcing. Steel hip roof—steel chute—fire proof—adds beauty to the silo. Write for Catalog.

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## Lansing Vitrified Tile Silo

**OLDS' White Beauty** For New 1919

**OLDS' Catalog TELLS THE TRUTH**

Olds' White Beauty is a new potato, now offered for the first time. It is very productive, out-yielding well-known standard sorts, smooth and handsome and of very superior quality.

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describing and illustrating this and other varieties Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Speltz, Soy Beans, Millet, Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Tools, Etc.

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Ship your pelts quick. I guarantee my prices will satisfy you or I will return your furs. Assortments made and checks are mailed same day shipments are received.

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Red Clover, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Rye and Vetch mixed, F - Corn, Peas, Sweet Corn, White Kidney beans, some varieties of Garden Beans, etc. Write us stating what you have, send samples with prices, or we will make offers. Our 1919 Garden and Field Seed Book will be ready to mail about Jan. 1st. A request will bring you one.

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RENEWALS—If you are a subscriber, look on the front cover at your yellow address label, if it reads any date before Feb. 19, clip it out, pin to this coupon a dollar bill and send it in right away so you will not miss any important issues. If renewal mark an X here ( )



**Arenac (East)**—At this writing a light blizzard and quite cool, something like winter. The fall grains are covered well. Some produce moving, beans, peas, oats, cattle, etc. Beans are hovering around \$8. The farmers seem well pleased with their year's work, in general, and another year like the last will put them all on their feet once more. Dairy products are very high and prospects are that they will continue so for a period of time.—*M. B. R., Twining.*

**Clinton (North)**—The following quotations at St. Johns this week: Wheat, \$2.20; corn, \$1.30; oats, 65; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$18 to \$19; beans, \$7.75; potatoes, \$1; hens, 20; springers, 20 to 22; ducks, 22; geese, 18; turkeys, 26; butter, 50; eggs, 52; sheep, 5 to 7; lambs, \$13.50; hogs, 15 to 16.50; cattle, 6 to 12; veal calves, 16.50 to 17.—*A. E. J., Bannister, Jan. 4.*

**Branch (North)**—Farmers doing chores, cutting wood. Weather cold but little snow. Soil frozen solid, nearly bare for wheat. Selling hay, stock and some oats. Wheat and rye looking good. Stock looking fairly good. Following prices paid at Union City this week: Wheat, \$2.13; corn, \$1.25; oats, 60; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$25; beans, \$6; potatoes, 80; hens, 22; springers, 22; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 58; lambs, \$14.50; hogs, \$16.25; beef steers, 7 to 9; beef cows, 6; veal calves, \$17.50.—*F. S., Union City, Jan. 11.*

**Cheboygan (South)**—Nice winter weather; very good sleighing. Most farmers only doing chores, a few are cutting wood for market, \$3 per cord for stove wood seems to be the prevailing price. Farmers have about 5,000 bushels of potatoes in their warehouse at this place, but are shipping as fast as they can procure cars; three car loads went forward this week, two to New York and one to Philadelphia. There will be an all-day meeting of farmers at the town hall in Wolverine Saturday, Jan. 18. The following prices are offered here this week: Wheat, \$2.07; oats, 85; corn, \$1.75; butterfat, 59; butter, 50; eggs, 55.—*Jan. 11.*

**Iosco (East)**—Weather cold with fairly good sleighing. Some beans going to market where the elevator men are buying. We had a good old Grange meeting last night and took in some new members and a good many joined the live stock shipping association. The farmers are going to boost the Grange and the association to benefit themselves, and stick to it to the end. Some of the farmers are investing in tractors for another year, having found out the benefit of the silos, a large number are buying silos to erect another year and that means more cattle and will make it better for the livestock shipping association, which we think is going to be a good thing for the farmers in the future. We are getting tired of beans and want a change to something else. The following prices were quoted at Tawas City this week: Wheat, \$2.04; oats, 64; rye, \$1.43; hay, 20 to \$24; beans, \$8; potatoes, 65; onions, \$1.50; butter, 55; butterfat, 67; eggs, 50; beef steers, dressed, 13; beef cows dressed, 13; apples, \$1.—*A. L., Tawas City, Jan. 9.*

**Ogemaw (South)**—Weather cold and stormy with enough snow for sleighing. Farmers are not doing much of anything except chores and getting up wood; not much produce being sold except some hay and a few potatoes. A few auction sales being held; everything sells well except horses. The following prices were offered at West Branch this week: Wheat, \$2.08; oats, 64; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$20; beans, \$7.75; apples, \$1; potatoes, \$1.20; butterfat, 68; butter 50; eggs, 55; hogs, \$15 to \$15.50; beef cows, 5 to 7.—*W. N., West Branch, Jan. 11.*

**Ingham (Central)**—Very nice winter weather; ground frozen quite hard, still covered in most places with snow. Stock looking well, some being sold, price holding up pretty good. The following quotations at Mason this week: Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.10; oats, 65; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$15 to \$18; beans, \$8; potatoes, \$1; butter, 45 to 50; butterfat, 66; eggs, 54; cloverseed, \$18 to \$20; sheep, 7.50; lambs, 15; hogs, 16.50; beef steers, 12 to 13; beef cows, 8 to 9; veal calves, 16.50; apples, \$1; alsike, \$15.—*C. I. M., Mason, Jan. 11.*

**MILK MAY CARRY INVISIBLE DIRT**

Just because you can see no dirt in milk does not mean it is clean. Dairy men try to produce clean milk, but if their precautions end at the point where visible dirt vanishes, they may have succeeded and they have not. For dirt in milk can exist in an invisible state as well as the visible. In fact, the larger part of the dirt which gets into milk dissolves and cannot be seen, making its presence all the more objectionable.

Keep the cow in clean quarters. Remove the manure from barn twice daily where animals are kept up all day. Keep the long hairs on the udder clipped back so they will not carry dirt so easily. Groom the cow twice daily, before milking. Use a small top pail. Use clean bedding only. Carry on no operation in the milking barn during milking hours which tends to raise dirt, such as feeding,

hay and sweeping. Thoroughly clean all utensils which come in contact with milk.

M. B. F. is a mighty fine little paper, and seeing you are considerate enough to leave payments go until fall, you may renew my subscription and enclosed you will find my note.—*Paul Foster, Huron county.*

I appreciate the stand your paper has taken.—*J. G. Brown, St. Clair county.*

Wishing your paper a lifetime existence and a million subscribers.—*Michael Szymowski, Otsego county.*

I am well satisfied with your paper and look for it every week.—*James Folkerts, St. Clair county.*

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Are you in the market for a good Holstein Calf from 38 lb. Bull, a son of Rag Apple 8th.  
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Consisting of Horses, Sheep, Farm Tools, and 30 head of

### Pure Bred Registered Holstein Cattle

Headed by Forest City, Pontiac Ormsby King. Purchased from Cleveland City Farms. Sired by Peter Smalls Senior, Sire Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog, with 4 yearly tested Daughters that have an average record of 16,600 lbs. milk and 813 lbs. butter at the average age of 2 yr. 4 mo., average 4% fat. 4 Jr. 2 yr., 3 yr. and 4 yr. olds with 24 to 26 lb. 7 day records. First three dams of my sire average 27.65 lb. butter in 7 days, one as Jr. 2 yr. old.

His dam as Jr. 2 yr. old made 18370 lbs. milk 712 lbs. butter in year. Her dam 25823 lbs. milk 1223 lbs. butter.

Sires dam Ohio's first 30 lb. cow who in turn has two 30 lb. daughters one of which has a 1200 lb. yearly record and a 30 lb. Daughter.

My sire is a Grand son of Pontiac Aggie Korndyke, he is 90% white, gentle and a Perfect Individual. 15 cows 10 with A. R. O. records from 15 to 22 lb. butter in 7 days, 3 Grand Daughters of Pontiac Korndyke that made 16-18-19 lbs. butter in 7 days as Jr. 2 yr. olds, 8 Great Grand Daughters of Pontiac Korndyke 3 due right after sale. Large Perfect individuals, 10 will be fresh at time of sale, a number of others to freshen at once. Everything of serviceable age bred to herd sire, 4 young bulls nearly ready for service. Herd free from Tuberculosis. Also 2 single unit Perfection milker used only since April. Farm 4 mi. west 1 mi. north from St. Johns reached by G. T. R. R. and Electric line from Lansing. Free transportation from St. Johns. *Cattle Sale at One o'clock.*

**MURRETT RIDENOUR, Prop.**  
Bell Phone, R. 1, St. Johns, Mich.



### DO NOT STARVE THE LIVE STOCK

"Will it hurt to let stock become thin in flesh for want of feed?" is a question often asked. S. T. Simpson of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture answers it as follows: "As a rule, herds and flocks are wintered none too well. This winter should see them maintained in as good condition as possible commensurate with the feed available and the cost of the operation. Thin and badly fed females means poorly nourished and poorly developed young. By all means young and growing stock should not be wintered in a condition that will stunt their growth. If anything must be slighted let it be something which may regain what was lost when grass comes. Mature breeding animals, stock cattle and idle stock of various kinds which will not be called on for active service or breeding before next summer may come in this class."

### COULD NOT DO WITHOUT INCUBATORS

Poultry raising could not be looked upon as a business; it could not even be considered a profitable side line, if incubators had never been invented. Nowadays, when every minute counts for something, it is doubtful if very many farmers' wives by hatching and brooding with hens would have time to hatch and raise more than enough chickens for home use, but with an incubator and suitable brooding equipment it is no great chore for anyone on a farm to raise from 200 to 500 chicks in a season. On many farms it is not uncommon for as many as 1,000 chicks to be raised each year. Before incubators came into existence, poultry raising was never given much consideration by anyone. Quite a contrast with what is being done now by the Government, agricultural colleges, experiment stations and various other institutions in behalf of the humble hen. The incubator has revolutionized this business of raising

chickens and has made of it a business worth while. Is your incubator ready for business this season?

Gradually poultry breeding is becoming more like live stock breeding. It will not be many years until every buyer of a cockerel to be used in the breeding yard will insist on knowing the sire and dam of the cockerel before he buys the bird. The buyer will also want to know how many eggs the dam of the cockerel produced and how many eggs were produced by the dam of the sire of the cockerel he is buying. Right now many buyers—some of them farmers, too—are demanding to know what's back of the birds they contemplate purchasing before laying down any money. The day of the scrub reoster in the farm flock has just about passed.

One man says there is practically no difference in incubators—but there is. There is just the same difference in incubators as there is in pianos, in automobiles, in tractors, or in any number of things that could be mentioned. True, incubators are all made for the same purpose—to hatch chicks—and they do it when the attendant does his or her part of the work, but people have notions about the things they buy. Even if the inside parts of all incubators were alike, and only the outside of the machines different, one person would buy one because it was painted red and another person would buy another because it was painted yellow. Then, some people want to pay a high price while others want to pay a low price for what they buy. There are so many people to be served that there must be a variety of things, incubators included, in order for everyone to be satisfied. In buying an incubator, the thing to do is to select one that suits your notion and your pocketbook, and then get it. The incubator catalogues, aside from containing descriptions of the machines, give a lot of good poultry information. Do not delay sending for the catalogs because baby chick time will soon be here again.

Will be along with my dollar in a short time. I don't like to miss any of the papers.—Oliver C. Caszatt, Isabella, Ca.



### A WORD ABOUT THE GRAND CHAMPIONS

How were the barrows that won over all breeds at the 1918 International Live Stock Show fed. is a frequent question regarding the grand champion pen of Poland China barrows It can best be answered by Prof. L. A. Weaver of the University of Missouri, and in charge of the swine husbandry work at the Missouri Experiment Station. He writes:

"These barrows were started on feed for International August 2, 1918, at which time their average weight was 453 pounds. Their last weight was taken November 22, or after 112 days feeding at which time their average weight was 577.25 lbs.

"During the early part of the feed-

ing period they were fed a ration of ground corn, 8 parts; shorts, 4 parts; bran, 1 part; tankage, 1 part.

"As the feeding progressed the amount of corn they received was increased so that during the last month they were fed a ration of corn, 10 parts; shorts, 2 parts; tankage, 1 part. "While the gain put on by this pen of barrows was not particularly large it was put on evenly and at the time of showing they handled unusually well. This pen sold for \$20 per cwt."

Note that no patent or proprietary feeds were used at any time. It is particularly creditable to the University, that all the barrows shown by them were bred in their own herd. The first prize pig was sired by Potentate 305421; while the second and third prize pigs were sired by Orphan King 222221.

## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

### HOMESTEAD FARMS

A Federation of Interests

Day Old Chicks

We are now at the beginning of another hatching season. Our new poultry Catalog, with illustrations and full description of each breed, will be ready for distribution about January 25.

If you want to buy Day Old Chicks this spring, write to us so that you may learn something of our Pure Bred Practical Poultry; each breed in a colony entirely separate from every other colony, a free farm-range stock.

Breeds for the Season are:

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, Sicilian Butter Cups.

Eggs for Hatching

Eggs from the foregoing breeds in quantities for incubators and also in single sittings. We would appreciate correspondence with any person who will need incubator eggs this spring.

Plymouth Rock Eggs for Early Broilers also in quantities and at lower prices.

Cockerels.—A few Cockerels of nearly all the foregoing breeds.

We will send you illustrated catalog and price list; ready about January 25.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION  
Bloomingdale, Mich.

ORPINGTON

**For Sale** WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$3 and \$5 each. White African guineas \$2 each.  
Odell Arnold, Coleman, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK

**FOR SALE**—Choice Barred Rock Cockerels, bred from Detroit Winners. Also a few pullets and yearling hens. Tolles Bros, R. 10, St. Johns, Michigan.

**JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL** Barred Rocks are hen hatched quick growers, good layers, sold on approval \$4 to \$8. Circulars, photos. John Northon, Clare, Mich.

**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.

**For Sale** Thoroughbred Barred Rock males and females, also eggs for hatching after Feb. 1st. Bradley Strain Bred-to-lay. H. E. Hough, Hartford, 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 prices. Our list will interest you—please ask for it. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

LIGHT BRAHMA

**FOR SALE**—A few more of those choice pure bred light Brahma Cockerels. Mrs. E. B. Willits, Reading, Michigan.

**STANDARD BRED COCKERELS**—Mated Anconas; Buff and Partridge Rocks; Ronen Drakes. Hatching Eggs in season. Sheridan Poultry Yards, Route 5, Sheridan Michigan.

CHICKS

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

**COCKERELS**—R. C. R. I. White. Large pure white husky fellows, prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. O. E. Hawley, Ludington, Mich.

**64 BREEDS** Most Profitable Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Choice, pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. 26th year. Valuable new 112 page book and catalog free. R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 841 Mankato, Minn.

DOGS

DOGS FOR SALE

2 thoroughbred English Fox hound Pups, 3 months old; females.  
W. G. Rice, Springvale, Michigan.

**Michigan Wonder Seed** Beans. Choice hand picked. free from disease. Sample 25 cents.  
A. JENSEN, Greenville, Michigan.

**Strawberry PLANTS**, 23 varieties. Seed beans, oats and barley. Instructive list free. Pleased to mail you one.  
Mayers Plant Nursery, Merrill, Mich.

LAND AND FARMS

**U. G. REYNOLDS** Sells Gladwin County Farms, Stock Ranches, Unimproved lands. Many choice bargains at this time. Gladwin, Michigan.



**CATTLE**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN**



**Butter Making  
In Holland**

Butter making is the chief business of the Holland dairymen, the originators of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle. Upwards of forty million pounds of butter per year is exported from that little country which is more per cow, and more per acre, than does any other country export. 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 very nice straight handsome bull, born March 15, 1918. Sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad, with 62 A.R.O. daughters, with records up to 31 lbs. The dam a 16 lb. granddaughter of Paul Beets DeKol. 105 A.R.O. daughters with records up to 32 lbs. Price \$100, f.o.b. Flint. Extended pedigree and description on application. L. C. Ketzler, Flint, Michigan

**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. Fittle 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.

**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.

**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 3/4 white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculosis tested annually. Beardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

**SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS**

Type, Quality. A few bull calves from A. R. O. dams for sale.

ARWIN KILLINGER, Fowlerville, Michigan.

**WOLVERINE STOCK FARM**

I want to tell you about our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pentiac Lunde Korndyke Segis," a son of King of the Pontiacs, his dam is Queen Segis of Brookside, a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd and Prince Segis Korndyke, a great combination of breeding.

We are breeding this young sire to the daughters of Judge Walker Pietertje, our Senior Herd sire whose first five dams each have records above 30 lbs, he also has two 30 lb. sisters. How can you go wrong by buying a bull calf of this popular line of breeding?

T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek, Mich.



**BREEDERS  
DIRECTORY**



**SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES** under this heading to honest breeders of live-stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Write to-day! **BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.**

**CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK**

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
DUROCS.

DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.  
R. F. D. No. 1

**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

**We Sell at Breeders' Sale**

at College, Feb. 6th, Good Foundation cow, A.R.O. record as 3-year-old, 40 1/2 lbs. of milk 18.77 of butter. 30 lb. sister, bred to 30 lb. bull.

C. L. Hulett & Son, Okemos, Mich.

**REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF** from good producing Cow and sired by a No. 1 bull. Price \$50.00 for quick sale. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, 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 tuberculosis tested and free from abortion. Our aim is size with good type, and production. Wildwood Jersey Farm, Alvin Balden, Capac, Mich.

**For Sale** Reg. Jersey bull 14 months old St. Lambert breeding. J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

**For Sale** Reg. Jersey bull 14 months old, St. Lambert breeding. J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, 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.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE** We are offering at reduced prices, a number of high-class young bulls, well able to head the best herds in the land. Best in blood lineage on either side of the ocean. Write for price list, or call and see us. Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Michigan.

**SHORTHORN**

**OAKWOOD SHORTHORNS.** Three bulls from Bates cows, 10 to 13 mos. old. Collar Bros., R. No. 2, Conklin, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS**

Of Quality, Scotch and Scotch topped. Maxwellton Monarch 2nd & Maxwellton Jupiter in service. John Schmidt & Son, Reed City, Mich.

**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.

**THE VAN BUREN CO.** Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the Secretary. Frank Bailey, Hartford, Michigan.

**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** REG. SHORTHORN BULL, 18 mos. old, of best Bates breeding. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

**DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN** Calves both sexes, from good milking cows, for sale at reasonable prices. Roy Finch, Fife Lake, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—Reg. Shorthorn bull, 14 mos. old, color red, white marks. Bates breeding. Will crate and ship, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Could use Liberty bond in part payment. Wm. D. McMullen, R. No. 1, Adrian, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Two Shorthorn Durham bulls, Bates strain and good individuals. One 3 years old; one 6 months. Geo. W. Arnold, Bates, Mich.

**Shorthorns** 100 head to select from. Write me your wants. Prices reasonable. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Michigan.

**HEREFORDS**

**HEREFORDS** Herd headed by Bob Fairfax 494027. Can furnish you with males or females. Polled or horned. Write for prices. Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Mich., Sec. Mich. H. B. Association.

**HORSES**

**SHETLAND PONIES**

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

**HOGS**

**O. I. C.**

**8 LARGE TYPE O. I. C.**

Spring boars. Also 2nd prize Jr. yr. boar Mich. State Fair, 1918. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM Monroe, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s** Two last spring boars, also 2 June boars, a good lot of last spring gilts bred for next spring farrow. Also last fall pigs not akin. All good thrifty stock. Otto B. Schulze, Nashville, Michigan. Citizens' Phone, 124.

**O. I. C. SPRING GILTS**, bred to good sow, son of Grand Champion Caloway Edd. Priced right. Dike C. Miller, Dryden, Michigan.

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

**DUROC**

**DUROC JERSEYS**

Bred sow and gilts. Special price on bred sow and big growthy fall boar, not related to sow or litter. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

**PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS**

Three choice bred gilts priced at \$60 each for quick sale. W. C. Burlingame, Marshall, Michigan.

**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.

**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

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE.** Boars, Sows, Gilts and Fall pigs for sale. Choice spring boar, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 56421. 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.

**PEACH HILL FARM**

We are now offering Registered Duroc Jersey fall pigs, either sex. We can furnish you unrelated pairs or trios. Write to us. Our prices are very reasonable. Inwood Br. 4, Romeo, Mich.

**DUROCS SPRING GILTS** and brood sows. Gilts by a good son of Panama Special. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles s. of Middleton, Gratiot county.

**POLAND CHINA**

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.** Two big boned boar pigs farrowed in June, sire Michigan Buster. Gilts bred to Bob-O-Link, Gerstdale Superior and Gerstdale Lad. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Michigan.

**FOR 25 YEARS**

This establishment has been head quarters for Big Type Poland Chinas. We have a nice lot of boars and sows of strictly big type breeding at very low price. Let me know what you want. Bell phone. JNO. C. BUTLER - Portland, Mich.

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

**Large Type Poland China Hogs**

All sold out now, none to offer at present, 68 head sold Nov. 29 at auction for \$4,440.50. Thanks for your patronage and you'll always be welcome. Wm. J. Clarke, R. No. 7, Mason, Mich.

**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.

**BIG TYPE P. C. BOARS**, Rambouillet and Hampshire rams and ewes for sale. A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Michigan.

**BIG Type Poland Chinas.** Spring boars for sale. Booking orders for bred gilts. Inspection invited. L. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Marcellus, Mich.

**WALNUT 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.

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

**L. S. P. C. BRED GILTS** now ready to ship at prices any good farmer can afford to pay. Also dealer in Raw Furs. Write for prices. H. O. Swartz Schoolcraft, Michigan.

**THORO-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS**

We have an inquiry from a reader who is in the market for thorobred Berkshire hogs and of course we want him to buy here in Michigan. Where is there a breeder of this variety in our state, and why does he hide under a bushel? This reader suggests that we give him the name of some prominent Illinois breeder, do you know why Michigan buyers look to Illinois? Simply because the breeders in western states have learned the value of advertising and are not afraid to set aside 5 per cent for making their names and breeds known. Small, hidden space or advertising once in awhile won't make Michigan a great livestock state, but any breeder with nerve enough to spend a few hundred dollars annually in advertising can have all the live buyers in Michigan looking to him when they want something in his line.

**GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES** for Profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Ill.

**HAMPSHIRE**

**HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOARS** now at a big bargain, bred gilts now ready to ship. John W. Snyder, R.F.F. No. 4, St. Johns, Michigan.

**CHESTER WHITES**

**CHESTER WHITES**—Gilts bred for Mar., Apr., and May farrow, of the large growthy type. Priced right. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Michigan.

**SHEEP**

**SHROPSHIRE**

**Registered Shropshires** A few large well fleeced three and four-year-old ewes bred to high class ram to lamb in Mar. and April. Flock established 1890. C. LEMEN, Dexter, 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.

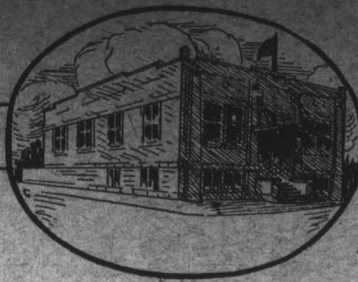
**'TIX-TON MIX'** with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and ticks. Saves you big money—a \$1.00 sample box by parcel post will contain 1 barrel of salt. Write for club offer. Parson's Tix-Ton Co., Grand Ledge, Mich.

**POULTRY**

**WYANDOTTE**

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





# Mr. Business Farmer, in Our Record for 1918 is a Message to You

**E**LEVEN THOUSAND four hundred and twenty-five new members were added to our membership during the year 1918, just closed! This means that, as a mutual company, the responsibility of any fire, accident or theft has been divided just that many more times. The safety and permanence of a mutual company is measured by the number of its members and its actual cash assets.

We have today 35,867 members.

Our cash assets are \$43,035.19.

Two thousand, nine hundred and fifty-nine members availed themselves of our newer Collision insurance feature which protects you and pays for all damage to your own car, resulting from a collision.

During 1918 the company paid

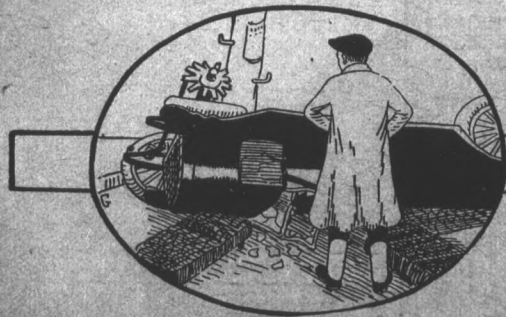
118 claims for fire	- - -	\$29,546.95
169 claims for theft	- - -	25,878.60
321 claims for liability	- -	32,742.40
113 claims for collision	- -	6,960.05
<b>Total 721 claims</b>	<b>- - - - -</b>	<b>\$95,128.00</b>

It was during the past year that our beautiful fire-proof building was completed and equipped with the most up-to-date office appliances. A worthy home for a successful, solid institution.

#### NO CHANGE IN RATES.

The cost of insuring your automobile with this strong company for 1919 has not increased—\$1 for the policy and 25c per horse power—alho almost everything else has increased in cost during the past war-years.

May we repeat again, that no business farmer in Michigan can afford, much less risk, the liability of fire, theft or accident with his automobile when he can insure himself so cheaply in



**CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE**  
**FIRE - THEFT - LIABILITY - COLLISION**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**HOWELL, MICHIGAN**