

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## MICHIGAN BEAN MEN PREFER CHARGES

Submit Evidence of Crooked Deals and Secret Manipulations by Men Having Inside Information of Government Plans

A hearing is in progress this week before Federal Judge Glasgow at Washington, D. C., in which every Michigan bean grower, every dealer in beans, every banker and every merchant in the bean growing sections of the state are vitally interested.

This hearing is expected to disclose many things that have mystified the bean people for a year and a half and kept the bean market in a more or less uncertain and chaotic state despite the unprecedented world demand for the product.

It is expected to prove that a certain individual, having vast executive power and almost unlimited funds at his command, deliberately set about to use confidential information given to him as a trusted agent of the United States Food Administration, to further his own personal ends with a total disregard of the welfare of the bean growers and dealers as a whole.

It is expected to substantiate the opinions stated and the accusations made in Michigan Business Farming with regard to the peculiar actions of the bean market and those having large control over the bean situation.

It is expected to reveal in startling detail each and every reason for the present stagnation of the bean market; to prove that the statements of K. P. Kimball as to the alleged surplus of beans are purposely misleading and untrue; that a foreign market awaits every bushel of American beans, but that for certain mercenary reasons, export licenses have been denied by those having authority to issue them.

For several months members of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n have been quietly gathering evidence against the men whom they have suspected of being responsible for

the shaky condition of the bean market. In this work they were encouraged by the determined stand taken by Michigan Business Farming that the situation should be thoroughly investigated, and that it was a duty devolving largely upon them to take the lead in the matter. They were made to see that unless the jobbers and elevators assisted in the marketing of the 1918 crop of beans with profit to the farmer, another year would cer-

What Lewis Penwell, Wool Chief, Wrote  
Milo Campbell

"Not only country dealers but dealers in distributing centers have paid too low a price for the fleece wools, and there will be a very large amount of money, which the Government will take from them, and as far as possible distribute back to the growers. Just what this amount will be is difficult to estimate.

"My own impression now is that several million dollars will be taken in this way from the dealers and distributed back to the growers.

"I have known, as every other wool grower has known, vaguely, for many years, that the grower was not getting the full price which he should get for his wool, and that the dealer was making too large a profit, but I never knew that the profit of the dealer was as large as it is. What I have learned since handling the affairs of this office, has convinced me that the whole system of marketing the wool is wrong, and has always been wrong and that too much profit goes to the middleman."

tainly find the farmers turning to another crop. The demands made by this publication that the appointment of Mr. Kimball be withheld and an investigation made, opened the way for the hearing that is now in progress.

Want to know what's the real matter with beans? Here is the diagnosis in a nutshell: There is a large domestic crop. That fact, the bean bears, and we shall shortly know their identity,—have been using to break the market. But on the other hand, there's an enormous foreign demand. To open up the export gates and start a steady supply of beans to foreign ports seems like a comparatively simple matter. But not when the watchman who attends the gates refuses to raise them. Beans have not been going, (Cont. on page 2)

## MILLIONS YET DUE WOOL GROWERS

Chief of Wool Division of War Industries Board Claims That Huge Sum Will be Distributed to Growers Under Wool Agreement

Farmers are chafing over the delay of the War Industries Board to carry out the pledges of the wool agreement to scrutinize the profits of dealers and distribute among the growers all the profits taken by dealers in excess of those allowed them by the government. Every effort has been made by this publication, in response to appeals from its readers, to ascertain the approximate amount yet due the growers, and the probable date and manner in which it would be paid. Every letter addressed to the War Industries Board has been met with a polite rejoinder to the effect that the final checking up was taking place and the information requested would be available within a few days.

A long letter from our friend, Milo Campbell, president of the National Federation of Milk Producers, and member of Agricultural Advisory Committee, sheds a great light upon the wool situation, and no doubt explains the deep, underlying reason for the apparent secrecy surrounding the failure to carry out the agreement.

Mr. Campbell claims that he has absolute knowledge of wicked and deliberate juggling of hundreds of millions of dollars by those having the matter in charge. At the personal request of Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, Mr. Campbell laid his information before the Board's attorney but was advised that nothing could or would be done unless it could be shown that the Boston dealers had violated the rules.

"The man in charge of the office of the wool division of the War Industries Board," writes Mr. Campbell, "has been a man from the biggest of the Boston Wool Dealers, who fixed the rules. (Continued on page 2)



Spreading Lime on a West Michigan Farm. The use of lime in this state has grown by leaps and bounds, one firm alone reporting the sale of 80,000 tons during 1918, an increase of over 100 per cent over sales three years ago. This lime was consigned to 51 different counties.



## BAY DAIRYMEN AFTER DETROIT MARKET

Farmers of Bay County Organize Stock Company to Purchase Zimmer Dairy Business and Distribute Milk in City of Detroit

What looks like the first successful attempt of Michigan dairymen to market their own product is the purchase of the Zimmer Dairy business of Detroit by a stock company composed of Bay County farmers, who propose to carry on a milk distributing business in the city of Detroit.

The promoters of the farmers' company is Mr. Jacob Bierlein, a former Bay county banker; Mr. Otto Born and Mr. Leonard Elchorn, farmers living in the vicinity of Salzburg, Bay county, where most of the stock is being subscribed.

Referring to the venture, *Bay City Tribune* says:

"It was announced enough stock had been subscribed to incorporate the new company and that this would be done within the next day or two. Otto Born and Leonard Elchorn have returned from Richville where they say the farmers are enthusiastic over the prospects and have subscribed quite a 'chunk' of the stock, as have also the dairymen around Otter Lake and Millington. The company is now running under the supervision of the local organization and is doing a cash business of seven hundred and fifty dollars a day. This fact is one of the assets of the firm: milk purchased here today is turned over into ready cash by tomorrow evening.

"The farmers here receive \$3.88 per hundred pounds of milk, testing 3.5%, this price being the prevailing rate in Detroit."

The Zimmer Dairy Company was organized about a year and a half ago, and has been carrying on a "cash and carry" milk business in an unsuccessful effort to break the monopoly of the larger dealers whose prices and practices are largely determined by the Milk Commission, and who handle the product of the members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n exclusively. Altho it was able to sell milk at two to three cents a quart cheaper than the big dealers, it did not make much of a dent in the business. It is not known at this time what plan of operation will be carried out by the new company. One thing is certain, that the venture will be watched with the greatest of interest by every dairyman in the state of Michigan, and if successful in eliminating the middleman, reducing the cost of milk to the consumer, and paying the farmer a profitable price, well,—there's only one conclusion.

## MICHIGAN BEAN MEN PREFER CHARGES AT WASH. HEARING

(Continued from page 1)

to Europe for the simple reason that the Food Administration Grain Corporation of New York City has REFUSED TO ISSUE EXPORT LICENSES. Read what a member of the Michigan delegation to the Washington hearing has to say:

"I find one large exporter wants to load three cargoes of beans for France and Scandinavia, but cannot get license to export same. Can you conceive a worse situation? One of the 'bears' makes a speech at the Cannery convention, Chicago, claiming from the knowledge he secured while in Washington that there was a great surplus of beans, that no demand from abroad, that beans must be cheaper. At the same time he was selling short, bearing market; and the combined influence of his activities and his alleged associates assisted by the position taken by the Food Administration broke the bean market. He then having eliminated all competitors, starts to purchase beans, and he is the only man that I know of that is buying from the grower or small elevator."

Altho the hearing at Washington has not progressed very far as we go to press, we have a clearer view of the bean situation today than we have had for nearly 18 months. The important outstanding facts now seem to be that the efforts that have been made to break the bean market have been nipped; that export licenses will soon be issued; that domestic buyers will again engage in active trading; and that the bean market will rapidly recover from its recent losses, reach and possibly pass its former high mark of \$9 per cwt., or \$8 to the farmer. These are reassuring features and should renew the farmers' confidence in the future of the market.

## Where the Nation's Wealth Goes To

THE FIGURES given below were submitted by J. Ogden Armour as a part of his supplemental testimony before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the U. S. House of Representatives. Mr. Ogden presented them in an attempt to show that the packing concern of Armour & Co., had not made as large profits during the war period as other corporations.

It will be noted in all instances that the per cent on total investment is much less than per cent on capital stock. This is, of course, entirely misleading. "Investments" may represent anything of value, either tangible or intangible, which the stockholders may decide for purposes of policy to include in their statement. In order to make it appear that the net income is actually only a small percentage on total investment, the value of property is frequently changed on the books of the various companies at the whims of the directors or stockholders. If you want to really appreciate the enormous profits earned by many American corporations during the first three years of the European war, just forget "per cent on total investment" and focus your mind on "net earnings" and "per cent on capital stock."

Note that in 1917, AFTER WAR TAXES WERE deducted, the U. S. Steel Corporation earned \$224,219,565; Bethlehem Steel, \$27,320,737; Anaconda Copper, \$34,333,751; Standard Oil, \$26,808,931. Bear in mind that these are only a FEW of the corporations that earned over \$10,000,000 during the first year that the United States was at war, and you will have some idea of where a large part of the money paid by the common people for taxes and Liberty bonds went to.

When the last huge tax bill was before Congress, the farmers' organization protested against the comparatively lenient tax against the corporations that had made enormous fortunes during the war, but congress heeded not their pleas. The bill was rushed through, and the feeble efforts of such men as Sen. LaFollette, who consistently stood for higher taxes against those who were making money out of the war, availed nothing. Granting the advisability of encouraging Big Business to keep the wheels of industry going during the reconstruction period, it looks to the man on the fence as if "somebody blundered" when the last tax bill was drawn up.

### ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Year	Net Earnings	Per cent on Capital Stock	Per cent on Total Investment
1912	5,701,646	28.50	8.08
1913	6,028,199	30.14	6.04
1914	7,609,937	37.54	7.30
1915	11,000,000	55.00	10.02
1916	20,100,000	20.40	16.82
1917	21,293,532	21.29	15.56
1918	15,247,837	14.07	9.00

### ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

Year	Net Earnings	Per cent on Capital Stock	Per cent on Total Investment
1912	15,856,385	14.60	14.2
1913	11,223,493	10.4	9.6
1914	8,789,588	7.5	7.6
1915	16,696,806	14.3	13.4
1916	50,828,872	48.6	38.62
1917	34,333,751	29.4	20.81

### BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

Year	Net Earnings	Per cent on Capital Stock	Per cent on Total Investment
1912	2,063,641	13.8	5.39
1913	5,122,703	29.45	12.97
1914	5,590,020	32.5	12.04
1915	17,762,513	112.49	96.1
1916	43,598,968	230.3	48.97
1917	27,320,737	48.2	16.8

### AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY

Year	Net Earnings	Per cent on Capital Stock	Per cent on Total Investment
1912	2,325,573	15.50	10.41
1913	3,311,056	8.87	8.89
1914	644,105	2.29	2.82
1915	1,601,643	6.68	6.74
1916	3,174,880	19.17	13.6
1917	6,126,677	38.64	24.02

### PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY

Year	Net Earnings	Per cent on Capital Stock	Per cent on Total Investment
1912	2,025,483	2.09	2.75
1913	2,726,269	4.29	3.67
1914	1,371,059	.05	1.81
1915	1,853,524	.98	2.18
1916	3,143,928	5.80	4.14
1917	14,076,852	31.47	18.11

### QUAKER OATS COMPANY

Year	Net Earnings	Per cent on Capital Stock	Per cent on Total Investment
1912	2,215,895	22.39	12.6
1913	2,051,426	20.15	10.9
1914	2,099,660	20.79	10.7
1915	3,430,712	33.54	16.9
1916	3,686,086	33.13	16.4
1917	4,908,927	32.67	20.2

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF INDIANA

Year	Net Earnings	Per cent on Capital Stock	Per cent on Total Investment
1913	14,687,690	48.96	36.32
1914	6,590,924	21.96	14.55
1915	15,998,376	53.98	36.04
1916	30,043,614	100.14	52.9
1917	26,808,931	89.38	32.20

### U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

Year	Net Earnings	Per cent on Capital Stock	Per cent on Total Investment
1912	54,240,046	7.71	5.39
1913	56,216,968	11.02	11.9
1914	23,496,768	Deficit	2.9
1915	76,833,832	6.25	7.28
1916	271,531,781	43.46	21.7
1917	224,219,565	30.15	17.2

## FARMERS AIR VIEWS ON WINE AND BEER

Clarkston Farmer Says "Prohibition Blow to Poor Man;" Mattawan Farmer Ag'in Wine and Beer Amendment as Foolish Expense

"Why go to the expense of voting on the light wine and beer amendment now that the national prohibition amendment has been adopted?" is a question that has been raised in the minds of many people. A Mattawan subscriber frankly acknowledges that the mixture of the state-wide prohibition law, the ratification of the federal amendment, and the proposed light wine and beer amendment is as "clear to him as mud." He writes:

"Among many good things in M. B. F. of last weeks' issue, I take note of the article on the wine and beer amendment. Now I must be very dull, because the voting on said amendment is not very clear to me. Will not the fact of nation-wide prohibition nullify this amendment if it should carry? What would happen; does this mean that the state of Michigan, or any state in the union can secede from the nation's decision by ballot? On the other hand, if not, why all this farce, and I fancy some expense? Who foots the bill, the liquor interests or from the state funds? Unless on the chance that some supreme judge will arise to remark that the whole thing is unconstitutional. To a man up a tree hasten with the ladder before I get dizzy."—E. E. Hoehn, Mattawan, Michigan.

As we understand it the only effect of the adoption of the light wine and beer amendment would be to reinstate saloons until the national prohibition amendment goes into effect. Of course, there is powerful opposition to the national prohibition amendment, and court actions instituted by the saloon forces in the several states may defer the taking effect of this amendment for an indefinite time.

The liquor interests will pay the expense of the campaign to "enlighten" the voters upon the advantages of the light wine and beer amendment, the taxpayers will stand the cost of the election.

It is, as you state, a farce and will mean the spending of huge sums of money for the very remote chance of "enjoying" the saloons once more for a few months at the outside. We have referred your letter to the dry headquarters and will have more information for you next week.

## MILLIONS OF DOLLARS YET DUE THE WOOL GROWERS

(Continued from page 1)

"Here is all that I contended they should do to make it impossible for those big dealers to get away with the scores of millions that they will absorb, viz: Require each of those big dealers before the government pays over to them money for wool, to make a statement under oath, just how much wool such dealer bought of John Smith of Mt. Clemens, etc., and the total amount paid for the same. It would not require much effort on anybody's part to comply with this request. If this simple requirement had been made, it would have been easy to detect thieving. Just such requirement would have prevented the graft that has now taken place. Not a man in the government service has found fault with it, nor has one claimed it to be impractical.

"All dealers were working on commission fixed by the rules. But it has been so pre-arranged that twenty-five or perhaps fifty millions could easily escape detection.

"The War Industries Board has deliberately refused to do anything to protect the public or the wool growers except to pass the matter along and to go cover the same with delays and excuses, that it would finally sit quiet.

"Had the same rule been made for the Boston wool dealer that is made for the man who is spending five dollars for hotel bill or car fare for the government, the wool growers and the government would have saved the millions that have been absorbed corruptly by these thieves under their blanket of immunity.

"The war is over in Europe, and it is high time somebody began to look out a little for the taxpayers and the ones who must foot the bills. I am hopeful that Mr. Brand will take hold of this matter for a real investigation. He has done some good work in the Bureau of Markets, and if he can stand up against the interests known as the Boston wool dealers' crowd, he will give the country something worth while."



## FARMERS DEMAND TO KNOW COST FIGURES

Call Upon Department of Agriculture to Make Known Result of Investigations Into Production Costs of Leading Crops

Dr. Spillman "spilled the beans," so to speak, when he came out flat-footed for a public announcement of the results of the department of agriculture's investigations of wheat-growing costs, and intimated that the department has much cost-finding data which it has not made public and which apparently it does not intend to make public.

But the farmers are all "het up" over the reticence of the department on this important subject and the various farm organizations are now demanding that all the cost data that has been accumulated by the department be opened to the public. In this connection the National Board of Farm Organization urges that petitions be sent to the agricultural committees of the senate and house asking them to use their influence to secure access to this information. Speaking of the subject, Chas. A. Lyman, secretary of the above organization, says:

"The Department of Agriculture has carried on investigations for a number of years in regard to the cost of production or distribution of cereals, livestock, milk and other products. It has shown a reluctance to make these investigations public. Authoritative data on the cost of distribution of whole milk in many of the large cities was ready for publication in the spring of 1917. The editorial staff which carries on a rigorous censorship of all material offered for publication would not give endorsement to this data because, as it was stated, it would 'lend itself to propaganda purposes,' and was just what the milk producers' organizations were looking for to bear out their contention that they were not receiving reasonable prices or fair treatment from the distributors. In fairness to the Bureau of Markets, it should be said that data on the milk question is now being published in bulletin form. Farmers should also remember that the Department of Agriculture is supported by popular taxation which gives to strongly organized commercial interests such as the milk distributors an opportunity to protest against the publication of any facts which might be construed as 'unfriendly,'—all of which is an argument for the proposed Temple of Agriculture at the National capitol which can make investigations and publish findings without reference to the wishes of milk distributors or others."

From the far west comes a strong arraignment of Sec'y Houston for his suppression of food cost data and his seeming indifference to the welfare of the farmers. The indictment is signed by the Intermountain Ass'n of Sugar Beet Growers representing portions of the states of Utah and Idaho. A portion of the association's letter to Mr. Houston follows:

"As we are able to gather it your entire objection to making public the data so laboriously collected and compiled through the Office of Farm Management is that it is open to criticism as not being accurate to the nth degree. In short, because you are not able to submit cost sheets that on their face show such perfection as to stand above all criticism from every source, you prefer

to make no effort to enlighten the public on this highly important question. Or, if this is over-estimating your position, you propose to hold such information as your department gathers on this subject until such time as you are able to announce results so absolutely accurate that no economist will criticize them.

"Are you not convinced that knowledge of such data as you have gathered concerning the cost of producing farm crops would be a factor that would help to allay suspicion in the minds of our city population that the farmers of the nation were not profiteering in war times?"

"Do you not think that production costs on the farm must be understood by the public before the bond of confidence can be fully cemented between the city and the country?"

"Is it not a fact that the commercial interests of the country are the interests that are served by suppressing data relating to farm costs, and do not these interests protest against the circulation of data that tends to arouse the farmer to action along lines of self-protection?"

"You well know that an exceedingly small percentage of our farmers make and pretense of keeping cost records. You perfectly understand that the best you will ever be able to do toward determining the cost of farm products is to send out your agents to 'talk with farmers,' to collect notes 'taken on farmers' experiences,' to make 'personal observations of local conditions,' and to compile and compute the best possible 'sort of adjustment from these figures.'"

"You further know that you must confine your efforts to certain crops from year to year, and that investigations must be limited to particular sections and localities from time to time, but this does not absolve you from the duty of letting us know what you find out. Please give it to us as you gather it and trust it to be properly refined in the mill of public opinion. Consistently pursue this course and eventually we will have data that WILL BE DEPENDABLE, and, above all, we will have a class of farmers in America who no longer grope their way."

"Among the cost studies made and recently compiled under the direction of Dr. Spillman are costs of producing sugar beets. We know just how far the department has gone in this matter and what ground has been covered. We have been expecting the issuance of the sugar beet production cost bulletin for nearly a year. Your letter explains why it has not come out."

"Mr. Secretary, you are putting millions in the pockets of the beet sugar manufacturers by withholding this cost data. You are denying justice to many thousands of toll-worn, discouraged farmers by hiding facts that will arouse public sentiment for fair play in what is destined to be one of America's most important crops."

"You are giving the great milling interests and not the farmers service by withholding such wheat cost data as you have gathered."

"We understand you to be charged with the duty of developing the AGRICULTURAL resources of the nation. Have we been misinformed?"

"In closing, allow us to enter our protest in behalf of the farmers of Utah and Idaho, in all solemnity and with all the vigor at our command, against the attitude you have assumed regarding the publication of such cost studies as have been made by the department. We sincerely and earnestly urge you to recede from this position and give us all you have along this line. Then redouble your efforts to get us more and still more. Such a course will arouse an interest among our farmers which will advance your work in this field at least one generation.—Intermountain Ass'n of Sugar Beet Growers, N. P. Petersen, President; C. G. Patterson, Secretary."

## TRADE BOARD LIFTS EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

Barriers Between American Food Supplies and Foreign Demand at Last are Down and Stream of Products Start for Europe

The biggest piece of news that has come to the farmers in a long time is the announcement by the War Trade Board that export restrictions have been removed from the most important commodities and American food products may now find their way unmolested to the hungry peoples of Europe.

The commodities removed from the export conservation list are barley, corn, and rye, including flour and meal made from these grains, oats and oat products, brewers' grains, bran and middlings, beans, dried and split peas, and sugar.

These articles constitute a majority of the food items on the restricted list and their removal is effective immediately. Licenses to export them will be granted freely to all countries, including Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. This is an important concession as hitherto these articles of food could be exported to the above named countries only thru the medium of the Food Administration.

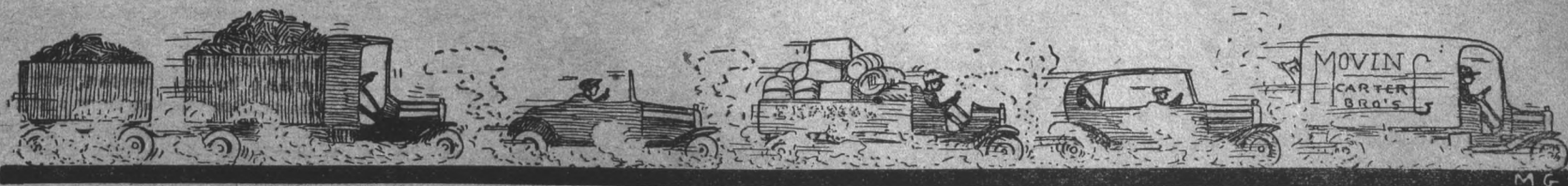
Pending the determination of the government of the manner in which it will handle its wheat guarantee, restrictions remain on wheat and wheat flour.

The fact that these items of food have been banned from export except thru the Food Administration has not been of common knowledge. The majority of those who have given the subject any thought at all have believed that export restrictions for the most part ended simultaneously with the signing of the armistice, and they could not, therefore, understand the lack of market for and the decline in prices of foods known to be in great demand in foreign countries. The much talked of foreign demand failed to move American food products, and matters were rapidly reaching the point where both producers and dealers began to doubt the authenticity of foreign food reports.

The effect of the removal of export restrictions should be immediately noted in the strengthening of all markets. We are advised from confidential Washington sources that the United States holds 85 per cent of the world's food supply and if this be true and the foreign demand is all that is claimed, practically all food prices must advance before another harvest, in response to the natural law of supply and demand.

### INTERESTS THREATEN TO RE-PUDIATE WHEAT GUARANTEE

Certain western congressmen are alarmed over what appears to be a powerful opposition growing among certain financial interests to the carrying out of the government's wheat guaranty. Consideration of legislation to maintain the government wheat guaranty price of \$2.26 a bushel will be begun next Monday when representatives of the large board of trade in the wheat growing sections will be asked to appear and testify.



"Construction Work Completed Yesterday; the Work of Destruction Begins Today"

NOW THAT MICHIGAN is considering a good roads program worth while, the question of "up-keep" must have due consideration. No matter of what material a road is constructed, it should be remembered that the work of destruction begins where the work of construction ends. Many a good gravel road has been destroyed in a single year for the simple reason that no effort was made to keep the road-bed in shape. Very soon the crown of the road is leveled, and the best gravel is outside the track; ruts are a natural result, and any depression which holds water means rapid deterioration.

No matter how secure the road-bed, the railway companies expend an immense sum annually for up-keep, and section men patrol every mile of the trackage every day of the year. The splendid stone roads throughout England are patrolled daily by roadmen. You see at regular intervals, as you travel the highways over there, little mounds of gravel and other road

materials, and as regularly do you come across the roadmen, who though never in a hurry are always on the job, and the moment the suction of the automobile tires loosen a stone or bit of gravel, repairs are at once made.

Where thousands of dollars are expended in road building it would surely seem wise to expend a sufficient amount annually to keep the roads in repair. There should be roadmen on every section of state reward road. A man with one horse and a cart winter and summer, could be kept employed eight hours every day in keeping a section of the road in shape, and the money thus spent would be wisely expended, indeed. The farm and commercial truck has come to stay; the number of users of automobiles will be multiplied many times, and therefore the need of good roads, and the positive necessity of some plan of maintaining them—of keeping the "good roads" good, if you please.



# Farmers Must Act to Nominate Candidates

*Delegates to State Convention will not Stand by Farmer Candidates unless Instructed at County Conventions*

IF THE farmers of this state desire to have representation upon the State Board of Agriculture they ought to say so. There is nothing wrong or disgraceful in asking a state convention to recognize such representation in the interests



WM. E. BROWN

of agriculture and in the interests of the state. The state convention represents the active sentiment of the state, and does not always represent the dormant. It is not the fault of the convention if the real sentiment is not conveyed to it. If only a few farmers make their desires known it may be truly said by the convention, which represents the active public sentiment, that only a few farmers wanted such representation, as only a few asked for it. If many ask for it such claims could not truthfully be made. Anything that is not worth asking for is not worth having.

Some thoughtful and leading citizens, after a careful canvass of public sentiment, have taken the initiative and recommended to the electors and especially to the farmers, to support L. Whitney Watkins and Mrs. Dora Stockman for places on the Republican ticket as members of the State Board of Agriculture to be nominated at the coming state convention. If the sentiment among the farmers is strong enough they will be nominated and the ticket will be stronger, and the farmers and the whole state be better off by reason of their being on the ticket and when elected, on the board.

While the advice and recommendations of such prominent citizens as have expressed themselves carries great weight, yet, it is not enough to sway a convention of 1,500 delegates, who represent varied districts, sentiments and interests. It is necessary that the rank and file of the citizens shall make their wishes known. How shall it be done? It is not enough to wish nor even to talk. It is necessary to take some steps to let the convention know what you want and what you think the state ought to have.

The township caucus is the means at your hand to express this sentiment and wish into concrete form. Go to the caucus and join with the others in sending a delegation to the county convention favorable to the nomination of these two persons. If you have control of the township caucus adopt resolutions in favor of the nomination of these two persons. This is the way to make your sentiments and wishes known. It is the right way. If your community don't want them, then that is the way to find out.

At the county convention arrange to have resolutions endorsing their nominations and see that they are passed in a manner that will leave no doubt but what their adoption is the expression of the wishes of the farming community and that the others are not conceding the advisability of their being represented on the board by members who are undoubtedly recommended by the farmers and have the confidence of the farmers. I am merely suggesting a form, but any other form will express your desires just as well.

There can be no question of the fitness of Mr. Watkins and Mrs. Stockman and of their ability and willingness to do all that can be done in the interests of agriculture for the benefit of the whole state. I urge you not to compromise on any form of resolution that would come short of endorsement of Mr. Watkins and Mrs. Stockman.

at County Conventions

By WM. E. BROWN

Legal Editor Michigan Business Farming

Present This Resolution at Your Township Caucus and County Convention

**R**ESOLVED, by the Republicans of — County (or township) in convention assembled at — on this — day of February, A. D. 1919, that we recognize with pleasure the coming of women to participate in the duties and privileges of electors as a part of their obligations as citizens. The faithful performance of every act and responsibility that could come to them in the great crisis that has passed over demonstrates that they are never lacking in good citizenship and willingness to make any sacrifice for the welfare of our great and glorious republic, the model of the world for free people, and we urge their participation in all of the duties of electors. Be it further

*Resolved*, That we recognize with pleasure the faithful devotion of agriculturists in the production of food for ourselves and our allies, under the slogan, "Food Will Win the War." Michigan is a great agricultural state, and in recognition thereof have provided in their constitution for a State Board of Agriculture. We believe such board should be representative of the agricultural interests and to that end we instruct our delegates to the state convention to support L. Whitney Watkins and Mrs. Dora Stockman as nominees for the State Board of Agriculture. Be it further

*Resolved*, That our delegates are to use every honorable means within their power to secure their nominations. Be it further *Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be furnished the press and the secretary of the Republican state convention.

If you have any in the convention who do not approve of the move you ought to know it. If you give expression to your wishes strong enough, that is in sufficient numbers in delegates to the state convention, they will be nominated by acclamation. It is for you to decide and see that favorable delegates are elected and that you have given expression to your wishes in resolutions in their favor so that the rest of the state may know what the sentiment is. It is your right and duty to do so if you desire it. It is the way such questions are decided and conventions carry out your expressed wishes. There can be no misunderstanding of your wishes if you pursue this course. It is easy to claim you were not interested if you do not do it. Attend the town caucus. Elect favorable and trusty delegates to the county convention. In the county convention see that favorable delegates are elected to the state convention.

I desire to say to the agricultural women of the state that the constitutional amendment gives you the right to attend your party caucus, county and state convention, even if you are not yet registered. It is your duty to do so. It is your duty and privilege to participate in every act of citizenship that an elector should participate in. You attend church, lodge, picnics, public and private meetings with your father, brothers and sons. There are no reasons why you should not attend caucus and conventions and many reasons why you should. Make it a business to participate in your duties as a citizen.

No one can vote at a regular election until he or she is registered. Voting at a primary is confined to the same restrictions. The law provides regular registration days for primary and regular elections. Be sure and register at the proper time before election. Women citizens having the same qualifications as men electors are entitled to register and vote. What constitutes citizenship may be taken up at a later date if need be. All must register or be registered in a lawful way, but this appeal is to attend the caucus and conventions, county and state.

## L. W. Watkins, Farmer Candidate, Board of Agriculture

**I**N L. WHITNEY Watkins of Manchester not only the farmers but the electorate at large have a candidate extraordinary for the Michigan State Board of Agriculture. He is exceptionally qualified, both by training and experience,



L. W. WATKINS

to sit on the agricultural board, and altho presented by the farmers as their candidate, Mr. Watkins may be absolutely relied upon to administer the duties of the office he seeks in a fair and impartial manner, ever having the interests of the entire commonwealth in mind. The important thing to the farmers is that Mr. Watkins is a farmer and as such knows the weakness of Michigan's agricultural institution, and knows also what to do to make that institution of greater service to all concerned. The important thing to the city voters and taxpayers is that Mr. Watkins is a careful business man, with a long record of satisfactory public service. Labor, mercantile, manufacturing and agricultural interests can unite, with safety and reason, upon L. Whitney Watkins for the Board of Agriculture.

L. Whitney Watkins was born on the farm where he now resides, near Manchester, Michigan,

August 6th 1873. The nucleus of this farm was taken up by his grandfather from the government in 1832, who brought his family into the then wilderness to carve out their future home, in 1834.

Mr. Watkins has been prominent in agricultural affairs for many years, and is one of the most progressive farmers in the state. He has three children, two boys and one daughter, and these children represent the fourth generation of the Watkins family who have continuously lived on the old homestead. L. Whitney Watkins graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1893, and took up active work upon the farm. He has been many times honored by the citizens of the state. He was for six years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and did splendid work in the interests of the farmer, bringing the college nearer to the real farmers than ever before. He was state senator from the 10th district for four years; for three years president of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs; three years president of the Michigan Live Stock Breeders' Association; two years director and superintendent of horses at West Michigan State Fair; two years director of the Michigan State Fair, and is now vice-president of the Jackson County Farm Bureau, secretary of the Manchester Farmers' Co-operative Association and was United States appraiser for Michigan during the foot and mouth outbreak in 1915, where he gave perfect satisfaction to the state, the national government and the farmers. A big, broad, progressive man; respected by all; fully qualified, and a real, farmer.

## Your Candidates will surely Lose if You do not Attend the Township Caucus

**N**OW, FOR THE first time in many years, the farming interests of the state are to be given a chance of nominating and electing two of their members to the State Board of Agriculture, and with fair chances of success. The election is not to be held until April 7th, but the real work that will determine the fate of your candidates must be done at the several hundred township caucuses to be held thruout the state next week. Farmers, don't let the fellows from the towns and villages dominate your township caucus or your county convention. Attend caucus in such numbers that will assure the adoption of the resolutions given above, and the election of delegates pledged to carry out your wishes at your county convention. If your caucus fails to adopt the resolution, have some farmer delegate present it at the county convention, anyway. Keep in mind that if you are to have proper representation on the Board of Agriculture you must take extraordinary measures to send delegates from the county convention who will vote favorable to your wishes.



# The Long and the Short of World's Food Supply

## Agricultural Report shows Shortage of Rye, Corn, Barley, Stock and Dairy Products;

SECRETARY HOUSTON has made his preliminary estimate of the food supplies and requirements of the United States and European countries for the year 1919. The Secretary does not state from what source he draws his information. It may be assumed that the major part of it comes from Herbert Hoover who has been in Europe the past two months studying the food situation. Two questions arise, "Is the information authentic?" and "Does it provide a basis for determining the food supplies and requirements eight or ten months hence?"

If the information is not authentic, there is probably no way to secure information that is, and the farmer will need to go on as usual plowing, sowing, cultivating and harvesting, in blind and blissful ignorance of whether there is going to be a profitable, if any market at all for his crops.

There is a question as to whether the information presented by Mr. Houston can safely be taken as a basis for determining food supplies and needs many months hence. There are natural difficulties in the way of determining with any degree of accuracy the probable plantings in Europe the coming spring. They may reach very close to normal, and again they may fall far below normal. In the one case the United States might have to go begging for a market for its foodstuffs. In the other, it ought to have a profitable market for every pound of food produced. It is well to face these truths before accepting word for word the bushel estimates of food needs and supplies for the present year, as presented by Mr. Houston.

On the other hand the report is valuable in that it clearly shows the shortages and surpluses of the various crops grown in this country.

Broadly speaking, there is a shortage of all cereals except wheat and oats. There is a normal supply of vegetables. There is a shortage of live stock animals, with the exception of horses and mules, and a very large shortage of dairy foods and feeds. There is a shortage of cotton, a

### Vegetable Supply Normal

normal supply of sugar, a large exportable surplus of rice.

Mr. Houston's report is disappointing, in one respect, at least. The food needs of Europe are not nearly so large as the American farmers have been led to believe. Europe cannot possibly use to advantage all the surplus foods which American farmers could produce next year without exceptional effort or investment. So then, it will be necessary, or at least much safer, for the Ameri-

Department of Agriculture, assuming that they reflect approximately the true conditions of affairs, enables us to draw the following conclusions:

First, a very large surplus of wheat, now estimated at 500,000,000 bushels, would in average years discourage any spring planting of this cereal. However, in view of the government's guarantee the farmer who ordinarily plants spring wheat and the farmer who last year planned on planting spring wheat this year, will no doubt carry out these plans, while a few farmers who do not usually plant spring wheat will be tempted to do so this spring because it is sure to come as near paying them a profit as almost any other crop.

There is declared to be a shortage of rye and barley. If so, it is hard to account for the recent declines in the market value of these crops. Farmers who include rye in their crop-rotating plans should bear in mind the effect that a great supply of cheap wheat may have upon the demand for other cereals. If the government should be forced to dispose of its wheat purchases for a great deal less than the government guarantee, it is a foregone conclusion that the market for high-priced cereals will be very limited. We would caution farmers against any large acreage in rye plantings. In many cases barley should be given preference to rye, as there will be a demand for barley for special uses to which other grains are not adapted. Barley is becoming very popular as a dairy feed, and the worldwide efforts that are being made to increase live stock herds should bring about a corresponding increase in the demand for live stock feeds.

Despite the apparent surplus of over 150 million bushels of oats, both for domestic and foreign consumption, the Department of Agriculture urges a normal planting of this cereal. Here again is felt the influence of the live stock production program. The demand for feeds of all kinds the coming year or two is expected to exceed that of any previous (Continued on page 21)

Import requirements	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Corn.
<b>EUROPE.</b>					
Allies.....	525	25	50	150	220
Neutrals.....	124	40	30	38	78
Germany.....	649	65	80	188	208
Austria-Hungary.....	68		149	3	32
	11			2	15
Total Europe.....	728	65	229	193	345
Other countries.....					
Grand total.....					
<b>Surplus (estimated):</b>					
Canada.....	100		50	75	
Argentina.....	185				90
Australia.....	210				
India.....					
Other countries (prewar).....					
Total, except United States.....	495		50	75	90
Net deficit.....	233	65	179	118	255
<b>UNITED STATES, 1918.</b>					
Production.....	917	89	250	1,838	2,583
Consumption.....	640	32	130	1,251	2,730
Surplus.....	277	57	120	284	147
Deficit.....					
<b>WORLD.</b>					
Surplus.....	44			160	
Deficit.....		8	69		402

NOTE.—Estimates of European crop and live-stock production, consumption, and stocks on hand, surplus or deficiency, are based on incomplete data, which are subject to change as more complete data becomes available.

can farmer who has been planning on maximum production, in the expectation that Europe's demands would afford a profitable market for the crops, to revise his planting schedule.

A careful study of the figures prepared by the

## Who Owns the Chicago Stockyards?

### A Question that has Baffled Federal Trade Commission and all who have Camped on the Elusive Trail

WERE YOU able to solve that old problem: "How old is Ann?" If so, here's a problem which Congress would like to have you work on for the remaining days of your life: "Who owns the Union Stock Yards at Chicago?" The yards are there, all right enough; you can't sell cattle on the Chicago market without getting right into the yards—but who owns the Union Stock Yards? That's the question.

"Dead easy," you say. "I will get the information from the Federal Trade Commission which has been making a thorough investigation of this very question." Foiled again, my dear "Sherlocko," the Federal Trade Commission shadowed the elusive ownership for three long months, and all the tangible evidence of real ownership found was an old gentleman living somewhere among the hills of Maryland, who acted as president of "something," but he neither knew how he was elected, or what his duties were,—some one, some time, asked him to act in some capacity, and he signed his name, and now complains because people are trying to find out about something that he knows nothing about. No other officer has thus far been located.

Here's a clue: Way back "befo' the war" a wealthy eastern family invested some money in a small stock yard in the little village of Chicago. The members of that family have long since departed from this earth, but the odor from the stock yards still permeates all Chicago. Careful, now, we are letting you "scent the track." Years ago the title to the stock yards was taken over with a sort of a trusteeship; a mysterious sort of an arrangement, which gives life to a Company, and yet no company exists. The Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission stated before the Farmers' Congress that they were given

the name of a man in New York City as president of the Stock Yards Company. Letters written to this gentleman were answered upon stationery of one of the leading hotels of the city. Somehow nothing definite could be secured, and a wire asking this man of mystery to come before the Commission was unanswered. "We will get him," reasoned the Commission, and they sent an officer with a summons to New York to bring back the much-wanted president. Did they find him? Oh, no; neither could they find that a man by the name given had ever registered at the hotel. Finally the poor fellow who had had the presidency or acting trusteeship thrust upon him, was located down in Maryland, but he had received neither letters or telegrams; had not been to New York City, and knew nothing about the investigation.

The mystery deepens and the plot thickens. The Federal Trade Commission finally located a sort of a "reward of merit" certificate, which certified that the "holder thereof" was entitled to something from something which the certificate represented. These certificates contain no names; yet they are not transferable; where they are recorded is a mystery. Now, listen, for here is another clue: "Dividends earned and paid to the holders of these certificates." Now it ought to be easy to "catch the owners as they come in for their dividends." We shall see. J. Ogden Armour owns an interest in the stock yards; how great the interest deponent sayeth not. One day he drives over into Wisconsin, stops before a bank, and his driver enters the bank with the mysterious certificate. He leaves the certificate, but has the banker sign a receipt which shows that the bearer has left a paper at the bank which will be re-

turned when called for. Now the bank sends that certificate to a bank in Chicago, and finally it returns, together with a check for a fat dividend. Armour's driver finally goes back to the bank again, turns in the receipt, gets the cash and the mysterious certificate is returned to him. No names, no questions asked; just confidence and a mutual understanding. Now, dear reader, as you have all of the facts, together with several perfectly good clues, solve the question of the ownership of the Union Stock Yards and get the reward.

If the Union Stock Yards are legitimately conducted, why all this secrecy about the real ownership? If the average mortal should attempt to dodge the law in this manner he would soon find himself behind iron bars. That there is a connecting link between the ownership of the stock yards, the manipulations of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and the big packers, has been clearly proven. That this combination is an unholy alliance of big interests, which should be destroyed root and branch, all will admit. The average American citizen is not concerned about the magnitude of "Big Business," so long as "big biz" observes the laws of the nation; but when the laws of both state and nation and the interests of the people are trampled under the hoofs of these wild financial steers of the middle-west who have never been "either rode or curried," it is time the people arose in righteous indignation and told them to get "thehelloutofthis." The stock breeders and farmers of the nation on the one hand and the consuming public on the other, have been pillaged long enough. It is such evidence of crooked manipulation herein described which has disgusted right thinking people everywhere, and caused them to feel that the time has arrived to crush these unprincipled alliances under the iron heel of public indignation.



# Lifting the Lid at Lansing

## The Election Laws

**L**ITTLE HAS been done, so far, in the way of patching up our election laws. While there is evident a desire to correct glaring defects, most of the members seem inclined, from present indications, to "let George do it."

When the lieutenant governor, in his inaugural address deprecated the use of large sums of money in election contests, and hinted vaguely at the dire results such practices would entail upon the party morale and the public conscience, and then when Speaker "Tom" Read, in his inaugural address voiced his joyful acquiescence in the well laid plans, his approval of the delicate, talcum-scented methods employed, and his praise for the lofty ideals inspiring those who promised to make an ace of a two-spot, and who, after moving heaven and earth at "double first-class" freight rates, succeeded in delivering the goods—When "Tom" gave his unqualified approval to some particularly doubtful assets of his party and received the glad-hand from the house members, as had Lieutenant Governor Dickinson in the senate, the probability of any satisfactory election legislation being enacted seemed very remote, subsequent events, however, seem to indicate that the matters referred to were simply sporadic manifestations of reaction, having no bearing on the real situation. It is now believed by those hoping for improvement in election laws that it will be possible at this session to enact legislation that will re-bung the barrels and send the auctioneers into other fields of activity. Few election bills have been presented. One to repeal the primary law is keeping well under cover to avoid the many brick-bats in store for it. One for pre-primary conventions is sleeping peacefully in committee, while another bill putting reasonable limit on expenses and providing for keeping off the ballot the names of those who violate its provisions, is attracting much attention and receiving much favorable comment from those not affiliated with the p. b. d. (public be damned) group of our citizenship.

## The Dog Law

**S**UCCESSFUL sessions of the legislature for years have attempted to enact a workable dog tax law, without attaining that marked success that automatically closes the door against the tinkerer. The reason is obvious. Too many people in and out of the legislature think that to write a remedy into the law disposes of the matter satisfactorily. If every dog in the state were impounded between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. no damage would ever be done to sheep. If this were done it would not be necessary to put a tax on them to pay damages done to sheep; in fact the dog question would be settled. So Senator Sorghum sponsors a bill requiring all dogs to be shut up between the hours stated and affixes proper penalties for its violation. Later it develops that the man whose dog most needs to be shut up was ignorant of the law, which fact is none the less important, even if "ignorance of the law excuses no man." The vital fact is that the dog is at large.

The neighbor whose duty it is to complain lays down and in case he does brave the storm and make complaint, the officer, in many instances, has been too busy to go out and kill family pets at one dollar per, and your law is all shot to pieces, because liability for the dog is not fixed at a proper place.

If a high tax was placed on dogs and the tax made a lien on the land where they are harbored, don't you think something would be doing in the dog business?

## Farm Legislation

**"N**EWs from Lansing that farming interests are being organized so far as possible to promote legislation of interest to the farmer is accompanied by encouraging evidence that those who are backing the movement are wise enough to find the farmer's interest to be best served by the legislation which serves the interests of the state as a whole," says the *Battle Creek News*.

"Thus it appears that instead of seeking class legislation, bound within the narrow lines of class interest, the new association proposes to make itself a force behind the legislation which will bring benefit to the farmer by stimulating the progress and development of the state as a whole. This is an example of class activity which is urgently needed to set a pattern to guide the grow-



By HERBERT F. BAKER

ing tendency to bring the influence of various classes to bear upon the government. The distinction between that kind of promotion which seeks class benefit thru the public benefit, and that which seeks to build up class at the expense of the public is so broad as to represent the whole distance between the healthy functioning of free government and the predatory warfare of hostile bands and groups.

"The farmers' movement at Lansing will give its support to good roads legislation. In no other way can government more certainly benefit the farmer while profiting the state as a whole. There are various other avenues of state activity by which farming interests may be directly fostered, to the advantage of everybody, and it is encouraging to note that the farm influence, insofar as the new movement at Lansing represents it, is to exert its force in this legislature for the making of wholesome progress in Michigan, to the end that all may prosper from the increase of opportunity and prosperity."

## Detroit Senators Oppose Warehouse Bill

**D**ETROIT members of the two houses are not taking kindly to Senator McNaughton's bill to permit the state to build terminal warehouses.

Senator Condon insisted that to a large degree the amendment if passed and followed to its logical conclusion, would help the farmer, but not the city consumer.

"While we of the city are perfectly satisfied, and would be glad to see the farmer-producer get all he can get out of the products of his farm," said Mr. Condon, "I fail to see the justice in making the city pay by taxation for warehouses which would only help the farmer. We would not get our stuff any cheaper. Even now, as an example, we are paying in the city of Detroit 80 cents for eggs, delivered to our doors."

"Go into the country in your own automobile, buy your own eggs and deliver them to your own home, and you pay 80 cents just the same. The producer out in the country makes the same price at his poultry farm as the retailer does in the city."

Senator Wood, of Detroit, threw into the general discussion a rumor he had heard that the warehouses were to be located on the west side of the state, close to Benton Harbor, where they would be excellent for the Chicago market, but of no use to the eastern side of the state, including Detroit.

## Road Legislation

**A**N AMENDMENT to the Constitution has been submitted by the legislature, authorizing a \$50,000,000 issue of state bonds for road construction. Its proponents argue that our trunk line roads should be built NOW, and built by the state and paid for on the installment plan, thus placing the state in the matter of the great expenditure necessary to rapid trunk line development in the same position as that of the family unable to buy the phonograph for cash. The installment plan relieves the situation and in each case it is possible for those interested to enjoy use of the desired object while raising the funds with which to pay for it.

None of our friends should become unduly excited about the unusually large number of big round naughts used to express the amount involved. No single big round dollar of our dads will be removed from its present moorings by this measure until a majority of the people of the state (women included) voting on the proposition have given it their approval.

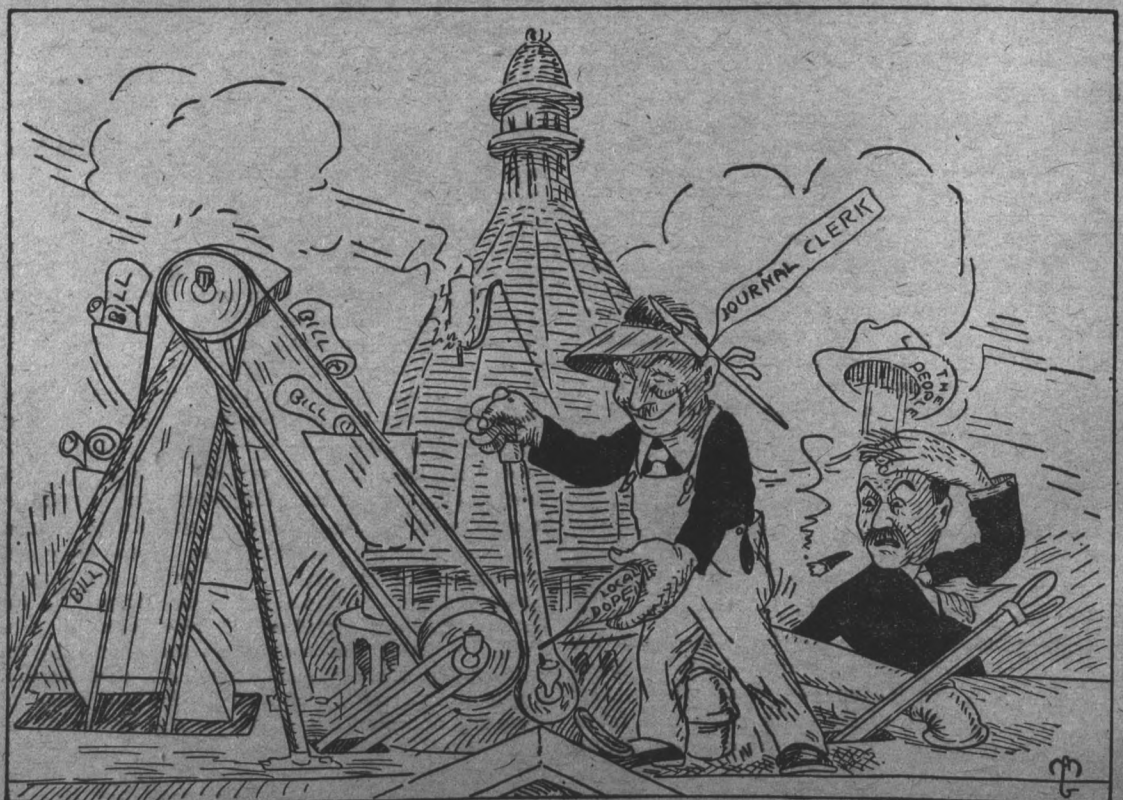
Representative Aldrich of Cheboygan has introduced in the house a bill to work out the plan of state built trunk lines. Get a copy of it and study its provisions before indulging in adverse criticism.

## State-Owned Terminal Warehouses

**T**HE Constitutional amendment by Senator McNaughton providing an issue of state bonds to build terminal warehouses, passed its first and second readings in the senate Jan. 31. There is little doubt that it will pass both houses and be submitted to the people at the spring election of 1919. With proper terminal facilities in the form of markets, warehouses and elevators, the consumer could be brought in close touch with the producer to the material advantage of both. If you would promote the submission of this amendment to the people write your senator or representative to send you copies of it. Ask for copies of McNaughton Terminal Warehouse Amendment. If each senator and representative should receive calls for it, that would indicate public interest in the matter and public interest is a powerful eye-opener to the average legislator.

## Eight Hour Law

**R**EPRESENTATIVES Holland, Young and Kappler were leaders in a merry jangle over the 8-hour law recently in the House. We farmers have long worked under an eight hour law of our own—eight hours in the forenoon, eight hours in the afternoon, with eight hours for chores, recreation and sleep, hence we have no quarrel with eight hour advocates.



The legislative mill has been set a-going. It is well-oiled, skilfully operated and takes in a bunch of brand new bills most every day, some of which it transforms into laws, good, bad and indifferent.





# WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



## UNITED STATES WILL SURVEY EUROPE'S LIVE STOCK NEEDS

The United States Department of Agriculture has named three of its live stock experts to visit Europe for an indefinite period, and supply American live stock industries with official information on the present and probable future demand from European countries for American animals and live stock products.

The agricultural commission recently sent to Europe by the secretary of Agriculture reported on live stock conditions prior to the armistice, since which the changing situation requires further attention. The suggestion that the department send representatives to keep in touch with the European situation and furnish it with information for the producers has been made from many sources.

The department representatives are not to accept orders for animals or animal products, but the information they obtain is to be made public promptly by the department. Live stock and dairy associations in this country have been invited to suggest questions they desire investigated.

The department representatives are C. W. Larson, assistant chief of the Dairy Division, bureau of Animal Industry who now is in Europe doing special work; G. Arthur Bell, of the Animal Husbandry division, bureau of Animal Industry; and T. R. H. Wright, of the live stock section, Bureau of Markets.

## PERRY FARMERS FORM CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

Not so very many years ago it was a hard job to get more than a handful of farmers out to a co-operative meeting, but that time fortunately is passed. A short time ago a call was issued to farmers living near Perry to attend a meeting to discuss the organization of a live stock shipping association, and nearly 200 enthusiastic farmers were on hand ready for "biz." A. B. Cook of Owosso, a co-operative "preacher" who practices what he preaches, gave the farmers one of his "straight-from-the-shoulder" talks and soon proved the advantages of co-operative marketing to the satisfaction of all present. One of the big points he drove home was that loyalty was the keynote to co-operative success. He said every farmer should stand back of the manager and not find fault if at first everything did not go just to suit all the company. He said that he had always sold his stock to local shippers just as all the other farmers had done, but for the past two years had shipped co-operatively and found that it paid. As a result of Mr. Cook's talk and reports of the accomplishments of the Union Co-operative Ass'n of Shiawassee and Clinton counties and of the Fowlerville Co-operative Co., as presented by their respective managers plans were immediately formed for an organization.

## FEBRUARY 15 LAST DAY TO ORDER GOVERNMENT NITRATE

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that the final date for the filing of applications for nitrate of soda with county agents and local nitrate committees has been advanced to February 15, 1919. This action is taken in view of the fact that farmers in many parts of the country advise that they desire nitrate of soda, but were unable to file their applications prior to January 25. On account of the pressure of other work and the heavy duties devolving upon county agents in connection with the sale of nitrate, it was not possible for the county agents and members of local nitrate committees to give the desired publicity to the Department's plan for selling nitrate of soda to farmers this year. By extending the time for filing applications to February 15, it is believed that every farmer who wishes to buy nitrate from the Government will be given ample opportunity to do so. There probably will be enough nitrate to supply all reasonable requirements. Farmers who wish to purchase nitrate of soda from the Department of Agriculture and who

have not already filed their applications should communicate immediately with their county agents. All applications must be filed with county agents not later than February 15.

## CARL VROOMAN RESIGNS AS ASS'T SEC'Y OF AGRICULTURE

Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture who accompanied the agricultural commission sent by the department to Europe, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President. Mr. Vrooman has not been in very good health for some time and desired to be relieved of his duties so that he might remain abroad until he has fully recovered.

Before the entrance of the United States into the war there was only one Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. The Food Production Act of August 10, 1917 authorized the appointment of two



additional assistant secretaries during the emergency. It is probable that provision will be made in the regular appropriation bill for 1920, which is now under consideration by the Congress, for not more than two assistant secretaries. As the department now has two assistant secretaries and as the emergency has passed, the existing vacancy will not be filled.

In the withdrawal of Carl Vrooman the farmers lose one of their best and most practical friends in the entire Department of Agriculture. Whilst his associates contented themselves with following in the old, old trail beaten out by the early agricultural leaders, Mr. Vrooman had the courage and the foresight to strike boldly out upon new trails leading to the solution of modern marketing problems, and many of the recent innovations of the department in this direction are credited to Mr. Vrooman's untiring efforts.

## CANADA THISTLE, AND THE METHOD OF EXTERMINATION

Every once in awhile we get an inquiry from a reader asking for information on the eradication of the Canadian thistle. Nearly every farmer at some time or other, has had this pestiferous weed to contend with. Those who have persistently waged war against its first appearance have usually been successful in checking its spread and killing the growth, but those who failed to go after it, either because of procrastination or ignorance, have paid the penalty many times over for their neglect in choked fields and ruined crops. Canada thistle can be eradicated, but it takes persistent, intelligent effort to do it. If there is any farmer still troubled by this weed, we would advise him to write the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1002, which describes the Canada thistle and methods of eradication.

## GREAT BRITAIN OVERSTOCKED WITH WHEAT, WRITER SAYS

The agricultural correspondent of the *London Times* is a bit glum about the farming situation in Great Britain. Says he, in the issue of January 6, "The markets are already turning against the home farmer and the explanation is to be found in the concentration of tonnage on the carrying of certain commodities and the neglect of others. The results of recent shipping show defective understanding of the farming requirements.

"The most conspicuous example of imprudent control," says the correspondent, "is the excessive importation of wheat and the failure to procure for stock owners the feedingstuffs, the want of which has so long hampered the output of animal products. Concentrated stuffs, essential to intensive methods of animal husbandry, are coming to hand in wholly inadequate quantities and owners of stock are sorely exercised to keep their herds and flocks in good condition. Promises of greater quantities have been made from time to time, but the improvement so far is insignificant."

## ARMY HORSES AVERAGE \$230 EACH AT AN ENGLISH SALE

The highest price paid at a recent sale of surplus army horses in Great Britain was \$408, fifty horses averaged \$230, twenty mules were sold and made up to \$117. At another sale, where 95 horses and 10 mules were offered, the prices ranged from \$276 down, the average being \$146.

Why, these are almost as high prices as American farmers are getting for horses and mules!

The snowy top of Mount Everest in India is plainly visible to the unaided eye from points 107 miles distant.

The Brazilian Government plans to establish and maintain manual training schools in every state in the Republic.

Twenty-one battleships were added to the British Navy during the war.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

**Corrinna.**—Shiawassee county will dispense with its county agent for the ensuing year, but the farm bureau organization will be maintained. For various reasons the county agent plan did not meet with the approval of the farmers. Dr. Mumford, head of the county agents, admitted that it had not been a whooping success in Shiawassee county, but thought the benefits had been commensurate with the expense. He said that many counties had gone thru the same experience, and then had made success of the work. He said that the farm expert idea was obnoxious to some farmers because they didn't like "having an expert coming and telling them how to run their farm." He explained that by making the farm bureau the supreme unit and the agent working under it, it was hoped to eliminate the objectionable features of the county agent plan.

**Millburg.**—It is the purpose of the Millburg Fruit Growers' Ass'n to specialize the coming season in the growth of fine melons and special efforts will be made to put the fruit up in standard pack that will denote quality and honesty wherever it goes. Michigan fruit growers need for more honestly packed fruit that can carry the stamp of a guarantee has only been partially met. Fruit men have a long way yet to go before putting up an article that will compete successfully with the best from certain other states.

**Munith.**—The farmers of this vicinity are getting in line to organize a co-operative live stock shipping Ass'n. Some opposition has developed to the plan by local shippers, but it will amount to no more than it usually does. The farmer should logically market his own products. It is the independent shipper and not the farmer who is the actual invader in the field of marketing.

**Bark River.**—Farmers from the south part of Delta county will meet Feb. 15th to complete plans for a co-operative buying and selling association. County Agent Pattison is largely responsible for stirring up the sentiment for co-operative marketing.

**Thompsonville.**—J. L. Kraker of New York has been appointed agricultural agent for Benzie county to carry out the wishes of the newly organized farm bureau.

If you happen to receive an extra copy of this week's M. B. F., hand it to a neighbor and so help to "boost the cause."



"for all the farmers of Michigan"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## Land for Soldiers; Less Money for Farmers

**F**ARMS FOR soldiers,—bought, cleared, equipped and cultivated,—at government expense! Good! Providing the soldiers want 'em. But why not also grocery stores, hardware stores, candy stores, manufactories and other commercial enterprises,—bought and stocked at government expense,—for the soldiers who cannot farm or do not want to farm?

(Business of all grocers, hardware, candy merchants and manufacturers rising to their feet in unanimous and indignant protest.)

"What," we hear them exclaim with one accord, "establish a million more mercantile stores at the taxpayers' expense to compete with us? Absurd! Infamous! It would put us out of business! Let the soldiers farm."

But is not farming just as much a business as commercial trading or manufacturing? Do not its profits depend to a large extent upon the same laws of supply and demand? Should not the financial interests of those engaged in farming be as carefully protected by the government as the financial interests of those whose money is invested in other business lines? Does the government have the interests of the farmers in mind when it proposes to encourage and assist in the wholesale reclamation of land for settlement by soldiers who thereby become active competitors of all others engaged in the business of farming?

A review of the world's supplies and requirements of foods has just been completed. It shows that there is very nearly, if not quite sufficient food stocks on hand now to meet all needs until another harvest. There are now enough farms, (food factories, if you please) in the United States to produce all the food that is needed next year, if production be only normal. The product of every new food factory that might be established thru the good graces of the government would simply be so much surplus for which there would be no demand, and theoretically speaking, no market.

Of course, the farming industry is of such magnitude that the opening of a few new farms here and there would be scarcely felt. But should this reclamation and development project proposed by the government contemplate the placing of several hundred thousand soldiers on new farms, and it now appears that that is exactly what it contemplates, the resultant crop increase would certainly mean a disastrous over-production which would drive many farmers out of business.

It is highly commendable for the government and the various states to provide occupations for returning soldiers. But whatever steps are taken along that line should be by and with the advice of those already engaged in those occupations. It is neither wise nor just to place large numbers of returned sol-

diers in competition with farmers, any more than it would be wise or just to place them in competition with merchants. Soldiers who express a desire to farm should be encouraged and helped to farm. By the same process of reasoning and the same precepts of justice, those who desire to engage in trading should be similarly encouraged and assisted.

## That Immigration Question

**T**HE SHORTAGE of farm help and the recent importation of Mexican labor forcibly reminds us of Sir Hiram Maxim's prediction a year or so ago that eventually all farm labor would be performed by Chinese coolies. Sir Hiram opined that rural life is developing a caste similar to that of the city, and that the prosperous farmer and his family are rapidly coming to the point where they consider manual labor quite beneath their station and depend altogether upon hired help. Of course, that would necessarily mean cheap help; and cheap help and Chinese labor are practically synonymous terms.

Sir Hiram hit wide of the mark. The average American farmer will never disdain to use his hands. Nevertheless, no matter how willing he may be he cannot do all the work; neither can he afford to pay the increasing wage demanded by American farm laborers. Industrial prosperity and high city wages will continue to draw men from the country to the city. Only those of the lowest intelligence and meanest ambitions will be content to remain on farms at the wages offered. For that reason, farmers should be greatly interested in the immigration subject now before Congress.

For many years the United States has been called the melting pot. But as someone reminds us, it is a melting pot that does not melt. Our gates have been thrown wide open to the oppressed of other lands. The keys to our golden vaults of opportunity have been placed unreservedly in their hands. We have bidden them to help themselves to the bountiful gifts which nature has bestowed upon us. And so they have come; entered our gates; unlocked our vaults; and helped themselves to all the good things about them. They have become typically American in their industry, and that is all. In the main, native customs and habits have clung to them segregating them into little clannish groups apart from the other peoples of the communities in which they live. In thought and sympathies they are still as much a part of the countries from which they came as though they had never left their native shores. Our immigration laws have been too kind; they have encouraged the building up of many little nations within our borders. For the sake of our future national unity these little nations must be broken up and the immigration laws made more stringent.

But just as our immigration laws of the past have been too broad, so there is danger of making them too narrow. The American laborer is no longer content to handle shovel and pick, or to perform the work of a beast of burden. He is becoming a specialist, using his brains more and his hands less. Somebody must take his place in the great ranks of the untrained where the only qualifications for a job are willing hands and hard muscles. That somebody must come from foreign lands, —Italy, Greece, Russia, Poland, Germany, Luthania, Scandinavia,—yes, and perhaps even China and Mexico. For the cheapest American wage is a princely dower to the man who has toiled at the slave wage of the old-world countries.

We can see absolutely no solution to the farm labor problem except the employment of foreign labor. The immigration laws should be so constructed as to admit desirable peoples of other lands when the domestic labor supply runs low, and to put up the gates when there is a man for every job and a job for every man.

Well, after all, if farmers cannot find a market for their beans, they can raise wheat next year. They don't have to worry about a market for that.

## Lincoln and Wilson

**T**HERE IS a striking similarity between the presidential careers of Abraham Lincoln, the anniversary of whose birth the American people will observe on February 12th, and Woodrow Wilson.

Both were in office when the nation entered two of its severest crises; both sought reelection at almost the peak of those crises; both threw down the gauntlet to oppression and shackled human rights; both were assailed upon substantially the same grounds and by substantially the same class of people, inspired by substantially the same unworthy motives; and both enjoyed the first fruits of victory for the cause for which they fought.

But there the duality of their careers ended. The assassin's bullet laid the great Lincoln low at a period when his sage counsel and wonderful statesmanship were most needed. Another took up the shattered ends of an all but dismembered nation and pieced them together as best he could. President Wilson still lives, and by the grace of God may he continue to live until the greatest task ever laid before mortals is finished and peace and righteousness reign forever more.

We of today can scarcely understand how men could have ridiculed and blasphemed the kind and patient Lincoln back in those trying days of the early sixties. Living in the light of a history that Lincoln's critics could not foresee, we forgive,—indeed, there are few of us who can even recall,—the little mistakes that Lincoln made which the rabble would have used to undo him.

Fifty years hence posterity will have entirely forgotten—for history will have failed to record the comparatively trivial fact,—that President Wilson fixed a price on farmers' wheat. They will be spared the humiliating knowledge that a great president, in an unguarded moment, descended from his eminence to mix in a political embroglio. To them the unwise acts of a President who was after all only human will be a closed book.

Just as we take our sons upon our knees today and read to them in reverential tones the story of Lincoln, so will our sons take their offspring, and some of us even our grandchildren upon our knees fifty years hence and tell them the story of Wilson; not as an emancipator of a single race, but as an emancipator of all races, the founder of the League of Nations that binds all mankind in a common brotherhood.

## Register, Farm Women!

**T**HERE'S JUST one thought that we want you Michigan farm women to register in your minds the next few days. IF YOU DON'T REGISTER ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 11TH SO YOU CAN VOTE AT THE SPRING ELECTION, YOU'RE GOING TO REGRET IT.

Mebbe you've made up your mind you don't want to vote. Well, you don't have to. But you never resolved that you wouldn't REGISTER, did you? You can't vote unless you REGISTER, but you are not obliged to vote if you do REGISTER. Even if you're dead set against voting, go and REGISTER anyway. Why? Because between now and election day things will transpire that will either make you thank God that you registered, or perhaps regret to your dying day that you did not register. That's pretty strong, isn't it? It's true, nevertheless. To want to vote when you haven't registered is about like wanting to make apologies to the friend who has just died. Take our tip,—REGISTER.

New bills are going into the "hopper" over at Lansing by the bushel. Here's hoping that they will use the clover-seed screen in the legislative fanning mill when the final clean-up comes.

A few days ago we received a letter from a farmer (?) telling us why farmers ought to vote for the light wine and beer amendment. We haven't recovered from the shock yet.





### The Laboring Man, The Open Shops and Free Markets

THE NATIONAL secretary of the Federation of Labor appeared before the Farmers' National Reconstruction Congress at Washington recently, and in his address told how anxious organized labor was to help the farmer get into the city with his products. Asked what steps the Federation had taken along the lines of co-operating with the farmer, and he told of the activities of furnishing "free farmers' markets" in the larger cities.

"Free markets" sounds good to the laboring man, but "free labor" is a horse of another color. In other words, laboring men organize for the purpose of securing a fair price for the commodity they have to sell, they demand that the shops of the nation shall be closed against non-union men, that all workers shall be members of the union and get a living price for labor, this price to be determined by the men themselves.

Then they turn right around and advocate "free markets," where a multitude of farmers bring the products of their labor, and, competing with one another in an open market, unorganized and ununionized—they receive for their products of brain and muscle the price fixed by a competitive market. On the one hand advocating organized control, on the other hand advocating "competitive markets"—the law of supply and demand enforced; fair prices and a living wage absolutely ignored.

Thus it would seem that what is 'sauce for the goose is NOT sauce for the gander.' Labor demands a living wage; labor demands the recognition of the labor unions; labor demands a substantial share of the wealth it creates. The principle is right and the demand just, but why not ask that the farmer, who is likewise a producer, receive the same consideration? Should the workingman demand for his portion the highest wages organized effort can procure and then advocate that those who supply his needs for daily food sell at prices which will not bring a living wage?

The workingmen of the nation have some more lessons to learn. They have fought against organized capital and have partially won their fight—but did it ever occur to some of these well-meaning leaders that the men and women of the nation who operate the basic machinery, agriculture, should be considered? Free markets, free competition, indeed. Felham well said: "Show me a man who would go to heaven alone, and I will show you a man who would not be admitted there."

### The Hatchet That Helped to Make Michigan Dry

KENTUCKY was noted as the state of distilleries; it also has the distinction of being the state in which Carrie Nation was born. When quite a young miss, Carrie married a Kentuckian, who later became addicted to the use of liquor, which not only destroyed their happiness but ate up their little home and farm, and finally the husband and father was laid to rest in a drunkard's grave. The years of sorrowing and suffering and finally the loss of the husband, caused the young widow to form an intense hatred for the open saloon.

Later she moved to Kansas, where she married David Nation, who sympathized with her prohibition tendencies, and helped her in the determination she had formed to fight the saloon. At first she called upon the saloon-keepers talked with them and urged them to live within the law—Kansas being at that time dry territory. The "booze gang" made

fun of her efforts, and in several cases the bar-keepers threw her out into the streets. She was not easily discouraged, however, and firmly kept her resolve.

On December 27, 1900, she armed herself with a hatchet, and entering the splendidly appointed bar-room of the Carry Hotel in Wichita, Kansas, proceeded to smash her first saloon. Before the surprised bar-tender and the bar-room loafers realized what was happening, she made a wreck of the bar and furniture, and then visiting other saloons she repeated the performance until she finally landed in jail.

The next morning the people of Kansas, who had allowed matters to go from bad to worse, for the first time realized that the open saloon still existed in Kansas, and that booze had a firm hold on state and city governments. An investigation was made; more stringent laws enacted, and Carrie Nation lived to see Kansas a bone-dry state. Later she visited other states and smashed other bar-rooms, until finally she had aroused the people to the point where they were willing to take matters into their hands and banish the curse.

Finally she visited many of the larger cities of the United States on a lecture tour. She was not popular in the roll of a lecturer, but drew immense audiences, nevertheless, people attending in droves out of sheer curiosity. Few approved her methods of attack; none doubted her sincerity. Now that more than two-thirds of the states have ratified the National Constitutional Amendment, and the Nation will soon be dry, the name of Carrie Nation and the fame of her little hatchet is revived. Who will say that she did not add impetus to the movement then under way, to drive the open saloon and its attendant evils from the land. Let the "hatchet" be one of the emblems of the rude stone which marks the resting place of King Alcohol.

### We Must All Chip in and Pay the "Fiddler"

JULY 31, 1914, the combined indebtedness of the nations of the world was figured at \$27,000,000,000. Four years have passed, and the gross indebtedness of the nations has increased to over \$200,000,000,000; and the end is not yet, for millions more must be added before the armies are demobilized.

The burden of financing the world has fallen upon seven nations, yet there is not a single nation, whether engaged in the struggle or not, that has wholly escaped the cost. Kaiser Bill certainly started the financial ball rolling when he gave the command for his armies to advance, and the people of Germany will pay through coming generations for the insane acts of a mad ruler.

The war bill must be paid, and the people must, in the last analysis, "chip in and pay the fiddler," even though the music furnished was for a real war dance. People generally must prepare to meet the damages of the federal government, and should pay over their coin without making faces. Each nation has its problem to meet, and it should be remembered that this nation has the lowest per capita debt, therefore is best able to pay the war bills when presented.

The immense saving of money that is going to result from the abolition of the liquor traffic is going a long way toward paying the war bill, and the good old U. S. A. will, no doubt pass thru the experience without disturbing general business to any appreciable extent. It's a mighty big sum to pay for the privilege of entering the world war, but the principles involved and the victory won for an everlasting world peace is well worth the cost and sacrifice.

Strange, isn't it, that those who buy farm products and manipulate markets to their liking are just now worrying about future

prices? And while they sing their calamity ditties President Wilson is wiring home for food for the starving people of the war-torn nations across the seas. Right now it is good to promise not to get excited; rocking the boat when a high sea is running is very dangerous and foolish as well.

### "If They Would—Will They?—Oh, No!"

IN HIS FAMOUS message to Congress on the importance of agriculture and the need of encouraging the farmers of the Nation, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed the hungry nations. We need the development of men in the open country, who will in the future, as in the past, be the stay and strength of the nation."

And yet political parties give the farmers of the Nation very little consideration. Here in Michigan we have an agricultural college, one of the first instituted and one among the best of its kind in the United States. Thru the Board of Agriculture, which is composed of six men, more than one million dollars is spent to promote the interests of agriculture, to develop farming, the farm and the farmer. No state institution spends a larger sum of money annually.

There is not one single practical farmer on the Michigan Board of Agriculture—not one. Bankers, men at the head of great trust companies, president of sugar companies, representatives of railway corporations—all good men, 'tis true, but not one practical farmer! That the make-up of the board is neither just to the farmer, the tax-payers or the consumers of the state, all will freely admit. That Mr. Doherty and Mr. Graham, the two members whose terms expire in April, have had all the honors of the office, these gentlemen will admit.

The farmers have asked the republican party to nominate J. Whitney Watkins, a practical farmer, and Mrs. Dora Stockman, a farmer's wife, as their candidates for the April election. No one will question the ability of these farmer candidates for a moment. If Mr. Doherty and Mr. Graham would step down and out and the republicans would nominate these farmer candidates the college would grow in power and influence by leaps and bounds. And if the republicans would so far forget partisanship as to take this action, we will wager that the democrats would make it unanimous, either by refusing to place candidates in nomination or by endorsing the farmer candidates.

Will these gentlemen step gracefully down? Will the republicans nominate the farmer candidates? Will the democrats be given a chance to either "fish or cut bait" on this proposition? Oh, no. Through some partisan manipulation the state constitution provides that members of the Board of Agriculture shall be chosen under the old convention system; the old "three notices on the back barn door" caucus plan. So the people have a mighty slim chance to get a look-in—and therefore we "humbly beg, fervently pray, etc."

Roosevelt also said: "I am well aware that the working farmers themselves will, in the last resort have to solve the problem for themselves; but, as it also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, it is not only our duty, but in our interest, to see if we can render any help towards making the solution more satisfactory."

Will you, Mr. Farmer, ask the privilege of reading the above paragraph at your county convention? It will have its influence, for no doubt Mr. Roosevelt's life and sayings will be greatly eulogized on this occasion.

*Ernest Bloom*





# WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



## The Single Taxer

The National Farmers' Congress on Reconstruction held at Washington, D. C., outlined a plan which was broad and generous to the extent of overlooking the best interests of the farmer. Should agriculture be allowed to overlook its own best interests at a time when in all justice to humanity it needs stimulation? Why is it that "idle acres held for speculation" are not classed with natural resources? Is it because so many acres have already been mined to barrenness? Surely much of our land is becoming a liability rather than an asset under present methods but there are also many fertile lowlands which may be made very productive by drainage and a limited amount of fertile highland.

Under the heading "Natural Resources" the Farmers' Congress resolved "that 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." Under the heading "Agriculture" it resolved that "taxation should be used as a remedy to force into productivity idle acres held for speculation."

Possibly the coming generations can do without food if they have plenty of the things which the Farmers' Congress call natural resources, viz: Coal, iron and copper ores, timber lands, phosphate deposits, potash, gas, oil, etc., but I am doubtful and I believe that if we have idle acres now held for speculative purposes, which are productive, they are the most important of our natural resources. By all the laws they should be acquired by the government, "payment to be only for actual and prudent investment." Make a permanent agriculture profitable and this land will be rapidly settled by soldier, laborer and other consumers. Tax farm lands heavier and more people will try to live on gas, oil and garbage.

If idle farm lands were acquired by the government on a basis of prudent investment the taxes on surrounding territory would be materially lowered. Farm lands are considered prudent investments at any price simply because it is not generally understood that many farmers die before they should from overwork and lack of proper nourishment. The average farmer of today is ruining his digestion by selling his good food and eating the poor in an attempt to make a "living."

The "single taxer" is right in theory. The product of labor should not be taxed if owned by the laborer. Neither should true intelligence be taxed but so long as we have business rules dominated by selfish intelligence these men must be made to bear their share of the burden. True, intelligence means generosity. It is still noticeable among farmers. I prove it by this unselfish reconstruction program. This unselfishness was inherited from our forefathers who lived in "clearings" and ate wisely of roast pig and pumpkin pie. It will not last another generation under present conditions. If Christianity were practiced instead of preached by the single taxers we would need no system of taxation but until then let's make him "come across" with his share of the dues. Let's work for better food. Let's make it profitable for the consumer to aid in production. Let the tidy homes on speculators' lands be permanently occupied by people of the cities who wish to help.

The single taxer can force unprofitable land out of the speculators' hands but he cannot force it into use for very long by taxation. Our unused fertile lands should be bought by the government on a basis of "prudent investment."—Stanley Warner, Barry county.

## Is Organization the "Cure-All?"

Knowing that M. B. F. is willing to present both sides of a question, I submit the following:

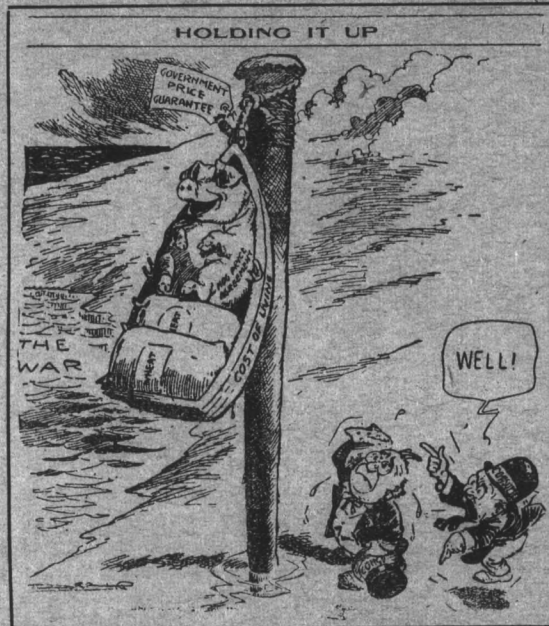
In the farm press I keep reading so much about the great cure-all, "organization," just as though there were scarcely any organizations in the country. On paper at least, some writers seem fully bent on bringing about a sort of internationalism. Individualism is being sought out and roundly denounced as an evil. Other and deeper thinkers are defending the right kind of individualism, that is the kind without selfishness and clannishness.

More and more "organization" simply forces the cost of living higher and higher. It arrays class against class. Does not the consumer pay the bills in practically all cases? The "system"

through which business functions demands its toll in every case. In a great many instances the consumer is a poor man and unable to stand the mounting prices. If "organization" is really able to accomplish half the great things it is capable of doing—on paper—this old earth ought to be a heaven below. But what are the actual conditions? Are the people really contented and satisfied with high prices? Temporal things alone, we know, are incapable of satisfying the higher nature of man.

We know that individuals have many and serious faults. Can the shortcomings of human nature be eliminated by the simple process of organizing? Such a process may appeal to the idealistic tendencies and the superficial thinking of most Americans, but what are the real uncolored facts?

We believe the farmer, as much or more than other classes, thinks of the poor, and those who have just barely enough to pay living expenses for wife and children from week to week. The ordinary worker in the city is nearer bankruptcy



—Orr, in Chicago Tribune

vently trust that the farmers of the United States will never consent to be organized like the big corporations. Let the middleman be curbed by all means, and then give a bigger slice to the producer and the consumer.

Again, what are the churches doing with the than most people stop to realize. Corporations, it has been said, are soulless. We believe and fer-humanitarian teachings of their Master, Jesus Christ? What about the scores of lodges with their ritualistic teachings of the great brotherhood of man? Are their voices blended and lost in the worship of material things?

Let us not exchange chart and compass for beautiful dreams and ideals on paper. Organization, system, efficiency, etc., etc., one and all are simply powerless to cleanse our human natures of greed, avarice, self-seeking, fear and heartlessness. The heart-cleansing power of the Christ alone is sufficient for that, and for imparting inward peace to sin-tossed men and women.—R. F. Lamm, Hillsdale county.

## Swift & Co. Reply to Uncle "Rube"

In MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING of Jan. 11th, "Uncle Rube" states that if Swift & Company were really making the small margin of profit claimed it would not be necessary to tell of it, because it would be evident in the price of meats. In other words, he believes that meat is high in price because of the profits made by the packers.

We believe "Uncle Rube" would not have made that statement had he known that since November 1st, 1917, the large packers have been under government regulations by which their profits in the meat section of the business were limited to 9 per cent on the capital employed or not to exceed 2½ per cent on the sales. Swift & Company's certified statement for the fiscal year ending November 2, 1918, shows that its profits are well within the limitations being 7.6 per cent on the capital employed, or 2.04 per cent on the sales before deducting interest on borrowed money or federal taxes.

It should appeal to anyone knowing these facts that packer profits do not cause high prices, and furthermore that a business under government regulation is not in a position to advertise any-

thing but absolute facts about its business.

Meat is high principally because cattle and hogs are high. Meats have gone up in price no more than has live stock. The following statistics taken from the *Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal* show a comparison of 1915 and 1918 live stock prices:

Native beef cattle, 1915, \$8.40; 1918, \$14.53. Per cent of increase, 73.

Hogs, 1915, \$7.10; 1918, \$17.55. Per cent increase, 147 per cent.

Swift & Company sales of beef in four large consuming centers (New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago) show the following averages:

1915, \$11.42 per cwt. 1918, \$17.77 per cwt. Increase, 56 per cent.

Swift & Company is advertising its service because most people do not understand what that service means to them, and because there is no other way available to put the facts before the public.

The business of the large packers is misunderstood largely because very few people understand the relationship of volume of business to profits. The fact that meat prices are high lends color to the misrepresentations put out by the Federal Trade Commission, and people are easily led to believe that they pay high prices only because the packers make an unreasonable profit. But here is a statement that no one can disprove: If the packers made no profit whatsoever the consumer would not be able to buy meat any cheaper because the profit is only a fraction of a cent per pound.—Swift & Company, per O. C. Matthies, Commercial Research Department.

## Tax Exemption for Farm Loan Banks

The Mortgage Bankers' Ass'n is working quietly to secure the repeal of one of the most beneficial features of the Federal Farm Loan act.

Double taxation has been the bane of progressive farmers. Under the old system if the farmer put a mortgage on his farm to secure some needed improvements in buildings, live stock or otherwise he paid taxes on his improvements and also on the borrowed money; indirectly, of course, but just as certainly as if he paid direct to the tax collector.

This put him at an immense disadvantage with the farmer who was satisfied to keep scrub stock and to house them in tumbledown sheds, with not much better housing for his family, in order to keep out of debt.

If the mortgage bankers feel that the tax exemption clause of the Federal Farm Loan act puts them at a disadvantage, let them work to secure either federal or state legislation to remove this unjust burden from all farm mortgages, instead of working to saddle back upon the farmer the severe handicap he has just succeeded in throwing off in the race for success.

Mortgage bankers have the advantage of wealth, and are able to employ lobbyists, and with a new congress coming in that is likely to turn a listening ear to criticism of the enactments of the preceding one, it behooves the progressive farmers of the country who desire to enjoy modern conveniences—and to borrow money if necessary, without paying two taxes—to stand as a unit against a repeal of any of the beneficial features of the Federal Farm Loan act.

After two years of expense in organization, the bank of this district is now on an earning basis, and for a farmer to be able to borrow at 3 or 4 per cent the current money will be a new and pleasant experience, if the whole thing is not kicked over by the powerful lobby of moneyed interests which is being formed for this purpose.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, judging from the good work this paper has been doing to bring all the various farmer organizations together, in presenting a solid phalanx of power in the interests of the farmer, can be relied upon no doubt, in resisting such a movement.

If the farmers go to sleep I am quite certain of what will happen. Watch for the ear-marks of a wide-spread propaganda which will go thru the press. One of the ear-marks you will notice will be this argument, that the rich are dodging taxation by investing in Farm Loan Bonds, which are non-taxable. This argument has always been effective in keeping this double tax burden upon the farmer. I have known cases where farmers mortgaged to the limit have been deceived by it and have talked and voted for a mortgage tax when the measure was before the Michigan legislature, only to discover that the money-lender simply increased his rate of interest to cover the tax.—Geo. B. Smith, Lenawee county.

The heating value of one cord of seasoned hickory, beach, birch, hard maple, ash, etc., locust or cherry wood about equals that of one ton of coal.



# FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

## Treating Potatoes for Scab; Best Time to Prune Trees

I would like to know how to handle or treat my seed potatoes so as not to have them scaly or scabby. My small crop was spoiled last year with scab. How early in spring is best to commence spraying and how often? When is the best time to prune my trees? Have spent a long time as a hotel man but that business in small cities has gone to the bad, so I decided to buy a farm and am looking for advice.—*Subscriber, Canton.*

Probably the best and most practical remedy for treating potatoes for scab is to treat the seed with the formaldehyde solution, mixing a pound of formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water. Put your potatoes in a barrel, pour this solution over them until they are all submerged and leave them standing in it for three hours and then draw off the water, spread out the potatoes to dry and they can be cut and planted whenever desired.

Spraying the growing tops of potatoes will have no affect whatever on scab. This, however, will protect them against potato blight. Spraying should be done with Bordeaux mixture and the sooner you begin spraying after they come up the better, altho most people do not spray until the tops are about half grown, then they should be sprayed at least once a week. Sometimes weather conditions favor the growth of the spores and it is advisable to spray oftener than that. The Bordeaux mixture will prevent the blight to a large extent and you will have a better yield of potatoes.—*Colon C. Little.*

Pruning of most fruit trees should be done chiefly in late winter and early spring while the branches are still dormant. On account of the predicted visit this year of the "17-year locusts," the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises that all pruning operations should be neglected this winter and spring.

## Who Owns Trees Encroaching on Highway?

There is a public road. On one side is a farm and on the other side is wild land covered with trees up to the wheel track. Who has the right to cut the timber growing within the road limits?—*R. F. D., Sherman, Mich.*

Section 4483 of C. L. provides as follows: "All trees standing or lying on any land over which any highway shall be laid out, shall be for the proper use of the owner of such land or person otherwise entitled thereto, except such of them as may be requisite to make or repair the highways or bridge on the same land or within one mile of the same; but no tree reserved for shade or ornament shall be used for such purposes."

Section 4467 provides as follows: "Shade trees shall be planted along both sides of the public highway at the uniform distance, as near as may be, of sixty feet apart, and not less than twenty-three nor more than twenty-five feet from the centerline of the highway, but the township board of any township may direct as to the distance which trees may be set from each other or from the outer line of the highway. All trees now growing upon the sides of any highway and all trees that may be hereafter planted thereon, standing more than sixty feet apart shall be preserved and shall not be injured or removed unless by direction of the commissioner of highways and with consent of the owner adjoining land unless such trees shall interfere with or obstruct the travel on the highways; Provided, That the provisions of this chapter in whole or in part shall not be deemed mandatory in townships in which the electors may by vote at a township meeting, thus determine."

In a case involving shade trees the supreme court said: "Trees in the highway are the property of the adjacent owner and if they encroach upon the highway and must be removed, he has the right and must be afforded reasonable opportunity to take them as living trees and transplant them elsewhere."—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

## What Crops Can I Grow Best on Clay Loam?

I am writing to ask your advice on what kinds of crops to raise this season coming, on our farm. We have about 60 acres of what is called clay loam, but it is not clay like we had in Ohio, but there is a clay hard-pan subsoil. The top soil is dark. We raise mostly wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, potatoes and beans are our money crops. Some raise cucumbers also. This season they

were good here, but potatoes were poor. I have a sod field that is not plowed yet; would you advise me to put it all into potatoes, or part in beans. Also would you advise sowing rye or oats. Corn has not ripened here good lately. Would you advise trying it this year? Also cucumbers for pickles; do you think will be good for hay here; is it liable to be frosty here?—*W. W. C., Karlin.*

Most of the land in the Grand Traverse region will grow splendid crops of potatoes. I suppose that some people would call this soil sandy loam rather than a clay loam. If there is not too much clay potatoes will do well, and where this crop does do well it is about as good a crop to grow as one can possibly grow. The possibilities in potato growing are quite fascinating. With conditions right you can grow 300 bushels of potatoes per acre. Very often they will sell at \$1 a bushel, but even though they do sell for 50 cents, that makes an acre yield of \$150 to \$300. If one knows how to grow potatoes and will properly treat the seed and spray to prevent blight and give them proper cultivation, this should be one of the main crops on a sandy loam or even a clay loam soil in Michigan.

One cannot grow his whole farm to potatoes and keep the land in good condition. You must have a rotation of crops with sod in this rotation to be plowed down to keep the land in good physical condition, otherwise it gets so it won't produce profitable crops.

This sod ground will make a splendid preparation for a potato crop. To be perfectly safe with regard to moisture it ought to be plowed as early in the spring as possible and then harrowed occasionally until the first or middle of June which is about the proper time to plant potatoes in that section. If you wait until June to plow the land and the seasons should happen to be dry, it will be difficult to conserve enough moisture to grow a good crop of potatoes. Of course, some seasons are exceptions. If at this time of the year we should have plenty of rain it might even be better to plow it then than to plow it earlier,

## Co-Operative Threshing Company Which Made Good

READING the inquiry of Clinton county farmer in regard to threshing company outfit, also the answer of Mr. G. W. Jerome of Bridgeport to same, thought possibly a little light I might be able to shed on the subject would be of interest. Mr. Jerome gives a very good illustration of what can be done in a very prosperous neighborhood, but there are very many communities not so situated as to be able to handle a \$5,000 deal.

We organized a company in our neighborhood the past summer on an altogether different basis than the Cass Bridge Company. I will give you the details and let you draw your own conclusions.

First, let me call your attention to the fact that you never will be acquainted with your nearest neighbors until you try to hitch them in any co-operative plan for the common good.

Our first step was to secure an option on a good second-hand steel separator in No. 1 condition for \$800. We then started a canvass with a joint note so drawn as to represent twenty shares of forty dollars each, with the stipulation that the note was null and void should the twenty shares be not subscribed. Our first day's canvass was very smooth sailing, but about eight o'clock that evening in comes my nearest neighbor as pale as a ghost, wanting to get his name off from the note. With the assuring information that he was not the only one in the same fix, but as this was the second attempt in five years to form a

but this we cannot tell, and so if we put off plowing until about the time to plant we run the risk of not having a sufficient amount of moisture. Many people take this risk and win certain years, but they are liable to fail.

I don't think there is very much risk in maturing a corn crop in the Grand Traverse region if you only have seed corn that is properly acclimated. It won't do to get seed from down in Ohio and plant it in the Grand Traverse region, because it probably won't mature, but if you get seed that has been grown in the Grand Traverse region for the last few years I don't believe you will have any trouble. I have seen some as fine corn grown in the Grand Traverse region as I ever saw grow anywhere.

Beans are a good crop to grow in that region, and if you don't want to put in so much corn you can divide your acreage between corn and beans. Ordinarily you can grow as fine beans in that region as can be grown anywhere in the world. It is not especially liable to be frosty in the Grand Traverse region. Of course some years crops are affected by frost and that is true of almost any section in Michigan. We have off years where it seems that no crop is safe. If beans are planted from the first to the fifteenth of June they are about as safe as any crop you can figure on.

Cucumbers can only be grown in small areas on account of the difficulty in getting them picked on time. When the season comes for picking they must be picked every day, and it is quite a particular job because if some of the cucumbers are left and grow large they injure the bearing quality of the vines. If you have a good area of cucumbers and can take care of them they bring in splendid returns per acre. With the price that salting stations pay for this crop now, it is only just a question of getting them picked and a good profit is assured. Sometimes this crop is affected by frost before the vines are through bearing, yet ordinarily they are safe.—*Colon C. Little.*

## Alpena Woolen Mills Will Exchange Yarn for Fleece

Can you tell me where I can get a fleece made up into yarn?—*Mrs. H. H. Bayshore, Mich.*

We will be making yarn about Feb. 15th, and would be pleased to exchange your subscriber's fleece for yarn.—*Alpena Woolen Mills, Alpena, Mich.*

company and the first fell down for the lack of having everything in writing we concluded we could not get along without them, and proceeded to get the balance of the twenty signers.

This left us with a separator fully paid for. We then bought on time a good serviceable 18-horse-power engine, tank, sleeping wagon and new road pinions for \$600, with the understanding that they were to be paid for out of the earnings of the machine; then securing a first-class crew of experienced men we were ready for business.

We ran 55 days, booking \$2,029 gross receipts, which, after paying all running expenses, labor and upkeep, paying for engine, tank and wagon, left a dividend of \$20 per share, or 50 per cent on the total investment, and gives us \$261 to outfit and start out on next year; also our outfit as it now stands will inventory from \$1,200.00 to \$1,500.00.

In closing let me say that the two malcontents mentioned at the beginning of this thrilling example of high finance spread their doctrine of Bolshevism, until five of them were sued by the holder of the note and they paid their costs and sold their shares to the local banker, who, by the way, always has his ear to the ground, at a discount of ten dollars per share.

As in most good stories, they marry and live happily ever after. It might well be said that they were a good game bunch and the company pulled in and did their threshing at the usual rate.—*R. A. H., Vassar.*



Pedigreed Oats on a Calhoun County Farm. —Courtesy S. M. Isbell Co.





# MARKET FLASHES



## WHEAT

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

Mr. Barnes, president of the U. S. Grain Corporation, has returned from Europe with the reassuring information that a market will be found for the entire 1918 surplus of American wheat, and at a price which will cause the government no loss. Somebody has just discovered that Europe can buy American wheat cheaper at the government's guaranteed price than Australian wheat. Australia is a long ways off, freight rates are high, and it takes a vessel about twice as long to make the trip as it does to and from the United States. There is no sign of weakening in the wheat market; demand continues strong and supplies are light. Next week we expect to go into the wheat situation thoroughly. In the meantime, we commend to our readers the following editorial, published in the February 1st issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*:

### The Wheat Guarantee

A good many people are excited over the wheat outlook. Do not join them yet awhile. The government has guaranteed two dollars and twenty-six cents for every bushel harvested in the United States next summer. A big area was seeded last fall. No doubt a big area will be seeded next spring. If it all comes through to the threshing machine in good condition there will be a big crop—a billion bushels or more. Australia has available wheat now that shipping restrictions are relaxing. India will have wheat to spare. Europe may harvest more wheat next summer than last. Wheat in the open market may be worth only a dollar and a quarter a bushel. Buying the American crop at two-twenty-six may let the government in for a billion-dollar loss.

But a long, melancholy procession of gentlemen have gone broke figuring on the wheat harvest after the grain was knee-high, and part of our crop has not even been planted yet. It will be eight months with multitudinous chances of bugs and weather before the last of it is cut.

Perhaps you noticed in your newspaper the other day a hunger map of Europe with more than a third of the continent black, indicating famine conditions. At any rate, you have seen what Mr. Hoover and other persons with pretty good sources of information have been saying about a grievous lack of bread across the water. And fighting stopped last November. When the government gave its guaranty, for the purpose of inducing the fullest possible production of wheat in the United States this year, it had no means of knowing that fighting would not be going right on to next harvest, in which case every surplus bushel of American wheat might have meant life or death to somebody in Belgium or France.

The government took a big chance. It was committed to a big game. There was a huge chance on the other side. If war had continued and the government had failed to use every rational means of providing bread it would have been deeply blamable. Say we lose even a billion dollars. We won the war, and risking the billion dollars was one of the means of assuring that we should win it.

And we have not lost any billion dollars yet. It is terribly easy, and cheap, to wise after the event. Long after the fire is out and the lives of the family are saved it is easy to complain that the firemen mused up the rugs."



## CORN

## LAST MINUTE WIRE

DETROIT.—Grains are weaker again. Butter demand better. Eggs slightly higher. Beans, potatoes, hay easy. Apples firm and higher.  
CHICAGO.—Corn and oats declined again two to three cents a bushel, influenced by information that Allies had contracted for Argentine corn. (Not verified.) Potatoes easy but steady. Hay lower.  
NEW YORK.—Hay receipts large, market lower. Beans inactive, expect foreign demand to tone up market. Potatoes easy and in ample supply.

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.35	1.32	1.52 1-2
No. 3 Yellow	1.35	1.30	1.48
No. 4 Yellow			1.45

The stampede in the corn market has been halted temporarily. Last week the Argentine government announced that it would refuse to issue export licenses to ship corn out of the country that had been bought for less than 74 cents a bushel. Corn purchased at a higher figure would not be a strong competitor of American corn, after the freight, and handling were figured in. This information had a stimulating effect upon the market, and prices were slightly higher on the Chicago market the first of the week. Other strengthening factors were the announcement that the ban on exportation of corn and other grains had been removed; also the unsettled weather hindering country shipments, and the general disinclination of farmers to sell at the low price. We do not expect to see corn again reach such a low level this year, providing the report of a four hundred million surplus is correct.



## OATS

## The Month's Market and Financial Record

THE STEEL industry is the "barometer of trade." He who reads this "barometer" regularly and interprets its forecasts, will never go broke.

We have just passed through a month of abnormal conditions; in fact the real period of reconstruction may well be recorded as commencing January 1st, 1919. Let us briefly go over the record: The month and the new year opened with the nations of the earth facing a staggering war debt. A better idea of the increase in this debt will be gathered from the following figures:

Gross debt of	Aug. 1, 1914	Jan. 1 1919
United States	\$ 1,000,000,000	\$ 21,000,000,000
Great Britain	3,500,000,000	40,000,000,000
France	6,500,000,000	30,000,000,000
Russia	4,600,000,000	27,000,000,000
Italy	2,800,000,000	12,000,000,000
Entente nations	\$18,400,000,000	\$130,000,000,000
German Emp. and States	\$ 5,200,000,000	\$ 40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	3,700,000,000	24,000,000,000
Teutonic nations	\$ 8,900,000,000	\$ 64,000,000,000
Gross debt all	\$27,300,000,000	\$194,000,000,000

Vast as the above figures are, the world's financiers fully realize that the above figures made no allowance for further military purposes, for demobilizing the armies and navies, or for balance due on war contracts. Now let us go a step further: The United States government had no means of knowing when the war would end; therefore it was necessary to prepare for carrying on the conflict indefinitely. To this end the industries were working almost entirely upon government contracts—it was the government first for fuel, food, horses, implements of warfare, etc. And the natural result followed: When the armistice was signed, stores, warehouses, docks both here and abroad were piled high. To accomplish this immense stores of all kinds were withdrawn from the open markets and war-time prices ruled. It all happened between sunset and sunrise, but suddenly the war was over. Then came a sixty-day period of "taking stock," getting together, surveying the field. Here 150,000 horses, there 10,000 mules, here 45,000 tons of barbed wire, two million pairs of rubber boots, two million overcoats, millions of suits of clothing, millions of stockings, hats, guns, ammunition, canned goods, butter, meat, concentrated foods, grains, linens, steel—everything.

This was the condition when the new year dawned. Soon stock was taken, and aside from what the government had in store, it was found that the "profiteers" had immense holdings, biding their time. In Steel, the trade barometer trembled for a time in the tube, then commenced to lower gradually. A sensitive market soon dipped downward, and within two weeks prices began to tumble—the first time in nearly four years. Foodstuffs first, as usual, followed the downward trend. Two classes of "profiteers" are directly responsible for this condition: First, the profiteering speculators; second, the "individual profiteers," who had stores of unperishable foodstuffs in the garret, and commenced using from this store, "now that the danger of starvation was over."

Finances have been a little close in the east, and the demand more than normal. Nearly every manufacturing enterprise needs new capital; war claims and the influenza epidemic have eaten into the immense reserves of the great insurance companies who hold billions of the people's money and are free loaners, and the purchase of Liberty bonds has withdrawn immense sums from the savings accounts in the banks of the Nation. Here you find ample reason for the present condition of market and general business conditions.

To sum up the situation as we enter the short month, February: General markets will halt on lower levels, where they can be finally stabilized. The foreign demand for foodstuffs will be a great help, and we need have but little fear about prices on grains and unperishable products. The price established on wheat will have a splendid influence on all grains. This is neither a time to hold for big prices, nor to quickly sell on a declining market. But a small percentage of the nation's foodstuffs is in the hands of the farmers—the loss, for such we must expect, will fall mostly upon buyers. This will not be a year of depressed markets, neither will it be a year of "war prices." Right now you are laying your plans for the planting season. We cannot advise increased acreage for the coming summer; we do advise diversified farming—don't put your eggs all in one basket this spring.

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	.60	.60	.68
No. 3 White	.59 1-2	.58	.66
No. 4 White	.58 1-2	.55	.63

A subscriber wrote us last week asking what he should do with his oats, sell them now or later. Of course we couldn't tell him. Last week we announced our belief that oats had reached bottom and would advance. As we go to press the oat market is stronger than for several weeks, advancing on the Chicago market in sympathy with corn. At the time of going to press oats had advanced one cent a bushel over last week's quotations, demand was good and supplies rather light. We repeat that the future of the oat market depends to a considerable extent upon the future of the corn market, both of which will be largely influenced by the foreign food situation.



## RYE & BARLEY

There is a stronger feeling in rye, the demand this week being somewhat better than for some time. A rush of supplies on any of the markets would probably bring a further decline in prices, as the market is none too steady. It is announced that there is a shortage of rye and the United States may be called upon to ship several million bushels over seas. At present European demand is practically at a standstill and the future is rather dubious. However, rye will probably seek higher levels, and we believe it would pay farmers who have not disposed of all their crop to "watch and wait" for the next couple weeks. Detroit market quotes rye at \$1.45. Barley continues dull and inactive. It is reported that quite a strong European demand exists for this grain, but as yet it has scarcely made itself felt.



## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	26 50 27 00	25 50 26 00	24 50 25 00
Chicago	25 00 27 00	24 00 25 00	23 00 24 00
Cincinnati	28 50 29 00	27 50 28 00	26 50 27 00
Pittsburgh	28 00 28 50	26 50 27 00	25 50 26 00
New York	32 00 33 00	31 00 32 00	27 00 28 00
Richmond			

Hay is dull and quoted lower on most markets. There has been an abundance of receipts the last week that could not be disposed of at prevailing prices. Continuance of warm weather is blamed for the general unsatisfactory condition of this market. Reporting the hay trade conditions of the week ending Jan. 31st, the *Hay Trade Journal* says:

"More hay seems to be moving this week than can be readily disposed of and most of the principal markets report unsatisfactory conditions. Trade is slack as buyers' stocks are pretty well filled and the fall in grain and feed values has had a depressing effect upon the hay markets. Available supplies are larger than can be absorbed altho the stocks on hand would not be burdensome under normal conditions. Colder weather for the past few days is creating a better demand for feeding hay but the increase is only small and does not affect the general market. On the strength of the improved demand of the first of the month many shippers have been taking on additional stocks at the then prevailing rate, but in the face of the available supply and present attitude of consumers in all lines, this would seem to be a grave mistake."



BEANS			
GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	7.50	7.75	9.50
Prime	7.00	7.75	9.00
Red Kidneys	11.50	12.00	13.00

Beans have suffered a further decline and as we go to press are quoted at \$7.50 on the Detroit market. The inability of eastern buyers to secure export licenses, as explained elsewhere in this issue seems to be the big reason why beans are moving. Plenty of beans are coming into the United States from the west, augmenting the domestic crop; but none are going out thru the eastern export markets. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the market is dull and lifeless. But the bean situation is not entirely hopeless. We understand that certain of the big dealers in the know are offering to wager that beans will go anywhere from \$9 to \$11 per cwt. before next fall. There's a market for every bean, once the way is opened up. So be patient and sit tight.

POTATOES		
Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.85 cwt.	1.75 cwt.
Chicago	1.75	1.75
Chicout	2.15	2.10
New York	2.40	2.35
Pittsburgh	1.75	2.00

The potato market is still easy, but there has been no change in prices for several days. Certain of the states, Maine, Minnesota and Wisconsin have been heavy shippers for the past two weeks but shipments are now letting up and the surplus at primary points is rapidly clearing up. New York potato growers refuse to sell at prevailing price of \$1.60. Minnesota dealers are of the opinion that market will not go any lower and are preparing for a higher market. It is the belief that the seed demand will soon be felt and that the situation will change rapidly.

One thing that has favored the potato deal and will continue to do so thruout the season is the plentitude of cars. At no time since the season opened last fall have shippers experienced any difficulty in getting cars. This was true in all the potato states. Without any notice whatever to the potato growers, the Bureau of Markets has announced a slight change in the potato grading rules. The size of the two grades remains the same, viz: 1 1/2 and 1 1/4, but the rule applying to the variations is more liberal. It now reads as follows:

"In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five percentum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and in addition six per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade; but not more than one-third of such six per centum, that is to say not more than two per centum by weight of the entire lot may have the flesh injured by soft rot. ("Soft rot" means a soft, mushy condition of the tissues, from whatever cause.)

We still have a foolish notion that the farmers ought to have something to say about this grading proposition, but maybe not. Anyway, there's plenty of gentlemen on the Food Administration and the Bureau of Markets who seem to think the farmer should not be bothered with such matters. Oh, for the day when farmers will arise in their might and run their own business.

But to return to the potato markets, just watch the indicator the next few days. It's going up, probably to the January high level. If the weather moderates again, the market will go down again, but probably not much. This rise and fall will undoubtedly continue until thru March, the rise being a little higher than the previous rise and the fall not quite so low. Keep in mind that all things considered the potato market is in pretty good shape. Just go easy with the balance of your marketing and you'll help keep prices steady. That's what New York and Maine

growers are doing and they find it pays.

APPLES	
Just as everything was looking exceptionally rosy in the apple deal, along comes an announcement from over seas that Great Britain would shut down on further importation of American apples, because of the large supplies still in storage in Australia. And this comes, too, right on top of the reduction in ocean rates which was to save American shippers \$2 a barrel. However, the aforesaid announcement seems not to have discouraged eastern shippers for they are still buying everything that comes their way. Commenting upon the apple situation <i>The Packer</i> says:	

"It is difficult to ascertain now just what the total exports per week are. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland and Nova Scotia are all exporting apples. The shipments this week may run up to 75,000 barrels which includes boxes, figured three to the barrel.

"Up the state, buyers are taking the fruit as fast as they can get hold of it, and from all accounts, the apple market in other sections, as well as in New York state, is higher than in New York City. This is because the fruit is being bought at outlying points for export direct.

"The receipts of New York continued heavy. There were about 78 cars of barrelled apples here Monday morning, a good part of the fruit for export. The principal varieties being traded in now are Baldwins, Greenings and Ben Davis. This week Baldwins were selling on the dock at \$7.25 to \$8, and Greenings at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per barrel. Ben Davis were bringing \$6.50 to \$7. York Imperials are about out of the market, so far as local consumption is concerned. Lower grade fruit was selling at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per barrel."

BUTTER	
The rapid drop in butter prices the last two weeks is almost without parallel. It is furthermore almost impossible to put the finger on the real reason for the continuous downward movement. It looks as if butter had reached so high a point with no indications of coming down again, that thousands of consumers naturally averse to using oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, had simply put their preferences aside and took to the substitutes rather than face such high prices for butter. We understand that there were six million pounds more butterine manufactured in December 1918 than in the same month of 1917. If substitutes are to blame for falling off of the butter demand, it behooves the dairymen to get busy with a national advertising campaign to counteract the advertising put out by the substitute manufacturers.	

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New York, Feb. 1, 1919.—The decline in the price of butter has continued this week and has been fairly constant, there being only one day, on Thursday, when the quotation of the previous day governed the sales for the day. On other days the decline has been anywhere from one cent to 3 1/2 cents. If it had not actually occurred it would have been difficult to imagine a drop of 25 cents in the price of butter in less than a month. Practically all butter dealers now wish that they had been more imaginative. With considerable stocks on hand nearly all receivers thought that several weeks would elapse before any decided break would come, but in that they were mistaken. In talking with several dealers we find that practically all are receiving letters and telegrams from shippers demanding payment for shipments that the dealer has on hand. As much of the stock has not been sold it is impossible for the dealer to make returns. The receiver is extremely anxious to move the butter which he had but the demand for it with the price tobogganing is practically nil. During the week no butter beyond that for immediate needs was bought by jobbers, and out-of-town buyers were conspicuous because of their absence. Accumulations are continuing to pile up because of no demand in spite of the fact that receipts for the week have been lower than for last week. The general consensus of opinion among dealers is that with present weather conditions remaining constant we can look for no decrease in production and hence no upward trend of quotation because of lessened production. However, it is thought that when retailers find their present stocks depleted there will be more buying on their part, and as they will be able to sell butter at a lower figure the consumer will purchase more, which will tend to bolster the present faltering market.

On Monday extras dropped to 51 1/2 to 52c; on Tuesday there was a decline of 2c; on Wednesday, 3 1/2c, and on Friday, 1c. All grades of butter suffered about the same decline in price, but undergrades are moving very little. Unsalted butter has accumulated and the demand is very slight. At the close yesterday established quotations were as follows: Extras, 46c; higher scoring than extras, 46 1/2 to 47c; Firsts, 43 to 43 1/2c; and seconds, 40 1/2 to 42c.

EGGS	
Despite large receipts the egg market is steady up a bit, and it is expected that prices have about reached their low point for the early spring season. There are lots of eggs coming into Michigan and other northern states from the south, and with an apparent increase in production in these states, there is little hope that eggs will again advance. Wednesday's Detroit market quoted eggs at 39 cents per dozen.	

(Continued on page 19)



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# THE FARM HOME

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



## A Dingy Home and a Troubled Heart

**DEAR PENELOPE:** Having no one to whom I can tell my troubles, I thought perhaps it would help a good deal to tell them to you. I am very young but I have been married five years. Perhaps it is because I am so very young yet that I can't seem to be reasonable. We are living on a farm of 160 acres and we have a great deal to do. Having been raised in a very large city, perhaps you will realize how much I appreciate the big, beautiful out-doors and the great sense of freedom in it, but still there is that awful unrest; something I seem to long for that is not forthcoming. In summer I am perfectly contented, but the horrible winter when I have to stay in this little bit of a house, there comes that feeling of discontent which I cannot account for. I should think that men who have farms to rent might at least provide decent houses to live in, don't you? This house is not only small, but the plaster is off and the paper is so torn and dirty with wood-work very much mismatched, and doors and windows ill-fitting. Some way it just seems to get on my nerves. Of course, we could rent another farm, as there are many to rent, but we are making good here so I have to try to be contented, but somehow my whole soul seems to rebel.

Well, I certainly apologize to you for writing such a horrible letter but I have no one else to tell my troubles to and it seems like a horrible weight thrown off my mind to be able to tell this feeling to you. I can't seem to define this feeling of love for this farm, but the horrible discontent and rebellion that seems to be working inside of me.—*Troubled.*

**SOMEWHERE** I have read, "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," but here is one poor troubled farm woman in "solitary confinement" behind four flimsy-plastered, dingy papered walls. You need not apologize for writing to me, my dear. I am here to help, if I can, and while I may not be able to offer any suggestions in your case that will help you solve your problem, I can at least try.

The fact that you are contented in the summer time and that together you and your husband are making good on the farm simplifies the problem a great deal. I suppose your husband is like so many other farm husbands. In the first place they are unobserving creatures anyway so far as matters of the household are concerned and in the second place they are in the house so little that they scarcely have the opportunity to focus their attention on the unsightly spots that become a nightmare to those who dwell within the house for twenty-four hours a day. The home is the woman's sphere. By that I do not mean that she should take no interest in things outside of the home, but I do mean that the big thing in her life is having a home and keeping it neat and attractive. Those who rent, either in the country or in the city, do not have that feeling of possession which inspires home-owners to improve and beautify the places where they live. I know right well, my dear, that some farm tenant houses aren't fit to live in, and I feel for those women who have to live there, or who for the sake of the husband who is making good, grit their teeth and resolve to live there, unsightly and unsanitary as the premises may be.

The only thing that I see for you to do is to fix up that house yourself. Yes, I know, one's natural stubbornness drives you to say, "What, spend my own money on a place whose owner is too stingy to fix?" but let me tell you that the benefits, that you will gain by brightening up that house will be of infinite more value to your mental and physical comfort than any amount of satisfied spite can possibly be.

You need more sunshine, my dear. Not necessarily the sunshine that comes from the sky, but the sunshine that radiates back and forth from the prettily papered, and brightly-tinted walls of a house where happy people live.

It won't cost you much to re-plaster the torn places and to re-paper the walls of the room in which you spend the most of your time. Twenty-five dollars at the most should do the trick, and I think you'll find that you never invested that sum of money to better advantage. Here are a few suggestions:

First, go right to your husband this very night and tell him exactly what you have told me. Tell

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

him that if you are to carry your end of the family load, he must help you fix up the house, and I am sure that he will reproach himself immediately for not having offered to do so before. Together plan on each little improvement that is going to change that prison of yours to the coziest home that two minds and four willing hands could devise.

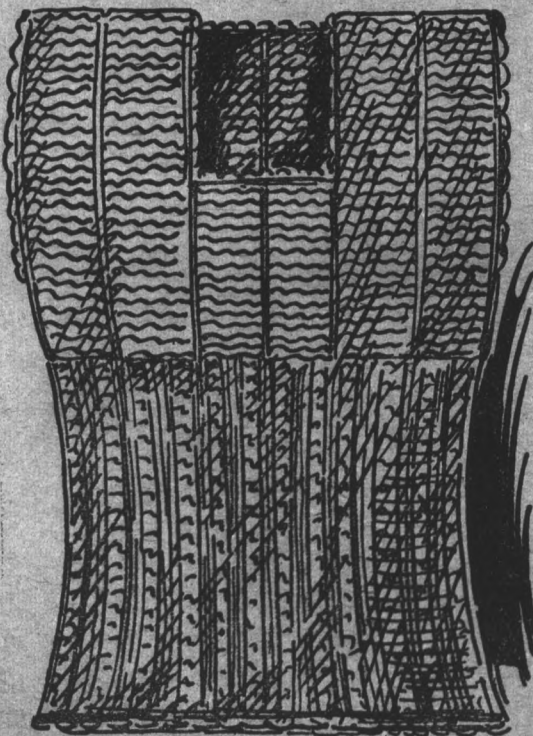
The next thing to do is to get some pulp plaster and repair the broken places in the walls. This is cheap and a little goes a long way. Pretty wall paper can then be purchased for as low as 15 cents a roll. A can of paint will do wonders in making age-old wood-work bright and new. Have you ever used bright cretonnes for curtains and chair covers? This material lends a most cheerful effect to the room and it is comparatively cheap. Use the cretonne for a table scarf or runner and if you have room a large cretonne covered box may be used for a window seat or cozy corner.

Plants require but little attention and more than anything else give the touch of nature that makes summer such a gladsome time.

I could go on and give you a hundred suggestions for brightening up those rooms, but they are not needed. Once you get into the spirit of cleaning, altering and repairing, you will get the vision of how that little house ought to look, and nothing can stop you from adding touches here and there that will so change the interior of your home that your friends won't know it when next they call. Of course, if you do "run up against a snag," as they say, be free to call upon me again, and if I cannot help you I am sure the rest of our readers will. And I will remind you all now that suggestions for interior decorating and home improvements are now in order. With love, PENELOPE.

## Slip-On Sweater

**I** INTEND making both my little girls these comfy sweaters, only that I am using sleeves in theirs, that they may use them for early spring wear. This suggestion of purling one-half



the length is novel and most practical. It keeps the sweater in shape and overcomes that slouchy effect so many have.

The Shetland floss has a silky lustre that knits up most attractively and one of these sweaters can be made with little expense and be appropriate for all summer wear for either boy or girl. If desired add a sailor collar to sister's sweater. The combination of colors adds greatly to the effect of these pockets. A khaki with an electric or peacock blue stripe is very pretty. Rose and gray, gray and dark red, and blue and sand color are all good. Use your own judgment in regard to casting your stitches, according to size of child.

## My Experience With the Influenza

**DEAR PENELOPE:** I am very interested in your page. I would like to be a help. Because you ask I will tell you my experience with the "flu." I have five children under ten. A boy who is seven in May, came down with the disease. Husband could not believe it was influenza, so we did not get the doctor until the third day. The boy was very sick nights. I gave a good dose of salts first, which I also gave to the oldest of the others and myself, so to be prepared for the rest. I used lard and camphor and greased mustard plaster on the chest, of course keeping him in bed and warm with hot lids, when he complained of being cold. After this I used the doctor's medicines for him. The doctor told me my treatment was very good and to use it again in case the cough tightened. But prevention is better than cure and the rest of us never got the disease, although the other children got bad colds, I just gave cathartic until the bowels were very loose and kept them that way until I thought the danger was past.

Another thing, after handling the patient or things that he had used, I washed my hands in carbolic acid water. This idea is not to carry the germs to the mouth or nose. I believe if one takes care of oneself and children when an epidemic is around, by taking care of the bowels and any cold given the best of care it will diminish the disease considerably. I kept the other children away from the sick one as much as possible.—*Mrs. J. A. B., Gladwin county.*

Thanks very much, Mrs. B., for your letter. Let us hear from others whose families were afflicted with this disease.

## HOME-COOKING LESSONS

By Elizabeth Matheson.

**E**VERY housekeeper knows that starch is made of tiny particles of grains which will not dissolve in cold water, but will settle to the bottom of the dish if left undisturbed. If cooked in boiling water the starch grains absorb water and swell and finally break apart and spread thru the liquid, making the starch paste with which we are familiar.

If some dry starch is thrown into boiling water the grains on the outside swell immediately and make a paste surrounding the lumps and preventing the water from reaching those on the inside. The result is a lumpy mixture, each lump having a center of uncooked starch. Raw starch is digested by very few people, and the gravies and sauces that are filled with lumps are unwholesome foods. As soon as the starch grains swell and break they can be attacked by the digestive juices, so the reason for cooking starchy foods is to make them more digestible. Starchy foods are not always palatable if cooked only long enough to make them digestible, so a longer time of cooking is frequently given to develop a mellow sweet taste found in a well cooked cereal, starchy pudding or sauce.

The underlying principle in cooking starchy foods is to cook them in such a way as to cause the starch grains to swell and change from a form very difficult or impossible to digest to a form easy of digestion. This is accomplished by supplying plenty of heat and moisture.

A well-cooked cereal is the exception rather than the rule. This is frequently due to an insufficient quantity of water and to too short a time of cooking. Enough water must be used to allow the starch grains to swell thoroughly. Dry, thick sticky mushes are filled with half-raw starch making them disagreeable to the taste and difficult or impossible to digest.

The question arises, "are the ready-to-eat cereals as wholesome as those prepared at home?" About equally so when the raw cereal has been well prepared. They are more expensive and not so palatable as a well-done and home-cooked cereal. The whole cereals, rolled oats, shredded wheat, contain a smaller proportion of digestible nutrients but they are richer in mineral matter and bulk.

## WHITE SAUCE MAKING

The characteristic which starch has of absorbing hot water and swelling makes it useful for thickening various mixtures.

With the knowledge of how to make a good, smooth, finely flavored white sauce or gravy as a foundation, we have within our grasp the founda-



tion of many wholesome things.

Lumpy sauces puddings, gravies and soup are by no means uncommon. They mean raw starch, and are a waste of food and an imposition on the digestive organs of the person who must eat them.

The various ways of making white sauce are intended to prevent lumping. We mix the flour with cold water, sugar, or fat, and thus keep the starch grains separate until each one has been penetrated by the hot liquid.

A little experience soon gives wisdom as to the thickening power of starch.

A general recipe or formula, elastic enough to suit many occasions, is as follows:

For one cup of milk use one-quarter to four tablespoons flour; one-quarter to four tablespoons fat; one-eighth teaspoon salt; dash pepper.

For a very thin sauce, suitable for cream soups, use from one-quarter to three-quarter tablespoons of flour, to each cup of liquid.

For a medium thin sauce, suitable for escalloped dishes, one to two tablespoons of flour to each cup of liquid.

For a thick sauce, three tablespoons of flour to each cup of liquid.

For a very thick sauce, suitable for croquettes, four tablespoons of flour to each cup of liquid.

#### METHODS OF MAKING

1. Mix flour with cold milk—then add to scalding milk—cook very slowly five minutes.

2. Cream butter and flour, add scalding milk and cook slowly five minutes.

3. Melt butter, add flour, cook one minute. Lower heat, add cold milk and stir constantly five minutes.

Corn starch has one and one-third to one and one-half the thickening power of flour.

#### Cooking Meats

**M**EAT is one of the most important articles in our diet, for it supplies the protein which is the property that builds muscle and makes tissue; its fat furnishes energy and the nitrogen, carbon, oxygen and minerals which are contained in our roasts, chops and stews are very necessary to the well being of our bodies. Beef is without doubt the most popular of all meats; it is comparatively easy to digest and contains a large amount of nutriment. Veal is rather difficult to digest and requires great care in the cooking to make it wholesome. Mutton is wholesome and nourishing. Pork, like veal, is rather difficult of digestion if not well cooked, but it would be hard to fill the place that cured ham, bacon and shoulders occupy in our larder.

All meats can be divided pretty much into two classes, the tender fine grained meats which come from the least muscular parts of the animal, and the coarse fibre cuts which come from those portions which are most used and therefore more muscular and tough. The latter class of meats is exceedingly juicy and nutritious, but require more care in its preparation than the more tender cuts. All meat cookery is governed by two foundation principles:

\*Tender fine grained meats—  
Quick surface searing.  
Intense heat.

No water.  
Season after cooking.

Coarse tough meats—  
Quick surface searing.  
Long slow cooking.  
Small amount of water.  
Season while cooking.

In roasting meat we put the meat into a very hot oven so that the intense heat will seal the pores and keep the juices from escaping. After the meat is well seared, lower the temperature somewhat. In the case of tender meats do not season while cooking, the salt tends to draw the juices from the meat. In cooking tender meats, if there is little fat, rub a little dripping over the surface, sprinkle lightly with flour and cook. In most cases little or no water will be needed during the cooking, at any rate not until the meat is well browned and crisp. In cooking the tough cuts of meat, long slow cooking is desirable. In making soup the meat is placed in cold water over the fire; it improves the quality of the soup to soak the meat in the water some time before cooking. If the meat for a stew is seared quickly before adding water to it the pores are sealed and much of the juice retained in the meat the long slow cooking makes it tender; meat in a stew should simmer, not boil. These cheaper, tough cuts of meat may be made into stews, ragouts, braised dishes, casserole dishes and pot roasts.

In broiling meat, the meat should be placed about one inch from the hot flame or coals until the surface is well seared, then it may be finished farther from the flame. The length of time necessary must be gauged by the thickness of the meat.

#### RAGOUTS

Ragouts are much like stews. Select a piece of meat from the breast, neck or shoulder of beef, mutton, veal or lamb. Cut the meat into three-inch cubes and flour it well. Brown in a tablespoon of dripping and sprinkle with a tablespoon of flour. Cook till the flour is brown; now add the cup of boiling water and cover closely. Peel the carrots and cut them in dice, slice the onions and add them to the meat; simmer for one and a half to two hours; then add the canned peas and the potatoes cut in quarters; season to taste with salt, pepper and paprika. Add a little more boiling water if necessary and simmer for another three-quarters of an hour. This may be cooked in the oven in a casserole and served in the dish.

1½ to 2 lbs. meat, 1 tablespoon flour, 4 carrots, 1 cup canned peas, 1 tablespoon dripping, 1 cup boiling water, 2 large or 3 small onions, 4 potatoes cut in quarters, salt and pepper.

#### CURING HAMS

Per 100 pounds of meat allow, 9 lbs. salt, 6 lbs. brown sugar, 3 ozs. saltpeter, 3 gallons water.

Let the water come to a boil, then stir in the salt, saltpeter and sugar, stirring until dissolved. Remove from the fire and when the brine is cold pour it over the meat and let stand for six weeks then smoke a little.

#### BRAISED TONGUE

One beef tongue, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 can tomatoes, 1 onion, Flour, 1 cup pot liquor, pepper and salt, Worcestershire sauce.

Boil the tongue until tender, skin it. Fry the onion in the butter, add one cup of the liquor in which the tongue was boiled, add one can of tomatoes and the browned onion, the pepper and salt and a little Worcestershire sauce if you have it. Thicken slightly with flour, put the ton-

gue in this mixture, set on the back of the stove and cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Dish tongue on a hot platter with the sauce poured around it.

#### BEEF A LA MODE

This is very delicious sliced cold; it takes a little time to prepare it, but it goes a long way sliced cold and makes a good supper or luncheon dish.

6 lbs. round of beef, bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon cloves, salt, sweet margarin, half pound salt pork, 1 cup vinegar, pepper, mustard.

Take a solid piece of the round from which the bone has been removed, about six inches thick and weighing about six pounds. Bind firmly with a strip of cotton fastened with twine. Cut into long narrow strips half a pound of fat salt pork and thrust these through perpendicular incisions made with a sharp knife, allowing the pork to protrude on each side. Cram into other slits a forcemeat made of highly-seasoned bread crumbs. Lay the meat in a deep dish and pour over it the vinegar, spices and seasoning. Let the meat remain in the vinegar 24 hours, turning several times. Put in a broad kettle, cover with hot water, put on a well-fitting top and cook slowly, allowing one-half hour to each pound. Cool under a heavy weight and slice. If desired some of the water in which the meat was cooked may be thickened and used as gravy. Save the rest for stock.

#### LENTIL MEAT LOAF

Two cups cooked lentils, 1 lb. round steak, 1 onion, half cup bread crumbs, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sage, 2 tablespoons butter, half cup chopped walnuts, pepper.

If possible cook the lentils in soft water. Rub the lentils thru a colander or a coarse sieve, but the steak thru a meat chopper, add to the lentils, together with the onion chopped, the eggs well beaten, the melted butter, the bread crumbs, milk, sage, salt, pepper and nuts. Mix well and make into a meat loaf, dredge over with flour and lay on a buttered tin. Bake in a hot oven for one hour. This loaf should be basted well with melted butter or butter substitute and served with a good gravy.

#### POT ROAST

Four pounds beef chunk or bottom round, 1 tablespoon dripping, 3 table-

spoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons salt, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire ¼ teaspoon pepper, juice of half lemon, 3 cups cold water.

Dredge both sides of the meat with flour and brown each side in a hot spider in which the tablespoon of dripping has been melted. Remove to an earthen casserole or bean pot and pour over the following sauce: In the hot spider melt the butter and blend it with the flour, adding the water gradually. Cook until thickened and smooth and add the seasoning. Pour over the meat and cook for three hours in a slow oven. If the piece of meat is thicker, cook longer.

"Give me a whiskey," said the red-faced man, rushing up to the Thrift Stamp booth in the hallway of a big New York office building and throwing down a quarter.

The girl in charge smiled recognition, handed out a Thrift Stamp and swept the quarter into her box.

"Why did he ask for a whiskey?" inquired a grinning by-stander, who had overheard the request.

"It really isn't funny," responded the girl gravely. "That man, so the elevator starter tells me, has been in the habit of dropping into the cafe across the hall five or six times a day for a drink. Now, whenever the craving gets strong that he can't stay at his desk, he comes downstairs and buys a Thrift Stamp. It will be time enough for the rest of us to laugh at him when we can show sand enough to give up our pet weaknesses for Uncle Sam."

"You're right, Miss," said the abashed inquirer, hauling out a \$5 bill "let me have a bottle of champagne."

## The Best Is None Too Good

The American Housewife has demonstrated by her splendid loyalty during the past year that she is entitled to the best in the land.

No one has been more severely tried than she through the enforced use of inferior flour and substitutes, but she certainly "made good."

Now that conditions are changing and gradually working back to normal it is possible to manufacture the pre-war high patent flour.

This is certainly good news to the discriminating woman who desires to provide her family with the very best of wholesome, healthful palatable food.

## Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

may now be obtained in the old-time high quality grade.

No better flour has ever been made and mighty few have even nearly equaled it.

Light, white, flavory bread may again be baked and LILY WHITE FLOUR has been made particularly for this class of work.

In fact LILY WHITE FLOUR is sold under the guarantee that the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded if you do not like it as well or BETTER than any flour you have ever used for every requirement of home use.

When ordering Flour, say LILY WHITE, "The flour the best cooks use," and insist on having it.

Your baking troubles will be over.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.







Sprinkle cracker crumbs on the top. Bake till nicely browned—will take about 25 minutes.

Serve at once. Is enough for five people.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I like to read the letter of the boys and girls in M. B. F. I have never written before, so I thought I would write to you. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. We have no school now on account of the "flu." I have a sister 19 years old, she is in Detroit. I like the page for the boys and girls. I like the Doo Dads the best of all. The river is frozen; I have lots of fun on it.—Carson A. Brockman, Vassar, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have never written to you, so I thought I would write. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade; our teacher's name is Miss Schoenow. We have about 38 pupils. I have one sister and three brothers; their names are Marie, Paul, John and Alfred, and two sisters-in-law. My brother Paul is in the army, for six years, and my sister Marie and brother John are in Detroit, and also my brother-in-law Clarence and sister-in-law Clara are in Detroit. My sister-in-law Theresa is in Virginia. We live on a farm of 80 acres. We have 5 cows, 3 heifers and 2 calves, 8 sheep, 28 chickens, 2 pigs and 2 dapple gray horses. The horses' names are Cub and Colonel. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls and I hope mine will be in print.—Lena Schlager, Hawks, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. from the boys and girls and I thought I would write one, too. I am 12 years old, in the sixth grade. I have 3 brothers, their names are Don Rich, 11 years old; Louis, 5 years old; Howard, 2 years old. My mother's name is Ella and my father's name is Henry. I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Mollie Britzman; she has a little girl, Dorothy; her husband is dead. We have one cow, her name is Daisy. We have one calf and 2 mules. We work 80 acres of land. I do some of the housework and help take care of the children. The teacher who taught our school last year was a man, his name was John B. Leighton; he went to help fight the Germans. Well, this is a lovely winter day.—Miss Mildred Rich, Hubbardston, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: Good evening. You said you wanted us to write and tell you what we got for Christmas. I got some hair ribbons, some candy, three aprons, three handkerchiefs, a ring and some money, and a box of writing paper. I like the Doo Dads very much. I received a set of the Giants of Lilliputania. My sister also has a set. I like the story very much. We are not having any school now on account of the "flu." I will be glad when it starts again. I like to play in the snow very much. I like to make snow men, and I also like to slide down hill. Our baby has two teeth, and her cousin has ten. He is just two days older than our baby. Thank you for the Thrift Stamp. Well, as it is mail time I will close and will try and write more next time.—Mabelle Detwiler, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have never written to you before and I thought I would like it very much. I am 13 years old and in the 6th grade. I have three sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Goldie, 12; Marjorie, 8; Doris, 6 months old. We have 3 horses; their names are Queen, Esther and Dan, and we have three cows and one calf, 90 chickens. We have 40 acres. We have a mile and three-quarters to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Tottingham. We have not had the influenza. There are about 50 pupils in our school.—Harold Finkhouse, Stanton, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Vera Merrick. We like her very much. We have a creek and a spring. We get all of our water from the spring. In the spring and in January the creek is flooded from one hill to another. We have a large swing in a big elm tree and have fine fun in the summer. Now that the snow has come we can play fox and geese. It is very fine fun. In the evening when we get in our wood and water we can go out and play. I think all the seasons are nice. In winter it seems as though it is all fun. Going to school the snow and ice is frozen so we can slide on it. We can take our little sleds and slide down the hill and then we go all the way across a creek on the ice. Sometimes when our sled turns we go into a tree; but it is fun just the same. It was quite cold this morning and when I went to feed the chickens and pig my feet got cold. When we got our pig the snow was not on the ground. He is so comical that we named him Charlie.—Viola Mosher, Kinde, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a little girl ten years old and in the fourth grade. My papa has taken the M. B. F. ever since it started. He likes it very well. I have been reading the letters that the other boys and girls have written and thought I would like to write, too, and see it in the paper. We have two horses and their names are Maud and Mike. We have two cats, their names are Buff and bunny. We have one pig, and his name is Charley, and we have 22 chickens and nearly all are laying. My sister and I got the city of Lilliputania and we were well pleased with it.—Bernice M. Mosher, Kinde, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have been reading the Christmas stories and letters the boys and girls have been writing, in the M. B. F. I am a girl 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Theodore, Clinton, Raymond and my sister's name is Bernice, she is the baby. My oldest brother, Theodore, has just gotten over the "flu." I live on a farm of 160 acres. We have two horses and one Jersey cow. The horses' names are Maud and Silver. We have

a Ford car and a Ford truck. My father has hired a man to drive the truck. He goes to the city every day. I received two Christmas presents, a bottle of perfume and a wrist watch. I hope my letter is not too long to be printed in the M. B. F.—Ada M. Brownyard, Sand Lake, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a girl 13 years old and go to the McClure school. I am in the seventh grade. Our teacher's name is Miss Helen Juneas. I have two brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Leslie and Elmer. My oldest brother was 23 years old and he was called to the colors last July. He was at Camp Custer until October when he was taken sick with pneumonia and died October 13th. My sisters' names are Maud and Carolyn. We live on a farm of 200 acres. My mamma is not very healthy and I help do most of the work, as my sisters are both away.—Freda B. Greer, Gladwin, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I thought I would write to you. We have two cows and two horses. There are eight in our family. I hope you had a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I have three brothers and two sisters, the littlest one's name is Ruth Irene, she is 4 years old. My biggest sister's name is Muriel Myrtle, she is 12 years old. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My biggest brother's name is Theodore Freeman, he is 18 years old. My other brother's name is Arthur Orville, he is 14 years old.—Dorothy Walton, East Jordan, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a girl 12 years old. I have been reading the letters of the boys and girls in the M. B. F. and like to read them so thought I would write one too. I live on a farm of 40 acres with my father and mother and one brother and two sisters. Their names are Archie, Christena and Anna and I have one brother working out and one in the navy, and I have two other sisters training for nurses. We have two cows, one calf, two pigs, three horses and two colts. Well, I guess I will close, expecting to see my letter in print.—Phoebe McKay, St. Charles, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have been reading the M. B. F. for some time and like it very much. My father works out most of the time. We live on a 40-acre farm, mother and we children work the farm. We live on a hill in a little house, we have one horse and one cow. I have five brothers and four sisters living and two sisters dead. My sister Susie and brother John are married. One lives in Marion, Saginaw county and the other lives in Waterford, Oakland county. My brother Theodore is at Camp Custer yet. My brother Charley is working away. There are five at home and six with me. My brothers' and sisters' names are John, Susie, Theodore, Charley, Benene, Ora, Jessie, Annie and Louis the baby, he is 2 years old. We live a mile and a half from school. My teacher's name is Miss Jessie Crane. She is a widow with two children, one boy Kenneth, and the girl, Marion. We love our teacher. Our school is closed on account of the "flu." There are four of us going to school. I am in the 6th and 7th grades. We are glad the war is over and hope it will not come again. This is all for the first letter.—Miss Etta Crites, Brant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: This is my first time to write to you. We live on a forty-acre farm. I have two brothers, Clemens and Clarence. We have four horses, two cows and fourteen pigs. I am a boy 10 years old and am going to school. My teacher's name is Miss Post. I am in the fourth grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like the Doo Dads very much and wish them to be in every paper.—Ernest Schneider, Fowler, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: This is the first time I have written to you. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade, and I weigh about 90 lbs. I go to the Ranney school. I do love to read the M. B. F. I am 4 ft. and 2 inches high. I have a cat, it is black and white; its name is Billy Burke. We have a team, their names are Dolly and Babe. The cows' names are Jersey and Bessie.—Muriel Walton, East Jordan, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: This is the first time I have written to you. I am 13 years old and I am 4 ft., 6 inches tall. I have light hair and blue eyes. I am buying Thrift Stamps. I have one pet cat, his name is Tom. Cattle, horses and other things too numerous to mention. I hope to hear from some boy or girl of my age.—Marion McKeage, East Jordan, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a little girl 9 years old and am in the fourth grade. I have 3 brothers, Gordon is 11, Kenneth is 7, Russell is 3 years old. I helped to pull beans and pick up potatoes, and helped to take care of the garden. I am glad that the war is over. Papa takes M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have nearly a mile and a half to go to school.—Margaret Lather, Williamsburg, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I haven't written before, but thought I would. I am a boy 9 years old and live on an 188-acre farm. I have one brother and one sister, their names are Laura and Edwin. I am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Mabel Schannamin. She has been sick since September; the teacher who has taken her place is Sadie Dunnington. I have one and one-half miles to go to school. We have four horses and one colt, their names are Topsy, Billy, Tricksey and Molly. The colt's name is Daisy, she will be two years old next May. We have two cows, their names are Dot and Boss, and one calf, its name is Captain, and six pigs, we have only named two, their names are Souse and Sandy. For pets I have a dog and three cats, their names are Tiny, Tommy and Mittenfoot. The dog's name is Prince. We have about 50 chickens and one goose and turkey. I think a good name for our page would be "Children's Hour." We have been taking the M. B. F. for over three years and like it very much.—Debs Ray, Paw Paw, Michigan.

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Simple and practical. Cuts V-shaped farm open drainage, irrigation or tile ditch down to 4 ft. deep; cleans old ditches; back fills tile ditches; grades roads, builds farm terraces, dikes and levees; works in any soil wet or dry. 2, 4 and 6-horse sizes, large size fine for tractor. Write for free drainage, irrigation and terracing catalog and our proposition.

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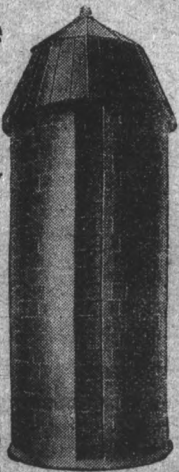
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has become so popular in its first four years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil, preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the lightest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year. Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load. We make Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Water Supply Goods and Steel Frame Saws. Write AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Twelfth St., Chicago



# COUNTY CROP REPORTS

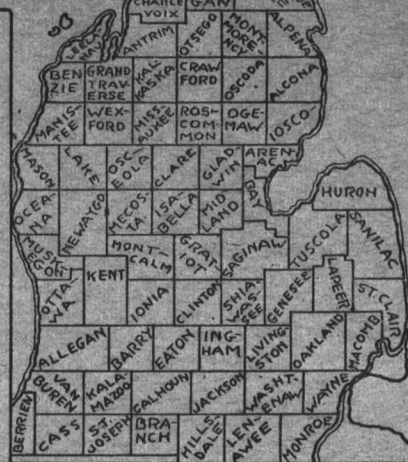
**Wexford (West)**—Our January thaw has commenced. Not enough snow in the roads for sleighing. This is a winter that the likes of which has not been seen in many years. It is a surprise to the people of this country to witness such an open winter. Cattle can do quite a bit of grazing on the hills and high places. The following prices were paid at Cadillac this week: rye, \$1.80; hay, \$30; potatoes, \$1.30 to \$1.40 cwt.; cabbage, 2c lb.; onions, \$1.30; hens, 18 to 22; springers, 21; ducks, 23; geese, 19; butterfat, 63; eggs, 55; hogs, dressed, 19 to 20; beef, dressed, 10 to 11; veal calves, dressed, 15 to 18.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Jan. 21.

**Arenac (East)**—The weather at this writing is very mild; snow gone; and freezing nights and thawing days. The mildness of the winter has dropped the price of hay and it is rather slow. Beans dropped another 25 cts. and most local elevators are temporarily out of the market. Buckwheat dropped 50c cwt.; oats off 4c a bushel, while peas gained some. The freezing and thawing is injuring the fall-sown grains badly. Auction sales are getting more numerous as the spring months draw near and all seem to have big crowds and high prices. Different meetings have been postponed on account of the epidemic of influenza and therefore it makes the winter seem longer. Live stock seems to be wintering well. Dairy products are off to some extent, same is true in regard to eggs.—M. B. R., Twinning, Jan. 29.

**Missaukee (N. C.)**—Farmers are drawing gravel on the roads and cutting wood what time they have after doing their chores. The weather is fine; the mildest winter I have ever seen here, and the least snow this time of year. The farmers around Stittsville have built a telephone line and it is working fine. A few potatoes have been moving this mild weather at \$1.35 cwt., but are off ten cents now. The following prices were offered here this week: oats, 75; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$30; potatoes, \$1.25; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 55.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, Jan. 24.

**Cathoun (N.E.)**—So much sickness the farmers are not doing much. The weather is fine. We cannot get onto the fields to haul manure. Bad for wheat, but does not appear to be damaged yet. Lots of time for that as the damage came last year in March and April. Cold and dry, a good many fields ruined entirely. The farmers have sold about everything they have had to sell. I would like to see the farm bureau idea succeed. We have got to organize. We must quit grumbling, pull down the red flag and get down to business get together and "stick." Too many of us run up our red flag and find fault, thus giving our oppressors a full view of our maneuvers and we are flanked on every wing. The trouble is we have too many farmers who don't help. The following prices were quoted at Olivet this week: Wheat, \$2.15; oats, 55; rye, \$1.35; hens, 15 to 18; springers, 15 to 17; butter, 55; butterfat, 67; eggs, 38 to 54; sheep, 4 to 8; lambs, 10 to 13; hogs, 15 to 16.50; beef steers, 7 to 10; beef cows, 4 to 8; veal calves, \$15.—G. R., Olivet, Jan. 26.

**Clinton (S.W.)**—Roads are in such condition that farmers are unable to haul produce to market. Butter took



a drop of 16c per lb. in the last two weeks on account of the government throwing vast amounts on the market. Live stock in good condition but feed scarce. Bran and feed prices have been raised \$15 per ton by the millers since Jan. 1, but of course, the farmer is the only profiteer mentioned by our city papers, who know less about farming than a cow about astronomy. The following prices were quoted at Fowler this week: Wheat, \$2.20; corn, 60; oats, 56; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$19; beans, \$7; hens, 18; springers, 19; ducks, 19; geese, 20; butter, 45; butterfat, 51; eggs, 44; sheep, \$10; lambs, \$13; hogs, \$15.50; beef steers, 7 to \$9.50; beef cows, \$6.—T. B., Fowler, Jan. 28.

**Manistee (N.E.)**—Farmers are cutting wood, going to sales and some are working in the woods. Weather some cooler. The following prices offered at White Cloud this week: Potatoes, \$1.25 cwt.; beans, \$6.50; buckwheat, \$2.25 cwt.; rye, \$1.25; wheat, \$1.95; butter, 40 to 45; eggs, 40; butterfat, 50.—H. A., Bear Lake, Jan. 29.

**Ogemaw (Central)**—Snow is all off the fields, freezing nights and thawing day time makes it hard on winter grain and new seeding. Farmers are not doing much but chores with practically nothing being sold. All kinds of farm produce certainly took an awful drop. What we farmers have to buy in the way of clothing, shoes and rubbers and all kinds of farm tools have not had a slump yet, so that one could notice it. The following prices were quoted at West Branch this week: Wheat, \$2.06; oats, 56; rye, \$1.20; hay, \$17 to \$18; potatoes, 60 to 70; butter, 45; butterfat, 50; eggs, 45; hogs, live, 14 to 15; dressed, 18; apples, \$1.—W. N., West Branch, Jan. 31.

**Cathoun (N.W.)**—Farmers are getting up wood and drawing manure. Weather is fine, no snow. The prices quoted in Battle Creek this week are as follows: Wheat, \$2.18; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$28; potatoes, \$1.00; hens, 25; turkeys, 30; butter, 50; eggs, 60; hogs, \$16.25; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 14; apples, \$2.

**Berrien (West)**—Weather fine and many farmers taking advantage of it by plowing. If the present weather continues farmers will have all their spring plowing done by March 1st. Hay is moving steadily to market. All the old apple orchards are being pulled out by tractors and cut into wood. Quite a number of new tractors are being bought in this locality and they are doing good work; one

of our young Gleaner farmers has 40 acres nearly plowed for corn with his new Universal Moline tractor. I think all the large grain farmers will soon revert to tractors and leave the horses to the fruit farmers. Many of our soldier boys are returning and they all unite in saying there is no place like the old U. S. A. The following prices were paid at St. Joseph this week: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.40; oats, 65; rye, \$1.25; hay, \$30 to \$32; wheat-oat straw, \$12; potatoes, \$1.00; onions, \$1.25; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 60; eggs, 50; dressed veal, 16 to 18.—O. Y., Baroda, Feb. 1.

**St. Joseph (East)**—Some farmers are drawing manure, getting up buzz piles and hauling wood. The weather is lovely, better than we ought to have for this time of year. Ground freezes and thaws every day, hard on winter crops and the wheat fields look pretty yellow. Some repair work on buildings done. Horses sold high at a sale near Findley last week. The following prices were paid at Colon this week: Wheat, \$2.12 to \$2.15; corn \$1.20; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; butter, 45; eggs, 45.—M. W., Colon, Feb. 1.

**Jackson (N.E.)**—Owing to the fine weather all week farmers have done considerable, cutting, buzzing and drawing wood. The roads are badly rutted owing to cold nights and warm days drawing the frost out of the ground. Not much being sold at present. Some "flu" cases still on hand here. A meeting has been called for the purpose of forming a co-operative stock shipping association. Any effort along this line naturally meets with vigorous opposition from the "old line" stock buyers, but the result if carried out is highly beneficial to the farmer. In most cases why can't arrangements be made and absorb the stockbuyer with his ability and thereby make a success of the enterprise. The following prices were paid at Munith this week: Wheat, \$2.13 to \$2.15; oats, 58; rye, \$1.25; hay, \$18 to \$20; hens, 18; springers, 20; butter, 35; butterfat, 40; eggs, 35 to 38; hogs, \$16.50.—W. Munith, Feb. 1.

**Wexford (West)**—Some cold west winds, but otherwise it has been fine weather. Some snow but not enough for sleighing, only in places. This has been a very nice winter so far. The following prices were quoted at Cadillac this week: Corn, \$3.25; oats, 85; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$30; potatoes, \$1.30; onions, \$1.35; hens, 16 to 19; springers, 18; butter, 47; butterfat, 53; hogs, 16 to 17; beef steers, 10 to 14; veal calves, live, 10 to 11; dressed, 15 to 18.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Jan. 30.

**Kent (N.E.)**—Weather fair and a little cold. Snow all gone. Roads are frozen hard and rough traveling. It freezes hard every night and thaws some every day. No apparent damage to wheat yet, but there is plenty of time for it to occur if this kind of weather keeps up. Jan. 25th the writer saw two farmers plowing, something unusual for this time of year. A good many farmers will buy trucks the coming year, freight rates potato grading, dishonest weight and low prices have forced them to this move. The following prices were offered at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.18; corn, \$1.40; oats, 60; rye, \$1.30; potatoes, \$1.30 to \$1.35; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 45; eggs, 45; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 16c live, 21c dressed; beef steers, 9c; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 9 to 11; apples, \$1.50 to \$2.—G. M. W., Greenville, Jan. 31.

**Tuscola (Central)**—Nothing doing much but doing chores and cutting wood. A few are drawing out manure. Weather is fine for this time of year, with no snow. Not much selling now; no market for beans now and that is about all we have to sell now as our potatoes are so we can't get at them, and there is not much sale for them anyway. Some farmers are buying hay to feed. There was an illicit still found about four and a half miles west of here last week. They were making from 15 to 20 gallons a day of white whiskey and selling it at Detroit at from \$5 to \$10 a quart. The following prices were offered at Caro this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 50; rye, \$1.20; hay, \$20 to \$23; barley, \$1.75 cwt.; rye straw, and wheat-oat straw, \$9; buckwheat, \$2.50 cwt.; potatoes, 75; bu.; onions, \$1.10 bu.; cabbage, 1½c lb.; hens, 23; springers, 23; ducks, 23; geese, 18; butter, 45; eggs, 47; sheep, 6 to 7; lambs, 10 to 15½; hogs, 15; beef steers 10; beef cows, 4; veal calves, 18; apples, 75c to \$1.—R. B. O., Caro, Feb. 1.



Harvesting a 20-acre crop of Radish on the farm of W. J. Dewey, Bellaire, Mich.  
—Courtesy S. M. Isbell & Co.



## MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 13)



### POULTRY

Limited Poultry receipts have strengthened this market and prices are slightly higher. Quotations this week are about as follows: No. 1 springs, 30 to 31c; small springs, 28 to 29c; hens, 31 to 32c; small hens and Leghorns, 29 to 30c; roosters, 20 to 21c; geese, 28 to 29c; ducks, 35 to 36c; turkeys, 36 to 37c per pound.



### LIVE STOCK

#### Chicago Live Stock Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

**Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8.**—One of the lightest Monday runs of the winter season was unloaded at the Union Stock Yards for the initial market for the week when less than 1,000 cars arrived. The chief cause of this marked falling off in receipts was the fact that an embargo was placed against hog arrivals by the Railroad Administration in order to enable the trade to make a clean-up of stale holdings in the yards. Other departments of the trade were moderately supplied and the undertone of the general market was strong. Receipts in all branches last week were considerably lighter than the week previous, the actual run for the week ending February 1, being 53,017 cattle, 9,620 calves, 217,874 hogs, and 67,880 sheep, against 52,328 cattle, 13,300 calves, 243,844 hogs, and 86,959 sheep for the week ending January 25th.

Market on beef and butcher cattle last week was featured by an uneven advance of 25 to 50 cents, traceable largely to lighter supplies. Cannery and cutters as well as calves, however, failed to share in the advance and closed 25 to 50 cents lower. Bulk of receipts continue to lack quality with choice and prime heavy steers as scarce as ever. Two loads of the latter kind arrived on Monday's market, which averaged 1,430 pounds and sold at \$20.00 per cwt., equaling the top made during January for prime heavy bullocks. The general beef steer trade has shown a development of strength and the prices paid on the opening day of this week compare favorably with the high time of ten days ago. Bulk of the sales of beef steers arriving are now at a spread of \$14 to \$17.50, with plainer varieties, unsuitable for stocker and feeder purposes, quotable from \$9.75 to \$13.50. Feeder market has been erratic, closing last week at the low point, generally 25 to 50c lower. At the opening this week, however, in sympathy with improvement in fat cattle demand prices showed strength and part of last week's decline was regained, sales being largely 25 cents higher. Heavy fleshy feeders, with quality, are quoted from \$13.25 to \$14, though as high as \$15 has been paid for steers for short feed, medium to good kinds of stockers and feeders are going from \$10 to \$13, weighing from 700 to 900 pounds.

Urgent shipping demand played an important part in the butcher stock department both at the close of last week and the opening session this week and advances of from 50 cents to \$1 have been scored from the low time of the previous week, carrying values back to high time of the season, exceptions being noted on common heifers, canners, cutters and veal calves. Choice fat heifers sold up to the \$15 mark, while the general run of good and choice fat cows and heifers are selling from \$10 to \$13.50, with medium and common kinds largely at \$7.50 to \$10, with canners and cutters from \$5.75 to \$7. Bologna are selling from \$8.25 to \$9.35, with beef bulls from \$9.50 to \$13. Veals remained steady at the opening with the choice kinds commanding from \$13.50 to \$14.25.

Government action in shutting off the receipts of hogs until the accumulation could be cleaned up proved beneficial at the initial session of the week and trade held a strong tone with best heavy butchers selling up to \$17.95, or 10 cents higher than

a week ago. Choice weighty hogs were scarce and in keenest demand, with buyers still hesitant to take on underweight and light mixed grades, which have constituted the bulk of the recent heavy hold-overs. Bulk of the good to choice butcher hogs sold from \$17.60 to \$17.85, with good light and mixed droves from \$17.25 to \$17.55, heavy packing from \$16.50 up. Pigs and underweight lights weighing from 150 pounds down are selling from \$13 to \$15.50, depending upon weight and condition. At a meeting held at Washington January 28th it was decided that January prices would continue in effect during the present month.

Moderate supplies of all classes of live mutton on this market both last week and the opening session of the current week proved the bull factor in determining prices and the general price tendency has been upward. Lambs and yearlings were favored last week and closing prices were quoted as 35 to 50 cents higher, while Monday's deal was on a strong to 15c higher basis than the close. Sheep values held their own and show minor changes, slight strength being quoted on the best kinds. High sale for lambs reached \$16.85, with choice kinds selling from \$16.60 to \$16.80, medium to fair killing grade at a spread of \$15 to \$16.25 and culls downward from \$14.25. Feeding lamb demand is slightly in excess of the supply coming and the undertone to the deal shows strength, good kinds being quoted from \$14 to \$15.25, while as high as \$15.50 was paid for a fleshy grade on the shearing order. Choice medium and handy-weight yearlings wethers are on a \$14.50 to \$14.75 basis, with heavy yearlings from \$13.75 to \$14.25, while good to choice aged wethers from \$11.50 to \$12.00, and good to choice ewes from \$10.25 to \$10.75.

#### BRAN OUTLOOK DOES NOT WARRANT LOWER PRICES

There are well informed men in the trade who hold the opinion that bran prices will show a decline, because of the quantities of corn, rye and barley feeds which conditions will make available. We do not concur in this opinion, unless a big export flour trade develops to stimulate mill operation, a development much to be desired. The government and the War Department cancelled a good many contracts and still have a fair quantity of bran on hand, but it will not be long before the government will again be in the market for supplies. An increase in output would be most desirable. It means more reasonable feed prices, cheaper dairy products, and a demand filled instead of short.—*Market Record.*

Your sample copies of the M. B. F. are very impressive. I believe I need your paper for one year at least.—Arthur M. Cook, Montcalm county.

I am sending you my renewal and also my neighbor's to the best farm paper in the state. It is the only paper that I have got hold of that stands for the farmer all the time.—J. L. Youleh, Charlevoix county.

Have been taking Michigan Business Farming for one year and think it is just the kind of a paper we all ought to help along. We like M. B. F. real well and think it is aiming at the right mark.—R. J. Hockstra, Montcalm county.

We are proud of having one paper that will stand up for the farmers of Michigan.—Ethel J. Poe, Oceana county.

## Special Offer to Lime Users during February

### Order It Now—Haul It Now—Pay For It When You Use It

Spring is approaching—the most important Spring in all our history.

The end of hostilities in Europe places 200,000,000 more people on our food list, in addition to 100,000,000 in Allied countries to whom we have been supplying food and in addition to ourselves.

We need this Spring to be prepared—all prepared to go at and finish every operation on time and in the most efficient way.

Knowing this, we have made a special proposition to lime users, so that they may order their line now, have it delivered now, haul it now when hauling will not interfere with other work, and pay for it when they use it.

#### Orders Placed During February

—will be billed for April first payment. If paid between April first and tenth, you are allowed a 3% cash discount, or if you prefer not to take advantage of the discount you need not pay until June 30th, when you will pay in full without discount.

Our sister company, the Semet-Solvay Company, produces Arcadium Ammonium Sulphate as a by-product of coke. During 1919 we will maintain a stock of this material at our quarries in Sibley. We believe, as first-hand distributors, we will be able to furnish nitrogen to the farmers of your state very economically. We shall be very glad to quote on shipments of Arcadium Ammonium Sulphate during the seasons.

#### SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY

Jefferson Avenue

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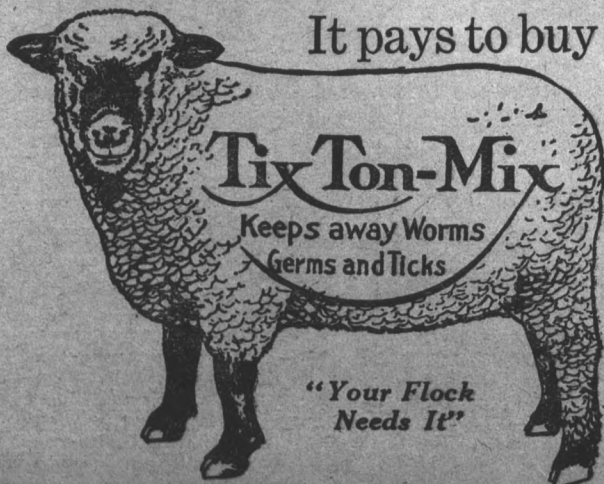
Adapted to the climatic conditions and short seasons of Michigan and other northern states. Your corn crop is important. Make it profitable by planting Isbell's improved, high-yielding varieties. You will be sure to harvest a good crop of sound, ripe corn before frost. Write for Isbell 1919 Seed Catalog and FREE Seed Corn Samples. We specialize in the following leading sorts and many other varieties:

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*Flint Corn and Ensilage Corn.*

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As They Grow, Their Fame Grows

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Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.



It pays to buy Tix-Ton-Mix with salt the year

around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$1.00 size box of Tix-Ton-Mix by parcel post will medicate 1/2 barrel of salt.

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

**PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS**

Leona Park Experiment Station,

GRAND LEDGE, MICH.





My home for sale, \$4,500 takes it. I am 76 years old and cannot farm any longer. Lived here for 50 years.

This farm consists of 85 acres. 32 acres sowed to fall grain, balance seeded. It is level, all cleared, tillable, sand gravel soil. Well fenced. It is on the main auto trunk line between Saginaw and Ludington. It is located two miles from the county seat, Hersey. A spring creek flows thru the barnyard.

A description of buildings as follows, as you will see in the picture:  
A good brick house, 11 rooms besides closets. Finished in cherry and oak, furnace, cellar, cistern, woodshed, etc.

A good frame barn 40x80 ft. Two driveways and basement under entire barn.

A driving shed 26x36 ft., with root cellar under entire building.

A double corn crib with driveway.

A frame chicken coop and hog pen combined.

A good frame garage.

If you want more land, a 40 acres well fenced, level, tillable soil joining it can be bought for \$1,500. Or an 80 acres cornering it, level, spring creek, well fenced, half of it or better woodland and rest tillable, for \$3,000.

If you are not interested in the above farm, keep it, talk about it, and give it to some one that is. Would be pleased to hear from you.

JAMES MCKINSTRY, Hersey, Mich.

## SEEDS

**Quality First** Our first effort is to supply the best quality that skill, experience and money can produce, making

**DePUY'S SEEDS FIRST AID TO GOOD CROPS** The are Northern Grown and must stand the most severe tests for purity and germination.

**Our Quality Seeds** give the grower practical crop insurance at low cost. Light overhead expenses enable us to give the buyer an advantage in **QUALITY and PRICE.**

**OUR 1919 SEED BOOK**

and samples of any Farm Seeds you wish to buy. Free on request. Don't buy anything for either Garden or Field until you investigate our values.

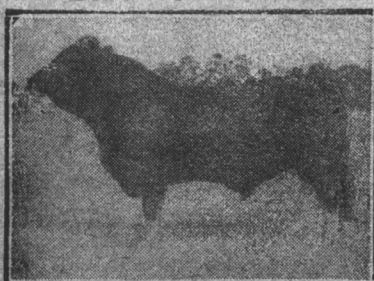
**THE C. E. DePUY CO., PONTIAC, MICH.**

## FOR SALE Used Machinery

One 5-10 Avery gas tractor, two 8-16 Avery tractors, all nearly new, 12-25 Waterloo Boy, 8-16 Bull, 30-60 Huber, 25-45 IHC. Write us for complete used machinery list. Buy used machinery and save money.

**THE BANTING MANUFACTURING CO.**  
118 Superior St. TOLEDO, OHIO

### BROWN SWISS



#### Herd Sire: Rosalind B's Nestor 5401

His dam, Rosalind B. Champion 5 yr. old R. O. P. 16,804.4 lbs. milk 727.64 lbs. fat. Will soon have some of his get for sale.

At present we have for sale Butterworth of Huron No. 6787, born March 26th, 1918, a son out of a full sister to Edna C. 3rd No. 5092, champion 4 yr. old R. O. P. 16,496.7 lbs. milk, 669.35 lbs. fat.

Several male calves and a few females. Herd under Federal government control and tested for tuberculous.

**ERWIN H. KRAUSS,**  
Sebewaing, Michigan.

## Notice To Subscribers

When sending a change or correction of address,—or when writing us about anything concerning your subscription,—please be sure to send the yellow address label from the front cover.

This will help us to give the matter prompt and careful attention.

**MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING**  
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

**WANTED TO BUY.** Old False Teeth. We pay up to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). Send now. Prompt remittances. Package held 5 to 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Highest prices paid for old gold jewelry, gold crowns, bridges, dental gold, platinum, diamonds, and silver. Tell your friends. U. S. Smelting Works, Dep't 43, Chicago, Ill.

## HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

By **ALBERT L. CLOUGH**, Motor Editor, Review of Reviews  
Copyright 1919, by The International Syndicate

### Preventing Garage Fires

*The old Adage still true, "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure."*

**T**HE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS relate to the prevention and to the putting out of fires in private garages: The heating system should be so arranged that its fire is entirely outside the garage itself, where no gasoline vapors can, by any possibility, reach it; the only exception to this rule being the use of garage heaters approved by the Underwriters for location within the garage proper. If the floor is of wood, always use drip pans under the cars to catch oil and gasoline and clean these out frequently. If inflammable materials are spilled upon the floor, soak them up with sawdust and remove it at once. If there is even a possibility that the gasoline system leaks, shut off the supply at the tank, when the car is left for any considerable length of time. Use kerosene, not gasoline for cleaning and do not leave either liquid exposed to the air. Use electric lights only and have the portable lamp fitted with a guard. Avoid the lighting of matches within the garage. If you smell gasoline upon entering it, be especially careful. Do not let oily waste or cloths accumulate. If oil or gas lamps are used upon any of the cars, see that they are extinguished before leaving. Provide at least one fire extinguisher of the carbon tetrachloride type, in addition to that on the car. These do not freeze as do the soda extinguishers and are more effective upon gasoline fires. Sand, sawdust and flour are all good extinguishers of small gasoline fires, but it makes a bad mess if they are used upon the car itself.



#### VALUE OF AUXILIARY AIR DEVICE

I send you a circular describing a device designed to admit a supply of hand-regulated auxiliary air into the intake pipe, above the carburetor. Will the use of this have any injurious effects upon the engine? Will it accomplish 50 per cent. of what is claimed for it?—C. F. G.

This attachment cannot possibly injure your engine and, if you are willing to use it consistently and intelligently it may accomplish at least 50 per cent. of the good claimed for it. If the car to which it is applied has a carburetor, that delivers generally or at times, an unnecessarily rich mixture, the admission of auxiliary air will correct this defect and lead to greater fuel economy (especially at high engine speeds), more power, under certain circumstances and reduced carbonization from gasoline soot. The good results obtainable from the use of this device will be great in proportion to how faulty the carburation is in the engine to which it is applied. When the carburetor used is well adjusted and is provided with an adequate hand adjustment (which the operator makes use of), the auxiliary air device effects the least improvement. It is a good thing, when the engine is used as a brake, as it then

saves considerable fuel. Sometimes these devices are used to considerable advantage at first but are not operated consistently "after the new wears off."



#### REPEATED AXLE SHAFT FAILURES

I have had considerable trouble with the rear end of my car from the axle shafts breaking short off, where they are inserted into the differential gears. So many of these have had to be replaced that I am becoming discouraged and other users of my make of car have had the same trouble. What can you suggest?—B. P. C.

It is inadvisable for you to continue to replace these broken shafts with new ones no better than those which have failed, because it is evident that these breakages are the result of inherent defects in the design, material or heat treatment of this part. The manufacturer should furnish you with improved shafts, that are free from the weakness you speak of. If he cannot be made to do this, possibly you can have a pair of shafts made of better material and of somewhat more liberal design at the point of weakness. It may be that some of the axle manufacturers can furnish you an axle, interchangeable with your present one, that will stand up better.

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

## LABOR SAVING HINTS

(Readers are invited to contribute labor-saving hints to this department. Ideas, experiences, suggestions for labor-saving devices paid for according to practicability, length, etc.)

#### COMBINATION SHOVEL AND AXE

The device shown in the sketch is useful for fighting forest fires, and for the use of soldiers and farmers, in digging trenches or ditches. The blades on the sides enable one to cut brush, small saplings or tree roots. The blades are shaped from steel and riveted to the shovel as shown. The blades do not interfere with the use of the shovel.—P. T. G., Big Rapids, Michigan.

#### CAUSE OF FIRES

Many barns burn and the cause is unknown. They have gas engines in them and other machinery as well. The belting and shafts generate heat which will ignite rags and waste if

very near the source of heat. The oils used will also burn easily. Many times oily rags are left lying around and spontaneous combustion causes a fire. When the above is the case is it any wonder that many fires, the cause of which are unknown, occur?—P. T. G., Big Rapids, Mich.

#### KNOT FOR TYING GRAIN BAGS

The knot here shown is the most effective knot known for tying bags. It is almost necessary to cut the string to untie it. This knot is used in tying cement sacks, and everyone knows that cement sacks stay tied.—P. G., Big Rapids Michigan.





## LONG AND SHORT OF WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY

(Continued from page 5)

year and it is a wide-spread belief that the market will be provided for feeding grains of all kinds.

The United States lacks something like 400 million bushels of corn to supply both its own needs and net requirements of Europe which cannot be supplied elsewhere, before another corn harvest. And yet, despite this now well-known fact, the speculators are able to keep the corn market at a low level, expecting to accumulate supplies of corn against a demand that is sure to come within the next five months.

### Normal Potato Acreage Needed

The position of potatoes in the 1919 crop program is problematical. It is too early to say whether or not there has been insufficient or over-sufficient potatoes for 1918-19 requirements. Farmers generally will be in a quandary as to the amount of potato acreage they can safely plant until the movement of the 1918 crop is pretty well concluded and the range of prices for the entire season made known.

In average years about 32 per cent of the potato crop is shipped from counties where grown, and on January 1st, 1919, about 42 per cent of the crop remains on hand. Stocks of marketable potatoes in the United States on January 1st of the present year are nearly normal, being neither excessively large, as a year ago, nor abnormally small as two years ago. In the important potato sections of the Northern and Eastern states, stocks on hand are less than average. The Department of Agriculture urges the planting of an average acreage this year, and in view of the manner in which the prices of the 1918 crop have been maintained and the comparatively active demand, we believe the movement of the crop is scarcely far enough along to form a really intelligent opinion on the matter.

### Hay Production should be Increased

Total hay production in the United States fell from 111,000,000 tons in 1916 to 98,000,000 in 1917, and to 90,000,000 in 1918, a reduction of about 20 per cent in two years. There were several reasons for this. In the first place, farmers plowed up many thousands of acres of seed lands, in their efforts to meet the war demand for food. In the second place, both 1917 and 1918 were unfavorable seasons for hay. Present high hay prices are due directly to the acute shortage, though the mild winter enabling cattle and sheep to browse, is helping to alleviate the situation and is probably one of the reasons why hay has not gone much higher. The development of the live stock industry to the extent already indicated will require a larger production of all leguminous crops, and farmers should keep this in mind when planning their next season's acreage.

### Great Shortage of Flax Seed

Altho grown to some extent here in Michigan, flax has never been considered an important commercial crop. Michigan climate and soil are well adapted to the successful culture of this crop, however, and farmers who have ever had any luck growing will do well to include it in next season's plans. Considerable flax used to be grown in some sections of the Thumb and latterly we have heard of its culture in the northern sections of western Michigan. Be advised that there

is a world shortage of flax seed. The 1918 production of flaxseed in the United States is only about one-half of our own requirements, and practically every country which before the war exported flaxseed this year either only has enough for its domestic needs, or else its exportable surplus is very greatly reduced. All the indications point to a world-wide shortage of flaxseed and a strong demand at profitable prices.

### MR. H. E. HOUGH, A LIVE M. B. F. AGENT

Out in Van Buren county MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is fortunate in having as a representative Mr. H. E. Hough, who has been responsible for



adding a considerable number of new subscribers from his county.

Having a thorough understanding of the farmers' problems and needs, Mr. Hough quickly realized the value of such a paper as this to the farmers of Michigan and he has found the farm folks of his county ready and willing to subscribe after it had been brought to their attention.

Making every spare hour count is Mr. Hough's motto, and altho he has other interests that occupy practically all of his time (breeding thoroughbred poultry being but one of these interests), he manages to give a share of it to boosting M. B. F. whenever he has an opportunity. And he finds the paper received so well all over the county that, aside from the work being interesting and pleasant, it proves quite profitable.

And what Mr. Hough is doing is being duplicated all over the state by our other agents. They all find the paper talked about and praised and easily sold.

To every one of our readers who can give any part of his or her time to calling on their neighbors and looking after our subscriptions in their locality, we will be glad to make an agent's proposition that will be worth while.

Without any obligation write for full information about how you can make your spare time count and at the same time "boost a good cause."

Address Circulation Manager, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

"I am sending a photo of brood sow that is hard to beat," writes G. W. Davis of Midland county. "She has had 105 pigs in 9 litters and raised 97. I sold her two litters of 1918 for \$118."



I cannot get along without the paper.—Wm. Dens, Arenac county.

Your paper is fine for farmers.—Alton Schott, Shiawassee county.

I like your paper best of any I have ever seen.—Walter G. Rawson, Wexford county.

M. B. F. is the only real farmers' paper I have read.—G. R. Edwards, Muskegon county.

### Send Us Pictures of Your Live Stock

MICHIGAN is a great live stock state and many of her farmers have as choice animals as can be found anywhere. If you have a prize mare or stallion, a pure-bred dam or sire, a prize-winning pen of poultry, sheep or hogs, or any animal of which you are particularly proud, send us a photograph and story. Address Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

# Sooner or later you will buy a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

If you have any use for a cream separator it's only a question of time before you buy a De Laval.

Many buy a De Laval to start with and so avoid a lot of "separator grief."

Others buy one, two or three different machines before they finally learn by experience that "the best is the cheapest" and get a De Laval.

That's why, in the older dairy sections where separators have been in general use for many years, you'll find most of the machines are De Lavals.

"Claims" don't mean much to such farmers. They've had lots of separator experience. "Performance" means a thousand times more to them than claims.

They've watched the De Laval "perform" for several decades. They know that it is reliable and they stick to it, just as does the creameryman who is also "separator wise."



Why not be guided by the experience of these men and buy your De Laval "Sooner" instead of "Later?"


Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below

### The DeLaval Separator Co.

165 Broadway  
New York


29 E. Madison St.  
Chicago

OVER 2,325,000 DE LAVALS IN DAILY USE



## Ask Yourself this Question

"Why should I use Southern grown vegetable seeds in my garden, when I would not use southern-grown corn, beans or oats on my farm?"



YOU KNOW THAT MICHIGAN-GROWN FARM SEEDS are the best, and that's why I sell them. They are acclimated, they are harder, the plants mature quicker, and yield bigger and better crops.

SAIER'S GARDEN BOOK gives definite reasons why Michigan planters should use Michigan-grown seeds on the farm and in the garden. It lists the prices and varieties that stand the tests I give. Write for a free copy.

HARRY E. SAIER, Seedsman  
Box 19, Lansing, Michigan.

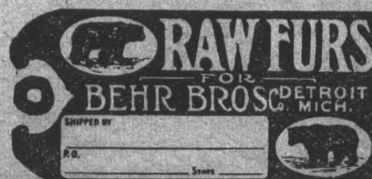
### WOULDN'T YOU LIKE BETTER RETURNS

If so ship your FURS to

BEHR BROS. Co.  
351-359 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Ask the man that has used this tag.

Write for Price List and Tags.



Tix-Ton-Mix  
Keeps away Worms  
Germs and Ticks

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.

Write for club offer—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep"  
PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Grand Ledge, Michigan



## Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

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

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

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

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

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

See our agent in your vicinity.

Colon C. Little, President  
319 Widdlecomb Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Harmon J. Wells, Sec. and Treas.  
Graebner Bldg., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.

## The Milking Shorthorn

is the Farmer's Cow

Come with me to the Milking Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

**at Erie, Pa., March 20 and 21, 1919**

If you are thinking of attending this meeting or wish to know more about it write

Chas. Bray, Okemos, Mich., Breeder of Milking Shorthorns

Are you in the market for a good  
Holstein Calf from 38 lb. Bull, a  
son of Rag Apple 8th.

**ROBERT R. POINTER & SON**  
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

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

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City  
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### HOMESTEAD FARMS

Day Old Chicks and Eggs

Send for illustrated catalog: Barred, White and Buff Rocks; R. C. Reds; W. Wyandottes; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns; S. C. Buff Leghorns; Anconas.

Cockerels—Barred and White Rocks; W. Wyandottes; S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas; R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION  
Desk B., Bloomington, Mich.

### POULTRY

#### BARRED ROCK

**FOR SALE** Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Large Laying Type. Sired by Prize-Winning stock, out of state breeding. R. C. Woodard, Elsie, Mich.

**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.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.** Bred to lay. English strain. Large healthy, vigorous stock, farm range. Hatching eggs and day-old chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bruce W. Brown, R. R. No. 3, Mayville, Michigan.

### WYANDOTTE

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

**SILVER LACED GOLDEN** and White Wyandottes. Only a few Large Golden or White cockerels left. Eggs in season \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. Clarence Browning, R. 2, Portland, Mich.

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

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



**VALUABLE Poultry Catalogue** Free, pure bred poultry, our winnings prove high class quality, all leading varieties. Don't delay, write Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm, Altoona, Iowa.

### CHICKS

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

### TURKEYS

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**—Strictly thoroughbred, for sale. Gobblers weigh 15-38 lbs., Hens 9-16 lbs. Price, \$7.00 to \$25.00, according to weight and beauty. Eggs, \$4.00 per setting of ten. John Morris, R. 7, Vassar, Michigan.

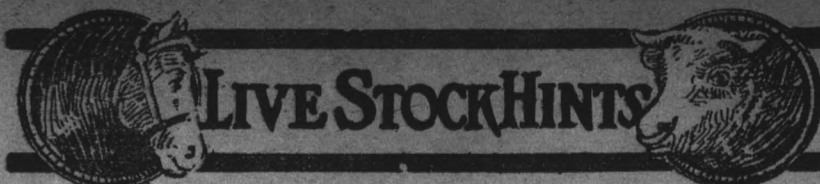
**WANTED**—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.



### ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

16 page circular mailed 5c. (stamp)  
Tents \$4.25 up New Uniforms \$1.50 up  
Swords .50 " Saddles .45  
Revolvers 1.00 " Team Harness 25.00  
Drill Guns 1.45 " M.L. Army Gun 2.25  
U.S. Lariats .65 " U.S. Mess Kits .65

15 Acres Gov't Auction Bargains, illustrated and described in large 428 pp. cyclopedia catalog mailed 50c. stamps.  
**FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS, 501 B'way N.Y.**



### IT PAYS TO USE INCUBATOR THERMOMETER

"It is my idea that there is nothing that contributes more largely to incubator failures than the failure of the operator to properly place the thermometer in its correct relationship to the eggs," writes a man who has had many years experience with incubators. "The great majority of incubator users do not understand that unless the incubator thermometer is maintained in a certain position with relation to the eggs the temperature of the eggs will be correspondingly wrong."

The writer has always held to the theory that during the period of incubation the bulb of the incubator thermometer should rest on a fertile egg, in order that the correct hatching temperature might be maintained. An infertile egg, or an egg in which the germ has died, will not be quite as warm as a fertile one and our idea has been that when the bulb of the thermometer rests on an egg in which there is no life that the thermometer will not register a lower temperature than when the bulb is in contact with an egg containing life and is, therefore, warmer. But there are different opinions regarding this, the same as there are regarding other things in connection with the operation of incubators. The careful user of incubators will, after a hatch or two, know how best to place the thermometer in the egg chamber to get the best results.

Each incubator manufacturer is sincere in his desires for each one of his customers to be successful. Each manufacturer knows how his incubator should be operated to get best results. If the instructions accompanying the incubator you are using say to place the thermometer on the eggs, put it there, because that particular incubator is made for the thermometer to be placed in the position mentioned. But if you have an incubator equipped with a thermometer hanger and the instructions say to always have the thermometer attached to this hanger, then follow these instructions, because this particular machine is so constructed that the correct hatching temperature can only be maintained by placing the thermometer in the incubator according to the instructions. If all incubator users will bear in mind that the instructions accompanying each incubator should be carefully followed and will then follow them, it is not likely that there will be any serious difficulty in maintaining the correct hatching temperature. In short, follow instructions and you will not have thermometer troubles.

### Veterinary Department

#### HOW TO TREAT THE COW THAT EATS WOOD

Can you advise me what to do for a cow that continually eats wood?

G. W. W., Chesaning, Michigan.

While "pika," is the name that has been given to a diseased condition affecting cattle characterized chiefly by a depraved appetite, it is doubtful in my mind if it is in itself a disease; there are practically no other symptoms beside the depraved appetite. The cow seems to have a craving for roughness, such as pieces of leather, rags, crockery, mortar, pieces of wood, metal, dirt and so forth. She picks these objects up and apparently has a relish for them, frequently ignoring good feed for the sake of chewing up and swallowing an old shoe. She does this not occasionally and casually, as all cows do normally, but ravenously and continuously. In very aggravated cases the animal's coat lacks gloss, and constipation may be present. If not properly treated, some cases of pika persist indefinitely, the cow gets poor in condition and may develop a variety of conditions. In other cases pika is a very transient condition, which disappears in a few days after it begins to attract attention. The treatment of this affection begins with an investigation of the ration fed. The condition can usually be promptly terminated by feeding a properly balanced ration. In other instances free access to an unlimited supply of salt is all that is necessary. In cases which occur under good feeding conditions and in which salt treatment fails to correct the trouble, the cow is given a saline purgative such as epsom salts, two lbs. dissolved in two quarts of warm water. When the purgative has acted, two or three drams of resublimed iodine is given in a quart of water, nothing further is required as a rule.

#### ARE TWIN CALVES ABLE TO BREED?

The breeding ability of twin calves is a subject that is widely discussed and often misunderstood. Twin bulls are as sure breeders as bulls of single birth and there is no reason to suspect failure to breed when a bull is twinned with another bull, says W. W. Swett of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The same thing can be said of heifers that are twinned together. They are as sure to be breeders as any other heifers.

When a heifer and a bull are born together, the heifer is known as a free-martin. The bull, twinned with a heifer, is as certain to be a breeder as a bull of single birth, but the free-martin heifer is almost sure to be sterile. Only a very few free-martins have been known to breed, and the chances are very small that they will ever reproduce. As a rule it is not advisable to raise free-martin heifers as they usually result in failures and are worth no more than their beef value.

Don't want to miss a copy. Mary A. Hall, Alpena county.

Will say M. B. F. is the best farm paper out. It's a leader.—Fred Willis, Charlevoix county.

## BOARDMAN FARMS

J. W. BOARDMAN

ESTABLISHED 1888

Imported and American Holstein-Friesian and Guernsey Cattle  
Butter Bred Strains of High Test

Jackson, Michigan.

Kindly change our ad in your paper to read according to the copy below. Our little space has brought many inquiries, and a number of sales. Your paper should be read by every farmer in Michigan.

Boardman Farms, by Harry D. Boardman.



## CATTLE

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Lower Per Cent  
of Butterfat

Dairymen handling Holsteins do not hesitate to admit that the milk of this breed contains a lower percentage of fat, but in view of their enormous yield of milk they average more butter per cow and they produce a larger margin of profit.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
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.

M. B. F. has sold my calves. I now offer a light colored 6 yr. cow that milks up to 60 lbs. a day, \$250. The best of well bred bull calves bred for show and production. From dams with A. R. O. records of 25 lbs. butter, 546 to 574 lbs. milk 7 days, \$1.25.

## ROBIN CARR

FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

## CLOVER DAIRY FARM

Offers a beautiful Holstein bull calf born October 10, 1918, Sire Flint Hengerveld Lad whose dam and sire's dam average 32.65 butter in 7 days. Dam 19 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old granddaughter of Hengerveld De Koll. Price, \$100 f.o.b. Flint. Write for photo and pedigree.

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Michigan

## 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 23.25 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.

## BULL CALF

Born August 15, 1918. Sire's dams average 37.76 butter 7 days, 145.93 lbs. butter 30 days, testing 5.52% fat. Calf's dam a 21 lb. daughter of a cow with 4 A.R. daughters. Nice straight calf, well marked. Write for price and detailed description. Herd tuberculosis tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS  
Jackson, Mich.

## WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

I want to tell you about our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac 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.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY. Two nearest dams of herd sire are both above 33 lbs. butter in 7 days, average 700 lbs. milk. E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.

## CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
DUROCS.

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

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.

## 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. Hulet & Son, Okemos, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Five or six good large Reg. Holstein cows, just bred to a 31.61 lb. bull.  
Paul Steinacker, Howell, 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.

## SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

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

ARWIN KILLINGER,  
Fowlerville, Michigan.

## JERSEY

**THE Jersey**

The investment breed—the profit producer. Richer milk from less feed. Cheese and butter that bring better prices. The facts about the Jersey make other breeds seem extra-va-gant. Let us send them free. Write breeders for prices and pedigrees. The American Jersey Cattle Club  
307 West 23rd Street  
New York

## The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.  
Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

## 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 attractive 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

**MILKING SHORTHORNS** Maplelane Laddie No. 504725, a Grandson of General Clay 255920, at head of herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Can spare a few cows.  
A. W. Thorne, Fife Lake, Michigan

**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. Maxwalton Monarch 2nd & Maxwalton 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** all sold out: None for sale at present. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich

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

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

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

**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.

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

**FOR SALE** 2 Shorthorn Durham Bulls, Bates Strain and good individuals. One 3 years old, one 6 months.  
Geo. W. Arnold, Bates, Mich.

## 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.

**WANTED—A HEREFORD BULL** at once. Fred Pettit, Midland, Mich. R. 6

REGISTERED AYERSHIRE  
FOR SALE

We have a number of fine heifers and bull calves to offer at bargain prices. Write for description.

Michigan School for the Deaf,  
W. L. Hoffman, Steward

## HORSES

## SHETLAND PONIES

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

## HOGS

## O. I. C.

## O. I. C. GILTS

Bred for March and April farrow, also choice fall pigs.

**CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM**  
Monroe, Mich.

**O. I. C. SPRING GILTS**, bred to good lowlay Edd. Priced right.  
Dike C. Miller, Dryden, Michigan.

**RAY WARNER**, Route 3, Almont, Mich. Breeder of Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle and O. I. C. Swine. A few Oct. pigs on hand.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA** tried sow to farrow Mar. 24th. Two gilts to farrow May 8th, all bred to Bob-O-Link, grandson of Big Bob.  
O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Michigan.

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

## DUROC

## DUROC BRED SOWS

and growthy big type last fall boars. State Fair champions and winners. Orton's Fancy King 83857 heads herd.  
Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, 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

We have some choice big sows and gilts for March, April and May farrow to offer, also fall pigs, both sexes, and two spring boars. Write for pedigree, description and prices, or come and see them. Will ship on approval.  
Thos. Underhill & Son, Prop, Salom, Mich.

## 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 Bros., 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.

## MEADOWVIEW FARM

Registered Duroc Jersey Hogs. Buy your spring pigs now.  
J. E. Morris, Farmington, Mich.

## POLAND CHINA

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.** Two big boned boar pigs farrowed in June, sire Michigan Buster. Gilts bred to Bob-O-Link, Gerstale Superior and Gerstale 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. C. 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 all sold. Bred gilts ready for shipment. Inspection invited.  
L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Michigan.

**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.

**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.

**BIG TYPE P. C.** Choice bred sows from Iowa's Greatest herds. The big bone prolific kind with size and quality. Elmer Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

## BERKSHIRES

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

## HAMPSHIRE

**HAMPSHIRE** Bred Gilts all sold. Spring Boars only for sale at 18 cents per lb.  
John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

## CHESTER WHITES

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

**A FEW SPRING BOARS** and bred gilts of Joe Orton and Defender Breeding at a bargain. Write for prices.  
John W. Esch, R.F.D. No. 1, Honor, Mich.

## 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.

**'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 include 1 barrel of salt. Write for club offer—lookit on "Nature and Care of Sheep."  
PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

## DOGS

## DOGS FOR SALE

2 thoroughbred English Fox hound Pups, 8 months old; females.  
W. G. Rice, Springvale, Michigan.

**Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone** Resp. colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 5 book Poultry Library.  
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 454 OMAHA, NEB.

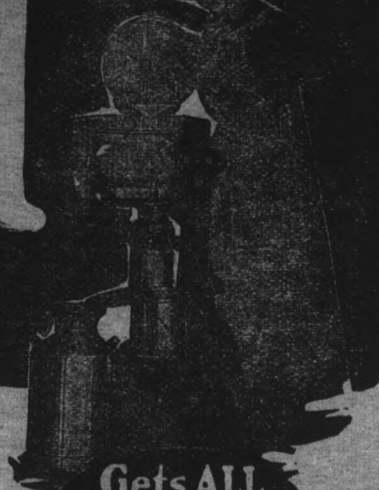
**64 BREEDS** Most Profitable chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Choice, pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. 26th year. Valuable new 112 page book and catalog free.  
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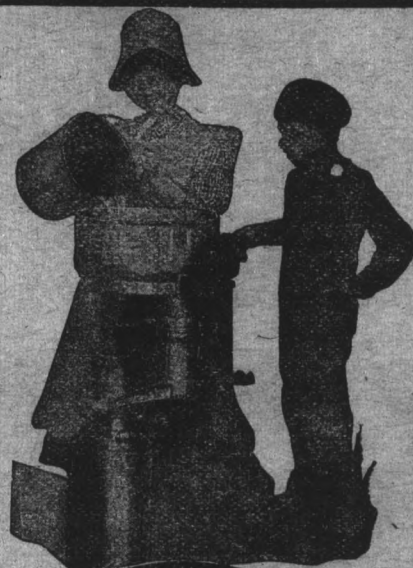
## ONLY

### A Year to Pay



**Gets ALL  
The  
CREAM**

**Made \$61.39 More from Same Cows**  
"We made \$78.61 worth of butter before we had the machine and in the same length of time we made with the Butterfly Separator \$140.00 worth of butter from the same number of cows."  
THOS. S. KERMSKY,  
Point Aux Plais, Mich.



**EASY  
TO  
TURN**

**Twelve-Year-Old Child Runs It**  
"We would not do without our Butterfly Separator or exchange it for all the machines we have seen. Our little girl, 12 years old, runs it like a clock!"  
MRS. P. E. RUDE, Ashland, Wis.



**EASY  
TO  
CLEAN**

**Simplest, Easiest to Clean**  
"My son took a course in agriculture at Cape Girardeau and he worked with a dozen or more makes of separators, and he said this was the most simple and easier cleaned machine than any of them."  
J. B. FINLEY, Oran, Mo.



Top of  
Milk Tank is  
waist high—  
easy to fill

Milk and  
cream spouts  
are open—  
easy to clean

One-piece alumi-  
num skimming  
device is very  
easy to clean

All shafts are ver-  
tical and run on  
"frictionless"  
pivot ball bearings  
making the  
New Butterfly  
the lightest run-  
ning of  
all separators

**More Than  
150,000  
New Butterfly  
Cream Separators  
are now in use**

Think of it! You can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator you need direct from our factory for only \$2 down and on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more **before you pay**. You won't feel the cost at all. Our low prices will surprise you. For example:

**\$38** buys the No. 2½ Junior, a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. You pay only \$2 down and balance on easy terms of **Only \$3 a Month**

You have no interest to pay. No extras. The prices we quote include everything. We also make four larger sizes of the

## New Butterfly

up to our big 800 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and more than a year to pay. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in materials and workmanship.

## 30 Days' Trial

You can have 30 days' trial on your own farm and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways.

## Catalog Folder—FREE

Why not get one of these big labor-saving, money-making machines while you have the opportunity to do so on this liberal self-earning plan? Let us send you our big, new, illustrated catalog folder showing all the machines we make and quoting lowest factory prices and easy payment terms. We will also mail you a book of letters from owners telling how the New Butterfly is helping them to make as high as \$100 a year extra profit from cows. Sending coupon does not obligate you in any way. Write today.

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2260 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

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Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please mail me your free Catalog Folder and full particulars regarding your special easy payment offer on the New Butterfly Cream Separator.

I keep.....cows.

Name.....

P. O.....

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