

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The Only Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

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Big Market News from the "Front" for the Business Farmers of Michigan

By Special Correspondent

WESTERN UNION SPECIAL

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FEB. 10, 1919.

AM CONFIDENT INVESTIGATION WILL RESULT IN OPENING DOMESTIC TRADE AND FOREIGN MARKETS OF THE WORLD TO THE AMERICAN GROWER. INQUIRIES ALREADY COMING IN WHICH SUPPLY APPARENTLY WILL NOT FILL. IT SEEMS RIDICULOUS FOR MICHIGAN BEAN GROWERS TO PERMIT THIS PRODUCT TO BE TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM AT PRESENT PANIC PRICES, WHEN WE HAVE EIGHT MONTHS BEFORE NEW CROP, AND LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH OF CROP LEFT. MR. TURNER, PRESIDENT CALIFORNIA GROWERS, HERE AND WISHES ME TO ASSURE YOU THEY WILL NOT SELL THEIR BEANS AT A LOSS. COST IS AROUND NINE CENTS COAST, ALSO THAT UNLESS PRESENT HOLDINGS ARE SOLD AT PROFIT WILL CARRY SAME OVER AND REDUCE PLANTINGS OF MEMBERS ACCORDINGLY IF HIGH COST OF PRODUCTION CONTINUES NEXT SEASON. CAREFUL INVESTIGATION CONVINCES THAT STOCKS OF FOOD PRODUCTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FAR BELOW NORMAL AND BEANS WITH SUCH HIGH PERCENTAGE FOOD VALUE MOST DESIRABLE. PRESENT PRICES ARE UNDOUBTEDLY DUE TO MANIPULATION. THE MICHIGAN COMMITTEE WILL COMPLETE WORK THIS WEEK. RESULTS WILL PLEASE YOU.

IN ONE part of the world we have had millions of people clamoring for food; in another part we have had millions of people producing food in quantities far in excess of their own or community needs. So great has been the scarcity of foods in the one section that many thousands have died of starvation; so great has been the plenty of food in the other section that vast supplies have piled up; prices have gone down, down, down; and many producers face financial loss. The people who want food and have it not, dumbly wonder why they have it not; and those who have more than they want and cannot sell it dumbly wonder why they cannot sell it.

There has been a veil of mystery and uncertainty about the international food situation that the most vigorous winds of protests, appeals and investigations have failed to dispel. It is now established that much of this uncertainty is due to the mercenary efforts of food speculators who, armed with inside government information, have sought to demoralize the markets. Fully two-thirds of the bearish information that has been placed before the farmers thru the "news" stories of the city press, has been prepared by speculators for the definite purpose of frightening farmers into selling their produce.

The other third of the food reports were frequently contradictory and unreliable. One instant we have been told that the world was on the verge of starvation; the next instant that foreign countries would be able to feed themselves; again that America was the world's bread-basket and that every pound of food grown here in excess of our own needs would find a market abroad. These widely differing statements have kept the American mind in a continual state of doubt and turmoil, and it is not

to be wondered at that the crest of the marketing season finds farmers and dealers alike in a most unsettled state which naturally results in a depressed market and low prices.

For months Michigan Business Farming has felt the futility of trying to fathom the food situation. It has sensed that something was wrong, that certain valuable facts were being withheld from the farmers, and that many of the statements given out were misleading either purposely or otherwise. Particularly was this true of the bean situation, which, however, was merely typical of other cases. But the investigation of the bean deal which we demanded and after a long delay secured is letting in a flood of light upon a hitherto dark subject.

The telegram shown on this page was received Tuesday morning from our special representative who is attending the bean hearing at New York City. Its language is plain and unmistakable. It was penned by one who is in on the ground floor and knows whereof he speaks. It contains a message of hope to every farmer, not only of Michigan, but of the United States as well. It lightens the gloom that has shrouded the markets for the past thirty days, and should convince the farmers that there are better things just ahead. It should be remembered that the export restrictions, on food products grown commercially in Michigan have just been removed. This was done without any preliminary announcements and found those interested in both the domestic and export trade unprepared to take immediate advantage of the resultant situation. Therefore, the removal of restrictions has had no appreciable effect upon demand and prices as yet, but it seems inevitable that it must sooner or later make itself felt as the dominating factor of the 1919 markets.

Michigan's Greatest Farm Weekly—Largest Circulation of Any Farm Paper in the State!

Michigan's Proposed Highway System

THE MAP below tells the story of Michigan's road building achievements and indicates the highways yet to be built to weld these many completed links into one, huge chain of state award roads.

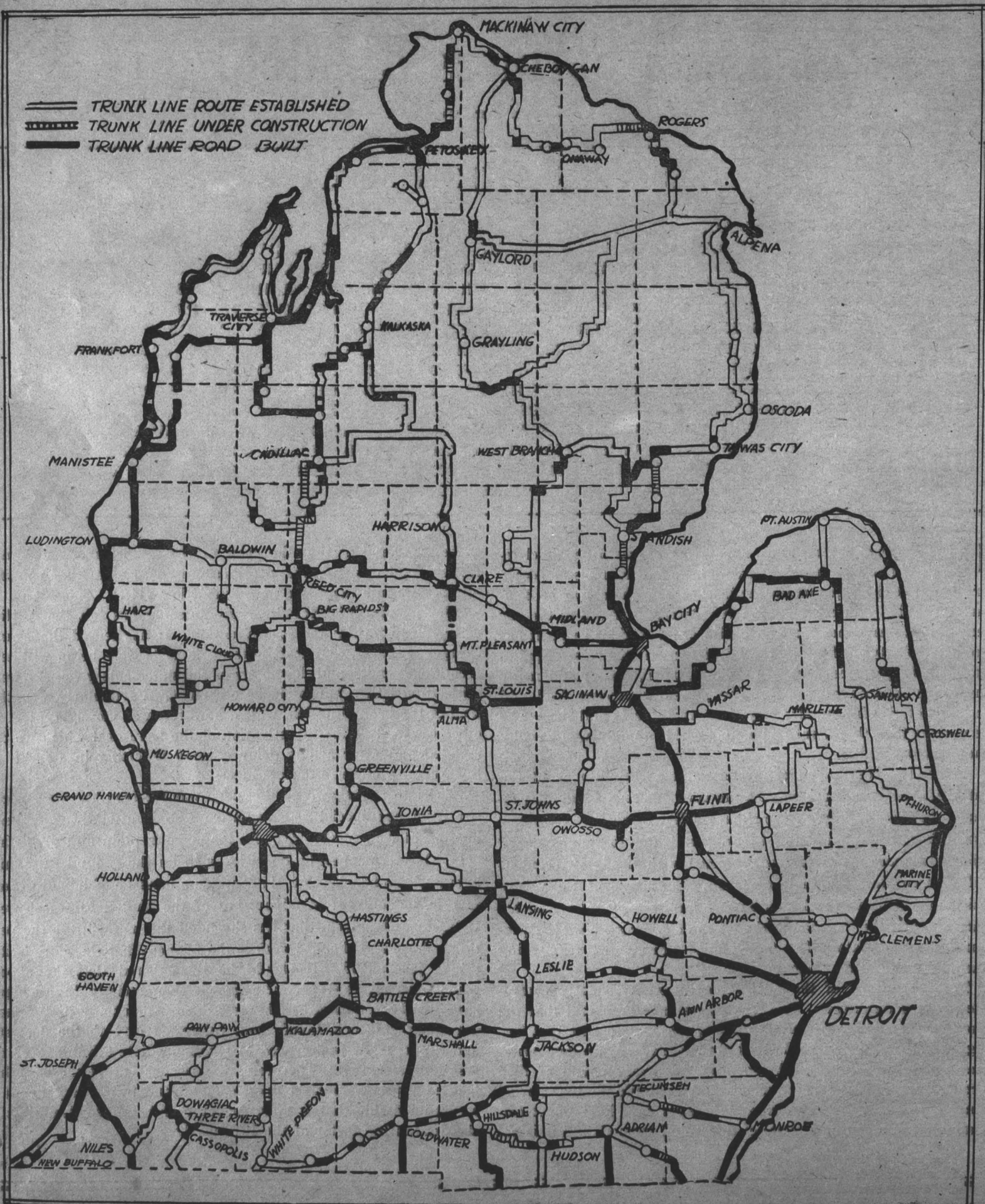
No one any longer disputes the value of good roads to the communities which they connect and to the people who travel upon them. There is, however, very serious differences of opinion as to the material out of which these roads should be built and the sources from which revenue should be obtained. The situation in a nutshell is this,—everybody wants good roads but wants the other fellow to pay for them.

We may as well make up our minds to one thing at least, and that is that Michigan is going to build many miles of gravel and concrete roads during the next five years. We don't know yet who is to pay the major cost of these roads; we are no more prepared than anyone else to announce a definite plan of raising road funds which will be equitably distributed among the taxpayers according to the benefits they receive from the roads,

but we are certain of one thing, that neither the opposition of the farmers of Michigan as a class nor of the city people as a class will defeat Michigan's good roads program.

The legislature has voted to submit a constitutional amendment to the people to authorize the legislature to borrow money and issue bonds for road building purposes. Without being fully informed as to the manner in which debts thus contracted are to be ultimately liquidated, there is a tendency among the farmers and those representing the farmers to knock the proposition. The fear of death and taxes seems to have been born in man, and any legislation that calls for an expenditure of the public funds sends a shiver down the spines of many good people.

During the next few weeks there will be many conferences between good roads leaders, legislators and farmers to discuss the good roads project to the end that farmers, as well as all other taxpayers, may become thoroughly informed upon the subject. Michigan Business Farming will lend its aid by opening its columns to a free discussion by all interested.



—Courtesy Detroit News-Tribune

Uncle Sam and the Railroads

Congress Finds it isn't as Easy to "Let go" of a Bad Situation as it was to "Catch on"

IN ANY attempt to doctor the ills of the railway companies of the United States, the condition of the patient, duration of illness and general health for a certain period must be taken into consideration. Suppose we consider the railroad health record for a decade or more and see if we can trace any symptoms of organic diseases, which possibly might have led to present conditions? Fifteen years ago the railroads of the country practically controlled the several states. They had entered politics, attended caucuses, township and county; controlled conventions, state and national; kept their paid lobbyists at all sources of legislation—they had, in fact, both feet in the public trough. It was about this time that the "public be damned" policy was put in force; officials rode rough-shod over the rights of the people; numerous officials drew enormous salaries and things generally were run with a high hand. The farmers of Michigan will quickly recall those good old days, when we refer to the "immortal nineteen" in the state senate, which for two sessions, gave the railroads what they asked, and refused to even consider the needs or desires of the people.

Quite naturally there followed a period of "manipulation," which finally resulted disastrously to the very much abused patient. Here in Michigan we recall the plundering of the Pere Marquette as well as the criminal manipulation of several other companies. The Pere Marquette with an invested capital of not to exceed eighty million, was so manipulated that its capital stock was increased to more than one hundred and thirty million—the stocks watered to the extent of fifty million dollars. These bonds were sold to the public, and when it came time for dividends, which were not forthcoming, the cry was made that widows and orphans held Pere Marquette stock, and the state should increase rates, in order that the interests of these innocent third parties might be protected. At every session of the legislature increased rates were asked for, but the pleadings were in vain, for the people remembered the hostile attitude and deceptions practiced in former days, and the old water-soaked concerns were permitted to drift with the current. Many companies failed, rolling stock was depleted, road beds allowed to go from bad to worse, engines in such shape that efficient service was impossible—and the management sitting idly by until the people "got enough of it."

And then came the war. When called upon by the government to furnish transportation for war materials and troops, these old one-horse shays fell in pieces. The government was obliged to take over the railroads, and then indeed, was the actual condition of these companies fully brought to light. The government was at once obliged to appropriate money for new cars, for rebuilding engines, making the roadbeds safe, and in fact bring order out of chaos. This the government accomplished in short order; the freight of the nation, thousands of cars of war materials and millions of men were handled without delay and with very little friction.

To accomplish this required not only an appropriation by Congress, but an increase in both freight and passenger rates. And because of this fact, we hear the cry, that "Government ownership of railroads has been a failure." Have we had an experience with actual government ownership in this country? No. What we have had is this: The government took over the railroads just as it found them, and agreed to pay certain dividends or interest rates to the stockholders. So we have had government operation of railways but we have not had "Government ownership and operation of railways." What is the difference? Let your question be answered through the asking of another: "Suppose you, Brother Farmer, took over your neighbor's farm, with the understanding that you should pay him a certain interest on the investment, employ his men and use his machinery. Now, the farm, worth ten thousand dollars, is capitalized at eighteen thousand, so you must pay interest on eight thousand dollars worth of water before you can use the machinery it must be repaired at a tremendous cost; his men strike and must have more wages; the farm is all run down and you must fertilize—get things in shape for reasonable production before you can expect returns.

Under such an arrangement do you think you could make a satisfactory showing the first year? Don't you think you could have made a better showing, providing you had inventoried the prop-

erty, had secured the farm at what it was actually worth in its run-down condition; squeezed the water out, and put efficiency in, and taken a five-year period for getting your money back? Surely you could not have expected to make a showing the first year, especially when because of war you were obliged to carry on certain branches at less than cost?—(Soldiers' fares one cent per mile, etc.)

We might as well look the proposition right in the face. The railway administration figures a deficit of \$250,000,000 for this year. There has been a saving in the running expenses of the roads, and the income has been increased, but remember the government is paying the railroad employees \$900,000,000 more annually than the companies were paying before the war. Director-General Hines, who has succeeded Mr. McAdoo, will ask Congress for a half billion dollars to be spent entirely for betterment of the roads and improving the service.

The farmers of Michigan are vitally interested in this question of "Who shall own the railroads?" The eastern and western roads get the long hauls, and that means the big end of the freight revenue, the inter-state lines, or short-haul roads are the ones which suffer. And keep this fact everlastingly in mind: It is the lines running throughout Michigan which serve the people of this state.

And too, write this down: "Under private ownership railways will not be run which do not pay operating expenses." This simply means, more short lines torn up on Sundays when an injunction will not stick. Do you think for a



"WHAT DO I DO NOW?"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

moment that the rural routes by your door could or would be maintained by a private corporation? The long haul lines, the railways which run thru thickly-populated districts, and reach the great consuming and manufacturing centers will survive under private ownership, but the railways which run to your town and thru your county will eventually pay or the tracks will be torn up and you will be left high and dry so far as shipping facilities are concerned.

The railways of the nation are our main arteries of commerce. They are our common carriers. They are absolutely necessary to carry on the business of the town, state and nation; they are patronized by all of the people all of the time. And yet many impatient mortals are crying, "Government ownership is a failure," when the plan has not even been tried. Would you, my friend, want to do without your rural mail delivery? A thousand times no, is your reply. Well sir, do you know that for years and years and years this service to the farmers cost the Federal government millions of dollars annually? Why, under your present reasoning should we not have thrown this plan into the discard; surely it didn't pay. Would you be willing to again inaugurate the "star route" plan of handling the mails?

We should have government ownership and operation of railways; this must come some time, and the longer we delay the more complications and obstacles to meet and overcome. Never again must the railways of the nation go back to private ownership under the old regulations—to this

extent we all agree. If we must halt, and wait until the common people catch up with the onward march of progress, and cease listening to the arguments of the "interests," then, a plan suggested to Congress, and outlined below, may aid until the people become masters of the situation, and the Federal government owns and operates the railways of the nation in the interest of all of the people all of the time.

This plan would do away with the bungling work of the state commissions; would at least give federal supervision and be an improvement over the old order of things:

Private ownership and operation to be maintained.

Regulative power invested solely in the national government.

Interstate Commerce Commissions relieved of administrative duties to act as a quasi-judicial body, passing on rates and hearing complaints.

A Secretary of Transportation in the Cabinet to take over the Commission's executive functions, oversee the country's transportation facilities, look out for maintenance of service and financial credit, distribute traffic in emergencies, and allow building of new lines and terminals.

Rates to be initiated by carriers in accordance with rate-making rule embodied in statute and subject to approval of Secretary of Transportation and appeal to Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commission to establish regional commissions.

Antitrust laws to be modified to allow pooling, rate agreements, joint use of facilities, and mergers, as approved by Secretary of Transportation.

Labor questions to be handled by Wage Board.

Federal Government to regulate security issues. Railroads to be federally incorporated.

FARMER-LABOR FUSION ON NATIONAL POLITICS CONTINUES

Those who thought that the proposed "hitching up" of the farmers' Non-Partisan League with organized labor was nothing more than an idle dream have another guess coming. Last week Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota met with John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Duncan McDonald, president-elect of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and these three worthies laid the foundation of what is fondly hoped to become a national political party that will supersede all the old parties.

"Democracy," said McDonald, "means rule by majority, and the workers,—both in industry and on the farms,—are the majority. From Chicago, the great industrial center, must radiate labor's political movement, with the farmers joining us, for our interests are identical."

"We are going into this joint political movement," said Fitzpatrick, "feeling it is our duty to break down the old political games, and we'll follow the Declaration of Independence, which says that when a form of government is oppressive it is our bounden duty to destroy that government and build up another."

Farmers of Michigan, are you ready to join hands with organized labor to "destroy this government and build up another" according to the patterns of peoples whose interests, environment and training are as far apart from yours as the two poles? Are you ready yet to renounce this government for which your forefathers bled and lend your hands to the construction of a hierarchy ruled by the iron and arbitrary hand of organized labor? Are you ready yet to admit that you do not know how to use the weapons that are in your hands to force obedience to your wishes, and must as a final resort join in an unnatural alliance with those who have long held you up as profiteers? We cannot believe it.

Yet, if the fusion of labor and farmers continue along the lines laid down by our non-partisan friends, the day will surely come when you farmers of Michigan will be asked to get on the band wagon. Do not delude yourself into believing that you as farmers will be leaders. Nay, nay. You will simply ride in the procession and say "amen" to all that the labor leaders propose. All is sweet and lovely yet. Labor leaders who have covetous eyes on the powerful potentialities of organized bodies of farmers are letting the yeoman have their own way, but once let the fusion be complete, and labor will assert itself and take the lead on all public questions.

Farmers Pledge Support

The long-looked-for day has arrived. The different farm organizations of the community have worked and talked for years to have a common ground on which to stand, and at last we are here with the goods. No doubt the war had something to do with bringing it about. After the trimming we farmers got in price-fixing on food-stuffs and all things we had to buy, sacks, feeds and implements allowed to soar in price.

We wish to go on record that whatever this federation plans we will stand behind with our last vote.—Signed, Joint Committee Gleaners, Grangers, Farmers' Clubs, Fenton, Mich.

Business Farmers take M. A. C. by Storm

Largest Attendance at "Farmers' Week" Events in the History of the Michigan

LAST WEEK the Michigan Agricultural College opened its arms to the farmers of Michigan, and over three thousand representing almost every county in the state, rushed in and took possession of the college grounds and buildings for five big days of comingled entertainment, instruction and business. It was by far the biggest crowd of visitors ever assembled at the College on one occasion. More important still, the visitors were for the most part actual working farmers, typical of the great producing class. Very few of them were of the "country gentleman" variety, who in times past have made up the bulk of the attendance at the college doings. Many, of course, were individuals who make an annual pilgrimage to the college, but the great majority were on their first visit.

The great crowd taxed the accommodations of not only the College but of the city of Lansing as well. During the day and early evening the college buildings where the various meetings were held were thronged and in several instances hundreds were turned away from the doors. At night many who had failed to arrange for hotel accommodations found themselves without rooms, and the hotels turned away scores after all rooms were filled, all cots utilized and even the lounges in hotel lobbies occupied by tired visitors.

Meetings representing practically every branch of agriculture as practiced in this state were held at the College during the five days, and almost without exception were well attended. Some of the various organizations which held their annual conventions at that time were the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n, the Farm Bureaus, the Muck Farmers' Ass'n, Drain Commissioners, Potato Growers' Ass'n, Bean Growers' Ass'n, Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Ass'n, and its various affiliated associations, Maple Syrup Makers' Ass'n, and Boys' and Girls' Clubs. In addition two very successful sales were held by the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n and the Michigan Horse Breeders' Ass'n, and the poultry fanciers showed fine exhibits of championship birds. All in all, the Farmers' and Housewives' Week of 1919 was a very successful affair, of no less benefit to the College itself than to the thousands who attended.

For the additional information given below we acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Earl R. Trangiar, M. A. C. publicity manager, and to Ross G. Collier, his capable assistant.

Favor Pure Bred Sires For Michigan

IF SCRUB SIREs are at all sensitive creatures, they were made most uncomfortable last week by what Michigan's foremost breeders and feeders of live stock had to say about them during the course of their annual convention at the Michigan Agricultural College. The live stock men were at once with each other on the question of the need in Michigan for legislation to do away with scrub sires. It was their expressed opinion that the scrub sire should be condemned—and that as far as they are concerned they will make every effort to see that it is condemned.

The sentiment of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association on this subject, was summed up in a resolution, as follows:

"We heartily endorse the pending legislation to eliminate scrub sires."

Much stress was laid also upon the imperative need for further

Agricultural College

remedial legislation in the direction of cleaning up tuberculosis in Michigan herds. The declaration was made that this work would be hastened if the state government would do its full duty by providing something like more adequate compensation for animals sent to the block.

"If we could clean up our herds," said D. D. Aitken, president of the National Holstein-Friesian Association, in addressing the general meeting, "it would be an immense business asset for us. If we could go before the markets of the country and say 'Gentlemen, we can guarantee you that every animal you buy in Michigan is free from tuberculosis,' it would give us a talking point that would immensely boom the live stock industry within this state. But to bring this about we need larger state support—and should insist upon being given larger state support."

Two highly successful sales, one of Holstein-Friesians, and another of Percherons and Belgians, were features of the meeting of live stock men.

A partial list of the officers elected by the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Associations and the various breed associations affiliated with it, follows:

Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Ass'n: President, Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville; vice-president, Herbert Powell, Ionia; secretary, George A. Brown, East Lansing; assistant secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; treasurer, H. H. Halladay, Clinton; executive committee, J. Fred Smith, Byron; Jacob DeGeus, Alicia; J. Lessiter, Orion; Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Alexander Minty, Ionia.

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n: President, M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek; vice-president, H. W. Norton, East Lansing; secretary-treasurer, Charles Daniels, Okemos.

Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n: President, E. J. Smallidge, Eau Claire; first vice president, Arthur M. Smith, Lake City; second vice-president, H. G. Roy, Albion; third vice-president, J. L. Snyder, East Lansing; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Parnall, Ann Arbor.

Michigan Horse Breeders' Ass'n: President, Jacob DeGuess, Alicia; vice president, June Elliott, Onondaga; secretary-treasurer, R. J. Hudson, East Lansing; executive committee, L. C. Hunt, Eaton Rapids; John Jacob, St. Johns; John Hawkins, Hudson; Henry McNamara, Alma; and H. L. Foster, Parma.

Michigan Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Ass'n: President, Alex Minty, Ionia; vice president, Gale

Gilbert; secretary-treasurer, Ward Hathaway, Ovid.

Michigan Poland China Breeders' Ass'n: President, P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Clark, Mason; executive committee, John Jacobs, St. Johns; E. C. Leonard, St. Louis; L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus.

A copy of the resolutions adopted by the Michigan Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Ass'n follows:

Resolved, That the Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association meeting be held at the usual time in January, and that the week be devoted exclusively to the live stock meeting.

That we commend the service and highly successful work which the Live Stock Sanitary Commission has been doing.

That we request the legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to reimburse farmers for cattle condemned with tuberculosis.

That every member of this association lend his hearty support to the College Extension force and county agents in their campaign to eliminate scrub sires.

That we heartily endorse the pending legislation to eliminate scrub sires.

That this organization urge upon the state legislature and the Governor the urgent necessity of a special appropriation to cover the funds accruing to the College through the Smith-Lever bill, to provide for normal development of work at the College and for extension work in the state.

That the secretary be instructed to extend to the early members and founders of this organization our sincere appreciation of their early labors and our hope that the evening of their lives be extended many years.—Jacob DeBeus, A. C. Anderson, Frank Lessiter.

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Sale at M. A. C.

MEMBERS of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n held their annual meeting at the Michigan Agricultural College during the Farmers' Week program, February 3 to 7. The meeting was featured by an auction sale of registered stock, 38 high grade animals selling for \$13,245. This average sale price of \$348, as compared with the average of \$227 a year ago, shows the upward trend of the Holstein breed in Michigan.

A large number of cattle buyers were in attendance at the sale which was held on February 6. Buying was brisk, the cattlemen being anxious to pick up the good offerings that were presented at the sale.

The association reports a big demand for Holstein stock, as evidenced by the size of association auction sales and continued shipping of animals from all Holstein centers.

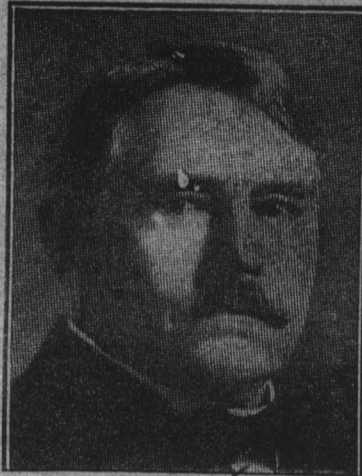
On page 22 will be found the sale list of the Holstein-Friesian association auction at M. A. C. on February 6th.

Michigan Horse Breeders' Association

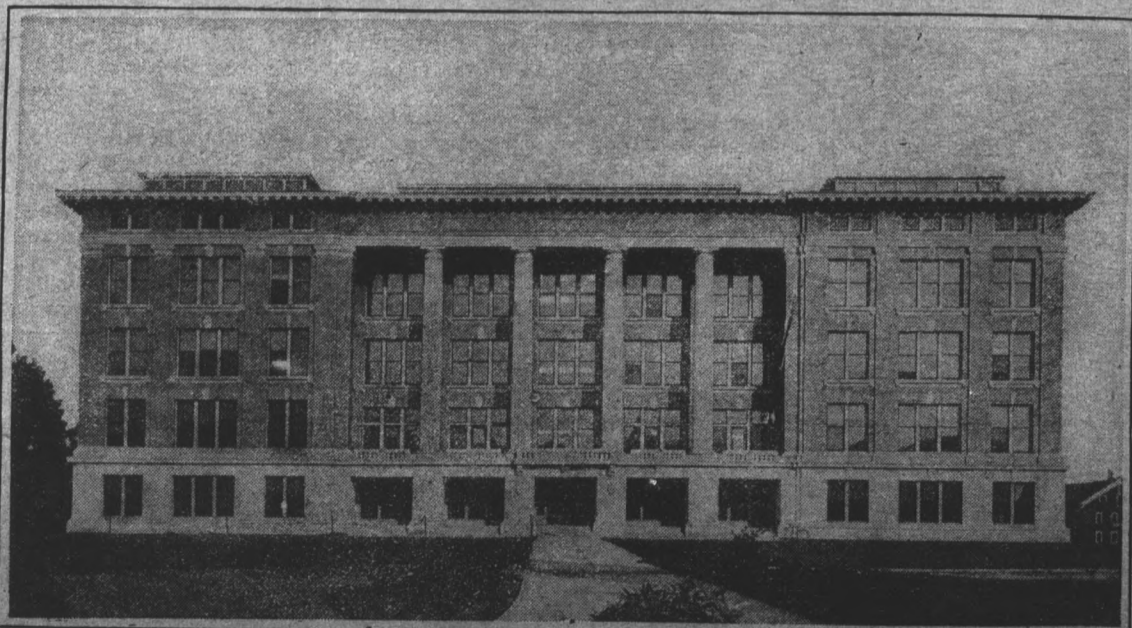
DECLARING that the present outlook is for steadily increasing prices in the market for the better quality of animals, members of the Michigan Horse Breeders' Ass'n pictured rosy days ahead for the horse business in Michigan at their annual meeting held during Farmers' Week, February 3 to 7, at the Michigan Agricultural college. Sale of 25 registered horses was held February 7.

"Horses of low, drafty type with good underpinning are what the market is calling for today and will insist upon in the future," declared Eli Sprunger of Saginaw, who addressed the convention. Mr. Sprunger and John Sharkey of Bellevue, both buyers of commercial draft horses said they could find but few of this type of horse in Michigan, and when they did find them, the price was high, ranging upwards from \$200.

Dr. Judson Black of Hudson outlined steps that are being taken to overcome some of the difficulties encountered in handling licensed stallions. He explained the movement which is already under way by the National Board



COLON C. LILLIE
Pres. Improved Live Stock Ass'n.



Agricultural Building, M. A. C., Where Many Big Farm Meetings Were Held.

to provide federal legislation making it possible to sell stallions from one state to another without first calling for an examination and a new license each time.

Considering the quality of horses offered at the auction sale of registered Percherons and Belgians, prices paid by the buyers were considered good by association leaders. The list of sales of horses will be found on page 19.

Potato Growers Review Work

ONE OF the most satisfied groups of men who participated in the week's meetings at M. A. C. were members of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n. The convention of this body of producers in 1918, when certain evils of the potato grading system were given a thorough airing, was found at last week's session to have been fruitful during the year. It was reported from practically every section of the state that dealers have corrected their screens, and that further great strides had been taken in the direction of co-operative marketing. Much credit was accorded both the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n and the Michigan Co-operative Potato Growers' Exchange for their efforts in securing for the farmer more favorable prices than would have been possible without their assistance.

The same officers were elected as served last year. They were: President, Arthur M. Smith, Lake City; vice-president, M. B. McPherson, Lowell; treasurer, Dorr D. Buell, Elmira; secretary, Lawrence A. Siple, Greenville.

The growers passed resolutions favoring a state grading law, asking the legislature for an appropriation of \$3,500 to further the industry, co-operation with growers' organizations of other states. Pres. Smith appointed Dorr D. Buell, Rep. Braman and L. A. Siple as a committee to draft a state potato grading bill.

The State Championship Poultry Show

THE "BLUE-BLOODS" of poultrydom in Michigan were placed on exhibition at the Michigan Agricultural College, Feb. 3 to 7, as one of the big features of the farm, home and health exposition at the college. Of the several score of birds filling the cages, all were prize-winners at one or more of the various shows conducted in the state during the past several months, and all were pitted against each other for a grand state "sweepstakes."

J. G. Tucker of Concord, well known as one of Michigan's shrewdest judges of poultry, acted as judge at the college show.

Next week we will publish the complete list of poultry awards.

Demand Wheat Price Be Held Up

SESSIONS of the Michigan Farm Crops Improvement Ass'n at M. A. C. last week, while they were notable for one of the finest pedigreed grain shows the association ever put on,

were made most important to farmers by reason of the petition filed with congress for the keeping up of the price promised last fall for wheat. It was the unanimous opinion of every grain grower present that the government should hold absolutely to the price promised when farmers were urged last fall to plant a maximum acreage. In this connection the suggestion was made that if farmers would make it a point to write to their congressmen and senators, it would do much toward encouraging them to oppose any attempt by the millers and other factions to knock the price down.

The corn show of the Crop Improvement Ass'n, arranged for under the direction of the Farm Crops department of the college, was one of the most pretentious that admirers of improved corn have had the privilege of inspecting.

Michigan Muck Farmers' Ass'n

INTERESTS of the muck farming industry of Michigan which heretofore have been left entirely in the hands of the individual farmer were mobilized into a powerful unit with the organization of the Michigan Muck Farmers' Ass'n at the Michigan Agricultural college during Farmers' Week, Feb. 3 to 7.

More than a hundred members of the newly organized association returned to their homes after completing plans for uniting to secure legislative action and agricultural extension work which are deemed vital to the prosperity of the muck land industry. The association decided upon a campaign to acquaint the people of the state with the agricultural possibilities of Michigan's swamp lands.

The birth of this association emphasizes the increasing importance that is being attached to the development of the millions of acres of muck land in the state. Until recently little attention has been given to muck land problems and it was not generally appreciated that the muck farmers were unable to utilize agricultural information as developed from the up-land point of view.

Resolutions favoring the adoption of the new drainage law now pending before the state legislature were adopted by the association and the request was made for immediate provision of funds for research, extension and demonstration work on the swamp lands of the state.

The association appealed to the Federal Land bank of St. Paul, Minn., to bend its efforts toward providing government loans on muck lands. Assurance that such change in the federal banking provisions will likely be made soon was received by the convention from federal banking officials.

Endorsement of the work of Ezra Levin, muck specialist of the Michigan Agricultural College, was given in a special resolution by the muck farmers. The delegates also requested that a short course for muck farmers be established at the Agricultural College and conducted each year during the winter term of school.

Opinion of the meeting was that a special subdivision of the agricultural work at the state college should be concerned with the problems of muck. The peat experiment stations of Europe were cited as examples.

J. C. Merriman of Deckerville, was elected president of the new state association; C. E. Downing of Vermontville is vice-president; Ezra Levin of M. A. C., is secretary and Dick Kapetyn of Dorr is treasurer.

The Michigan Farm Bureau

WHILE THE Farmers' Week meetings were in progress at M. A. C., delegates from farm bureaus in sixty counties met and formed the Michigan Farm Bureau, which its sponsors count upon to do for Michigan as a whole what the smaller bureaus are accomplishing in the various counties. In the course of two days of stirring meetings the delegates laid the foundation and erected the framework for a state bureau binding the individual county farm bureaus into one for the furtherance of their common interests.

The aims of the new organization as set forth in its constitution, "shall be to encourage, aid and circulate the efforts of the county farm bureaus and to provide ways and means for concerted action in the solution of agricultural problems of state and national scope."

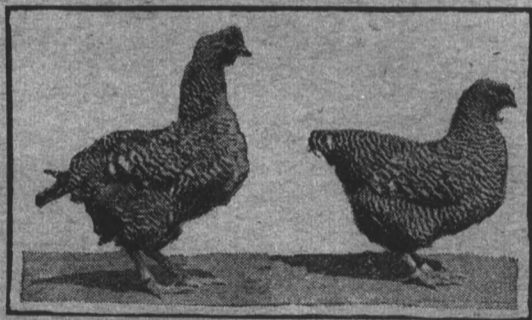
There was some misunderstanding of the real objects and motives of the proposed organization when the meeting opened, but this was quickly dispelled by Dr. Eben Mumford of M. A. C.

"This is not intended to be a college association in any sense," said Doctor Mumford. "What we desire to assist in bringing about is the formation of an organization by farmers themselves, for the interests of farmers, that will do for the state as a whole what the county farm bureaus do for the individual counties."

The officers elected were as follows: President, Roland Merrill, Benton Harbor; first vice-president, Ray Potts, Macomb county; second vice president, F. H. Vandenboom, Marquette county; treasurer, Fred Van Orsdahl, St. Joseph county; secretary, C. A. Bingham, Oakland county; vice presidents: Fred Cornair, Saginaw county, farm crops; J. P. Munson, Kent county, fruits and vegetables; A. E. Illenden, Lenawee county, live stock; Alfred Hendrickson, Oceana county, dairying; James Nicol, Allegan county, department of buying and selling; Austin Cowles, Clinton county, farm management; Mrs. John C. Ketcham, Barry county, boys' and girls' club work; Miss Jennie Buell, Lenawee county, home economics; Arlie Hopkins, Manistee county, legislative department, and Earl R. Trangmar, East Lansing, publicity.

(Note: Lack of space prevents our giving further details of "Farmers' Week" events in this issue. These will be published complete in a later issue.)

Why it Pays to Hatch Chicks Early



Hen Molting in the Fall and not laying Early Hatched Pullet laying in the fall

Early spring is nature's most favorable growing season. By hatching chicks early they will have the advantage of this favorable growing season and a longer growing period than those hatched during the late spring or early summer. Given the same feed, care and attention, chicks hatched the first of March will weigh more when they are four months old. The rate of growth of a chick is greater during the first four weeks of its life than at any other period.

Therefore, other conditions being equal, the more favorable the period the greater will be the rate of growth during that period. Consequently the early hatched chick, having the advantage of a more favorable growing season, makes greater gains during the first four weeks of its life than the chick that is hatched later in the spring.

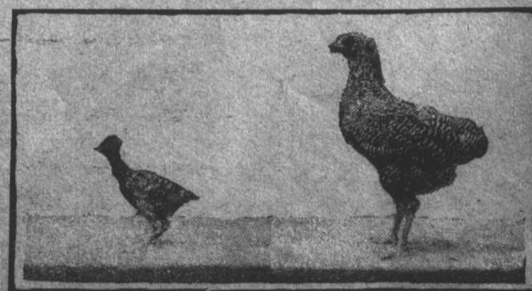
February, March and April are the best months for hatching in the north middle western states. If you do not have any broody hens, get several from a neighbor or elsewhere, use an incubator, or take some eggs to a nearby hatchery. Chicks hatched early with proper care and attention should reach maturity and start laying in September, October or November. It is during these fall months that the hens are getting ready for winter by molting and growing new feathers. But few hens grow feathers and produce eggs at the same time. Therefore, when hens are molting, eggs are scarce. When eggs are scarce, prices are high. The solution then is to hatch early so as to have early maturing pullets that will produce eggs when hens are molting.

Millions of late hatched chicks die each year as the result of being infested with lice which are so prevalent in the summer. Then, too, hot weather retards the growth of chicks. Hatching should be done early so that the chicks will get a good start before hot weather arrives. Chicks hatched in the early spring are not so subject to lice as those hatched during the hot weather. If for no other reason chicks should be hatched early so that their growth will not be interrupted by the hot weather and the presence of lice. Late hatched pullets are usually the ones that become infested with roup in the fall, thereby endangering the rest of the flock.

Many farmers realize considerable money each spring from the sale of cockerels as broilers, the price of which is usually governed by the size

when sold and the time marketed. Thus it would seem that in order to increase the amount of money from the sale of broilers and friers, early hatching should be employed so as to have a marketable sized cockerel early in the spring when prices are highest.

Market all cockerels not wanted as breeders at as early a date as possible. Never market good, strong, vigorous pullets, as these will make your early layers. Many farmers who depend entirely on hens for hatching find it difficult to hatch for the reason that but few of their hens go broody early enough in the spring. This difficulty may be overcome when early hatching is once practiced, as early-hatched pullets are the ones that go broody early the following spring. By hatching early the farmer is enabled to give his full time to other spring work, the task of caring for hens and incubators being out of the way.



Late hatched pullet Photographed June 26 Early Hatched pullet Photographed June 26

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



By HERB BAKER

Clear Weather With Rising Temperature

AT THE opening of the session after Lieutenant Governor Dickinson had made some very pertinent remarks about recent political events and had posted a few red lanterns at what he designated danger curves in the senatorial track laid out by Paul King, and when Speaker "Tom" Reed had said that nothing but praise for both the track and its rolling stock as well as its other equipment, and had received the glad hand of approval from his colleagues, the lieutenant governor moved about in a mighty chilly atmosphere at the Capitol. There were suppressed mutterings and side glances. There were remarks about *lese majeste* and *party loyalty*, and there was all the time a serene, unruffled lieutenant governor who came and went about his business with that calmness and earnestness of manner betokening honesty of purpose with "malice toward none and charity for all."

Gradually it has seemed to soak into the consciousness of all that in politics as well as in business there are "credit" and "debit" pages in the ledger—political "assets" and political "liabilities." Predestination hugs no favorites. The plebscite separates the sheep from the goats, with unerring hand, and the plebscite shows so plainly that he who runs may read, that the lieutenant is not one of the g. o. p.'s liabilities, it shows in fact that he is one of its principal assets. He is serving his third term as lieutenant governor. In each election his total vote has been up near the top of the list. In the last election despite the resentful mood of Mr. Newberry's friends; despite the fact that the booze gang was out with hatchets, the old Charlotte farmer, the Si Plunkard of the state ticket, without spending a dollar, comes across with a majority of 108,897, while Mr. Newberry, who owns up to an expenditure of over \$176,000, creeps over the line with the measly majority of 7,567. The densest political dopest could scarcely fail to find in these figures "food for thought," and only the "ivory domed" could ignore them. In the politician the instinct of self-preservation is highly developed, and it now looks as though if anyone has to go overboard it will be the Jonahs rather than useful members of the crew. At any rate Dickinson stock is already above par and the weather signals indicate "clear weather with rising temperature" in the lieutenant governor's office.

Stop the Bolshevik

THERE ARE those about the capitol who seem to be greatly excited over the prospect of Bolshevism developing in Michigan, and there are others who see red every time the Non-Partisan League is mentioned. Sane thinking people recognize that each of these phenomena is a protest against some deep-seated form of injustice of long standing; that they are more effectively treated by corrective measures than by repressive ones. These are critical days in the world's experience. Forward-looking men realize that pre-war conditions can never return. They can never again be made to fit our social, political, economic or industrial status.

What are we doing in Michigan to meet and solve the great problems of reconstruction? In Wisconsin a special committee on Reconstruction has made a report to the legislature that Michigan solons would do well to read and carefully consider. A broad field is covered in the report which makes recommendations covered by the following summary:

Agriculture—A policy to bring about not socialistic state ownership, but the widest possible degree of individual ownership of wealth and means of production. The committee believes this can be attained by state control of marketing in line with successful experiments of the war food administration; encouragement of the co-operative enterprises; entire prohibition of profiteering and unfair competition and standardization of farm products. The work of administering agricultural laws should be entrusted to the state marketing commission, subject, as a safeguard against bureaucracy, to recall by the legislature.

For Living Wage

Labor—The report declares that the workingman is entitled to a living family wage; that his right to unionize for collective bargaining should be unquestioned, and that to an industrial commission should be entrusted enforcement of a law against employers who dismiss employees for seeking to unionize. The report recommends that

the minimum wage law be extended to include men; that the state board of vocational education should adopt a policy to train victims of industrial accidents so they will be self-supporting; that organized labor be represented on the educational boards of the state; that aliens be required to learn the English language; that courses in Americanization be included in industrial and vocational classes; that vocational education be made compulsory to the eighteenth year.

It suggests that industrial concerns be required to make provision for the election of one representative of labor on their board of directors and that employees be permitted to buy the stock necessary to qualify the representative as a director; that an investigation committee be named to investigate old age pensions and invalid insurance and report to the next legislature; that eight hours be made the basic working day; that women receive equal pay in industry; that one day rest in seven be a legal right in industry; that the workmen's compensation act be amended to provide more liberal pay for injuries.

Seeks Free Books

Education—Provision of state scholarships to enable all classes to enjoy the advantages of the university and the normal schools; increase of

ANNOUNCEMENT

IN ORDER to make our readers acquainted with the senators and representatives who come from rural districts, we will begin shortly on this page an "illustrated biography" of the farmer members in both houses of the Michigan legislature.

Already certain interests in the state who fear legislation in behalf of the people are trying to arouse class distrust and disunion by holding up the farmer members as "lobbyists" and "dictators." No one can truthfully say that the legislation proposed by the farmers savors of "class" in any respect. It is designed in the interest of the majority of the people, and if the majority of the people have their say it will go thru. It is the novelty of the farmers taking so active and leading a part in state affairs that is worrying the other members of the legislature, but as soon as they get accustomed to it and discover that the farmers want nothing except what is fair, they will accept the situation with good grace and fall in line for progressive legislation.—THE EDITOR.

the minimum wages for rural teachers from \$45 to \$60 per month; dental and medical inspection for school children; furnishing of free text books to elementary pupils; extension to the rural schools of the principle of continuation schools.

Land Settlement—Creation of a state land commission to supervise the colonization activities, with special incorporation and license for colonizing companies; colonizing companies must be supplied with sufficient capital to carry on initial land clearing, and properly equip the settler with means to engage in farming, and to protect him from loss of his homestead as a result of illness or temporary setback.

Drainage

A BILL fraught with great possibilities of good to the state is one fathered by Rep. Henry Croll of Beaverton, applying the principles of the Covert road law to drainage matter. Under the present law the taxes for drains must be paid inside of three years, and in many instances necessary improvements of this character are indefinitely postponed because of the short time allowed for payment of their cost. Croll's bill provides for spreading the cost over a period of not more than ten years and issuing bonds against the drainage district to be paid from the annual installments of the drain taxes as they are collected. It is expected that this measure will facilitate the inception and completion of many drainage projects that otherwise might hang fire for many years to come.

Ionia Folks Peeved at Local Solon's Attack on Primary

AN UP-STATE newspaper man who hasn't yet been convinced that the people prefer the primary to the convention method of nominations, recently complimented Rep. Fred L. Warner of Belding on his "courage" in sponsoring a bill to restore the convention system. Since then Mr. Warner has heard from his home folks, and we'd like to bet that Mr. Warner isn't quite so brave as he once was. The *Belding Banner-News* has the following to say about the matter:

"Quite a good many of the farmers living in this vicinity are opposed to the proposed change in the law regulating the election of candidates in the primaries and they think the primary law is so far in advance of the old time worn and dishonored convention system of nominations that it should stand on the statute books of the state. Several of them with whom we have talked forcibly expressed themselves as disgusted with the measure introduced into the legislature by our local legislator, Rep. Fred L. Warner, and think that he is making a mistake in fostering such a move.

"The men with whom we have talked have come to the conclusion that there may be some faults in the primary law, but that the faults of the old convention system are so many and gross that its return should not for a moment be considered and that with a few proper amendments strictly adhered to, the primary would serve the purpose for which it was created and intended—that of giving the mass of the people a chance to make a free choice of their candidates without the influence of any political boss being exerted on them or without the possibility of a convention being 'packed' as was the case in the old days and methods.

"It is claimed that the convention system was the father of the political boss and old time politician and the child, not faring as well with its parent taken away and left to the indifferent care of the primary law, which stands for the complete rule of the people by themselves, is putting up quite a fuss to have the old conventions, with their politicians, 'packing' and other political impurities reinstated.

"We are given to understand that possibly there might be some action taken by the various farmers' clubs and that the legislature would hear that so far as the local farmers are concerned, they are in favor of the primary laws as they are, with possible amendments to better them and will resent any attempt or effort to have the primary laws removed from the statutes."

The Dog Law

On reading your paper of Jan. 18th, the item on "Drastic Dog Laws" caught my eye. If Mr. Davis, in his amendment, would add the following we would get the desired effect:

"That all cur dogs born after a set date be taxed twenty-five dollars a year."

This would early pass, as an unborn cur has no friends. Then would allow cur dogs now living to be taxed the same as other dogs until they die of a natural death, and it would reduce the dog population by 50 per cent in five years, for all persons having a registered female would take better care in breeding them, and the one who owns the cur female would have to kill the pups, for he surely could not give them away as he has done in the past.—A. S., Benton Harbor.

MINNESOTA FARMERS OPPOSE UNITED STATES GRADING RULES

More than 6,000,000 bushels of Minnesota's bumper crop of 32,256,000 bushels were unmarketable in 1918, and thousands of bushels were left to rot at some markets because of present grades fixed as a war time conservation measure by the Bureau of Markets and the Federal Food Administration, according to F. A. Cornieo, county agent for Hennepin county, Minnesota. A meeting of Hennepin County potato growers was held at Osseo, to discuss the situation.

In Hennepin county 3,200,000 bushels of potatoes were raised on 27,000 acres in 1918. Of this yield about 320,000 bushels were unmarketable, while in other parts of the state a much higher percentage was thrown out of the markets by the government standards, according to Mr. Cornieo. Although the government fixed a first and second grade, the majority of farmers were able to market only the first grade, he charged.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



WARNS OF FOREIGN COMPETITION IN LIVE STOCK

"If the United States is safely to retain the agricultural leadership established by war, we must improve both the quality and the quantity of live stock," declares Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Failure to maintain our live stock in proportion to our population means dependence on other countries," said Dr. Mohler. "It means dependence on them for meat, for leather, and for animal fat. It means dependence on them also for fertilizers with which to maintain crop yields in the absence of manure. It may even mean dependence on them for milk with which to feed our children, as Europe lately has been depending on the United States for milk in condensed or powdered form. In other words, if we fail to feed ourselves or to satisfy our home markets, someone else will, and in fact is already doing so.

Discussing the rapid development in artificial refrigeration and ocean shipment of meat, Dr. Mohler said that "important changes involving the meat industry are going on constantly and South America is preparing to feed nations that fail to provide meat for themselves." Discussing why, South American countries are able to produce meat cheaply enough to compete with the home-grown products of other countries, he mentioned the systematic upbuilding of South American herds to a superiority over even imported strains, the extensive growing of alfalfa, insuring an abundance of the best pasturage, and the fact that the cattle are in the open throughout the year.

"Those conditions are strikingly similar to conditions here in the southern part of the United States," said Dr. Mohler. "I want to call your attention especially to the importance of better types of live stock. The proper type of pure-bred animal—whether cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry—makes its gains vastly more economically than scrub stock. The same is true to dairy production."

"Scrub live stock is no longer fit for perpetuation in the United States. A scrub is wasteful of feed, and wasteful of its owner's labor. The scrub animal has served its purpose as a connecting link between the old obsolete method of farming and new progressive methods. Thousands of farmers in this country already have discarded scrub stock and are better off because of that decision. Pure breeds are worth more to keep and are worth more to sell. The scrub animal has been useful as a connecting link, but our aim from now on should be to make the scrub extinct and to make it a missing link so far as live stock is concerned. That can not be done immediately, but it is the goal toward which we should work."

NEWS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS OF THE STATE

St. Louis.—The St. Louis Co-operative Creamery is one of the most thriving in the state. In 1918 it paid nearly \$175,000 to its patrons in exchange for butterfat, milk, poultry and eggs. The cost of the manufacture of butter was .032 per pound, and the average price paid for butterfat, 483 cents. The company has paid its stockholders dividends for the year in the shape of 1 cent per pound for all butterfat and 1 cent per dozen for all eggs purchased from them.

Constantine.—The annual meeting of the Constantine Co-operative Creamery disclosed that \$135,000 worth of business was done during the year just closed, a showing that met with the approval of all the stockholders. 46,144 more pounds of butter were manufactured during 1918 than 1917, and 78 cents net to the farmers was the highest price paid during the year for butterfat. This company now has 425 patrons, 220 of whom are stockholders.

Grand Rapids.—The Grand Rapids Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n has been organized "to encourage more and better economical methods of production, to secure better results in grading, marketing, packing and advertising farm produce, and to buy supplies in a co-operative way." Directors are A. G. Dupee, H. D. Perkins and B. A. Robinette, all of R. F. D. No. 4, and R. G. Mawby and J. P. Munson of R. F. D. No. 9, this city.

Clare.—The Farmers' Independent Produce Co., at this place made a fine showing the past year, and while the amount paid out for cream was

considerably less than in previous years owing to so many of the farmers selling their whole milk, all other branches of the business showed decided increases. New members have recently been added to this association and a very promising season is expected.

Flint.—L. C. Ketzler has been re-elected president of the Flint Milk Producers' Ass'n. Peter O'Hare was elected vice-president and W. C. Hall sec'y-treas. Over 200 members were present at the meeting and voted unanimously to affiliate with the state association and permit it to write contracts with the distributing companies, for the Flint producers.

Marshall.—During the six months ending Jan. 27th, the Marshall Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., handled 71,000 bushels of wheat, rye and oats, and 2,300 bushels of beans. The members have not been caught for a single cent on a drop in the market, which will be news to the grain dealer who says the farmer is bound to be caught when he gets in the marketing game.

Boyer City.—During the four months beginning Sept. 1st and ending Jan. 1st, the Boyer City Co-operative Marketing Ass'n handled for its members \$55,885.22 worth of farm products. The association sells on behalf of its members potatoes, apples, beans, cider, buckwheat, rye, winter vetch and hay.

Marshall.—\$305,991 worth of business was done during 1918 by the Homer Co-operative Live Stock and Produce Ass'n. There was 124 decks of stock shipped including 6,250 hogs; 1,980 sheep; 830 cattle; 760 calves. Steps have been taken to form a grain buying association and a committee was appointed to sell stock.

South Haven.—The South Haven Fruit Exchange has declared a 6 per cent dividend on its capital stock for the year 1918. Out of \$200,000 worth of business, the Exchange did not have one bad account. The business transacted was the largest in the history of the Exchange.

Marshall.—The farmers of this vicinity who are interested in the newly-organized co-operative threshing association, met last week and purchased their machinery. They expect to effect a considerable saving in their threshing bills the coming season.

Albion.—Four hundred and twenty-one Albion farmers shipped nearly a third of a million dollars' worth of live stock during the year of the Albion and Marengo Co-operative Co., just closed. The shipments varied from 5,533 hogs to 16 goats.

Saugatuck.—The doubling of its 1917 business was the proud achievement of the Saugatuck Co-operative Fruit Ass'n during 1918, which recently held its annual meeting here.

Nashville.—During 1918, the Nashville Co-operative Creamery manufactured 191,836 pounds of butter worth \$114,000. The average net price paid to farmers during the year was 54.37.

Williamston.—About 100 farmers of this neighborhood have organized a live stock association and will soon be ready for business.

GENESEE FARMERS WANT CITY MARKET AT FLINT

Petitions from 700 Genesee county farmers asking that the city of Flint erect a suitable market building on a central site, have been submitted to the common council by Miles P. Cook of the Farm Bureau which was recently organized.

"We know you are long on sites but short on buildings," said Mr. Cook, in presenting the petitions for a suitable market. "The farmers think the city of Flint has assumed towards them the attitude of 'the farmers be damned.' The farmers are avoiding the city of Flint because they feel that they cannot have a chance to deal directly with the consumers. There is a crying need for a market building in Flint. It should be at least 50 feet wide by 150 feet long and should have rest rooms and other conveniences for the farmers."

"Almost any city of this size has a suitable market. We are promised a city of three times this size. Now if we expect the city and country people to co-operate we must provide a suitable place for them to get together. A market with facilities where the farmers can rest and where they can meet the consumers will provide this place."

WAR RECORDS OF AMERICAN LABORER AND FARMER

"Labor won the war for us, but labor is still without any recognition," says Charles Edward Russell. "Labor has no place in the plans for reconstruction, in the plans for meeting the huge problems projected upon society by the unparalleled upheaval of this war."

Piffle! Labor did not win the war. No class won the war. The war was won by the men who went over the top with fixed bayonets. Everyone at home who helped loyally behind the lines had a part in the victory, but a small part compared with the work done by the men on the firing line.

The war record of the American farmer is much better than that of the American laborer. There were no farmers' strikes, none of the loafing on the job that disgraced our shipyards and airplane factories.

We do not want government by class in this country, though we have come mighty near getting it at times—with labor as the ruling class.

We want the laborer to be paid well for what he does, but we farmers do not intend to work 14 hours a day to support loafing laborers. When it comes to running the government, labor will have to take its share at the ballot box like the rest of us.—*Prairie Farmer.*



—With apologies to "Ding," Detroit News.
There's a Man at the Door With a Package

-for all the farmers of Michigan-

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Why 3,000 Farmers Went to East Lansing

OVER AT EAST Lansing they're still talking about the great crowd of farmers, farm wives and children who came from all corners of the state to attend the farmers' week "doin's." Staid professors who have taught hundreds of farmers' sons the A-B-C of modern agriculture with never a sight of the sires who footed the bills; and college officials so long removed from contact with the actual tillers of the soil that their perspective has become somewhat dulled,—gaped and wondered as the incoming street cars and taxicabs poured their burdens upon the college grounds. M. A. C. has never before set eyes upon so many farmers at one time. Memory could easily conjure up many occasions when the total attendance of "home-comers" was less than two hundred, and men of national prominence engaged to speak had departed, vaguely speculating upon the vacant seats and the empty college grounds. So we may forgive the college folk if just for an instant of bewilderment they forgot their manners and stared! For the next moment they let out a whoop of joy and took the farm folks unto their bosoms!

It wasn't just by chance that the biggest crowd of farmers in the history of the college came to participate in the scheduled meetings. Neither was it the cordial invitation, nor the wide-spread publicity. It required a force far more potent than the alluring advertisement to impel three thousand farmers to leave their farm work and spend hard-earned dollars to journey to East Lansing. The same mighty, unseen force that drew two hundred thousand western farmers into a great political organization; that brought two hundred outraged potato growers to Lansing last year; that has federated the milk producers, the bean growers, the sugar beet growers into potential organizations; that recently sent a thousand and more farmers to a national reconstruction congress at Washington,—that is the force that made the biggest, busiest farmers in Michigan put on their Sunday best and spend the price of a Holstein calf to visit the Agricultural College.

For years without number the farmer has plodded the furrow by day and dozed by the hearth at night. His environment, his literature, his agricultural college have all conspired to lull him into forgetfulness of the injustices heaped upon him. If troubled thoughts came to him as he worked in the fields, kind Dame Nature was always at hand to drive them away. If at night, overcome with fatigue and fearful of the year's outcome, he permitted the fires of doubt and distrust to smoulder in his brain, they were soon quenched by the falsely reassuring philosophy of the old conservative farm paper. If he could find no market for part of his pro-

duce and wrote his agricultural college for advice, he was promptly notified that the college was an educational institution and not a clearing house for farm products.

And so he plowed and dozed.

But one day he woke up, rubbed his eyes, and saw! He saw that everybody else was looking out for number one, except the farmer, and he proceeded with an unthoughtful alacrity to build up his defenses and plan an offensive against the parasites that had been feeding off his business since time immemorial. He developed an abnormal appetite for marketing knowledge; he attended farm gatherings; he joined farm organizations; he boldly protested any trespass upon his rights. Last March he made his new temper known when nearly two hundred of his kind took the Agricultural College by storm and for two days ran things just about to suit themselves. Speaking of that occasion Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of the county agents, said before the 1919 convention of potato growers, "Great good has come out of the potato war that was staged here last year. There has been no event within my recollection that has been of so great benefit to the College and the farmers as was the gathering of potato growers here last year."

And that was the straw that tickled another giant Rip VanWinkle under the nose and woke him up! An old, conservative college that had worn a deep—deep rut in the path of progress, bestirred itself, rubbed its eyes, and also saw! It saw that in its trance-like sleep it had wandered far afield from the roadways and the byways where the farmers trod. It saw in the distance an opportunity; not merely an opportunity to instruct youth in the isms of farming, but an opportunity to SERVE all who came within the shadow of its influence. It took a new interest in the farmer; delved deeply into his problems; encumbered as it was with political alliances it sought as best it could to help. And it has helped.

The Michigan Agricultural College and the Extension Department affiliated with it have meant more to the farmers of Michigan the past year than all the other combined years of their existence. And the farmers know this. In their seeking after the material benefits that should accrue to their business they no longer expect to find hindrances placed in their way by those whom they believed should help them. Where before there was indifference, now is active interest; where before there was often opposition, now is co-operation. There are many able, sincere men consecrating their lives to the education of farm youth within the walls of the M. A. C. There are earnest, able men working out in the counties to counsel and help the farmers. There is a new confidence among the farmers in the educational agencies placed at their disposal. But far more important than that, there is a new confidence among these agencies in the farmers they were created to serve. There is a new vision of responsibility, a new interpretation of service, a new understanding of farmers' problems that portends well for the future of Michigan's agriculture.

And these are the reasons why three thousand farmers went to East Lansing.

The State Farm Bureau

A HUNDRED or so farmers sat in discreet silence at the gathering of farm bureaus last week while a prepared slate of candidates and prepared resolutions went thru the convention accompanied by prepared speeches and prepared applause. Everybody who wanted something had their man Friday right on the job to look after their interests, and there wasn't a hitch in the carefully planned program. After it was all over the farmers silently departed and thought it was a nice little show.

"It was very evident," said the president of one of the farm bureaus represented, "that the officers had been chosen before the meeting and that certain men had been prompted to make the nominations. When one of them suggested that the newly elected president name a nominating committee to draw up a slate of candidates for vice presidents of the different departments, the president was plac-

ed in an embarrassing position of having to read the names that someone else had evidently written and handed to him, and he got the names mixed up, couldn't pronounce one of them, and had a sorry time generally."

No matter how lofty its aims, an organization conceived in deception cannot succeed in the hands of the deceivers. Just as the promoters of Michigan's state farm bureau denied the farmers the opportunity to have a voice in the perfecting of that organization, so will the farmers deny the bureau their support which it must have to thrive. If Michigan's state farm bureau cannot trust the farmers, it's a cinch that the farmers cannot trust the bureau.

With all due respect the fine character of the men chosen to head Michigan's farm bureau, they do not, of course, represent modern agricultural thought and aspirations. There are a hundred men in Michigan better qualified by experience and the courage of great convictions to weld the county farm bureaus into a state organization whose influence would count for something.

Be not deceived, the state farm bureau as now constituted was not the handiwork of the farmers of Michigan, and it cannot speak for them. Even those who set the trap must know this, despite their extravagant claims to the contrary. The state farm bureau organization is a nice piece of bric-a-brac and will take its place on the shelf with other useless and ornamental things. It is perfectly harmless. It has no program. It is devoid of purpose. Even though it had purpose, it could not function for it lacks the vital forces of courage and conviction that are essential characteristics of farm organizations which would be heard.

Do the People Rule?

"NO," says a Michigan senator, "the people do not rule. They vote just as the friends of different candidates tell them to."

He was discussing Michigan's primary law. "The more complicated, the more cumbersome, you make your election machinery," he continued, "the safer is democracy."

We listened some more. It was a novelty to hear a senator elected by the popular will of the people explaining how and why the intelligence of the people could not be trusted.

"No man should be permitted to run on more than one party ticket," he declared.

"Why not," we asked, "don't you believe in majority rule? Don't you think the people ought to have the right to say whom and in what manner they shall nominate and elect to state and national offices?"

"But if a man runs on the republican ticket," he explained, "he ought to stand by republican principles and not let the democrats support him in the belief that he will vote for their principles."

"But really," we argued, "there isn't much difference today between the policies of the republican party and those of the democratic party, is there? So that a man could run on both tickets and if he voted according to the wishes of the majority be reasonably sure of satisfying the majority of those who voted for him."

"But you see, the north is republican and the south is democratic, and—", but just then the Senator remembered an important engagement and hurried off.

There is no popular demand for changing the primary law to limit a man's candidacy to a single ticket. The idea originated with a few politicians who are anxious to destroy the efficacy of the primary law, bring it to disrepute and substitute the old convention system. The law is sure to be changed in this respect unless our readers get busy and write in their protests to their senators and representatives.

Connecticut and Rhode Island are the first states to turn down the federal prohibition amendment. A proper rebuke would be to transport all the breweries, distilleries and saloons in the country to these pigmy states and let them get their bellies full of the traffic they respect so highly.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

Absolute Control of Food Products Draws Nearer

I PREDICTED some time ago that unless the 'speck' was taken out of speculation in foodstuffs, this nation would finally be obliged to take control of the distribution of all food products. A bill has been presented to Congress asking for an appropriation of one billion two hundred and fifty million dollars to enable the Food Administration, or whatever agency of control the President may designate, to take over and store all food products at established prices.

Talk about making progress; here we go "hell-a-t-o-o-t" spanning the development usually requiring years, in a single jump. From uncontrolled speculation to government control—why, compared with the Food Administration bill, passed as a war measure, the proposed legislation is clean out of sight. And yet, who will deny that we are fast approaching the time when such legislation will be demanded.

Without regulation, the 1919 crop of wheat would not bring a dollar a bushel, and millions of dollars loss would have to be borne by the farmers of the nation. No doubt the speculators would make their millions, but the producer of wheat and consumer of flour would pay the bill. The other day a Cotton King down in New York, cleaned up four million dollars through speculation, shoved the money into his trousers pockets, and then gave a dinner costing \$40.00 per plate to his friends.

Purchased any cotton goods lately? Wheat speculators jumped the price of that commodity to \$3.40 per bushel within thirty days after the war across the seas got fully under way. We felt, once upon a time, that the law of supply and demand would adjust the scales—but "there ain't no sich animal" these days. Under present conditions the law of supply and demand supports and sustains the consumer in the same measure and with the same results, as the 'rope supports and sustains the hanged."

There is Such a Thing as Being Pro-German Right Now

DON'T BE a fault-finder; remember you were right here at home during the war; had plenty to eat; kept comfortable in your own home and read the news from "over there" while comfortably seated in a rocking chair "over here."

No doubt you would have run the "war" differently. No doubt you would have avoided the many mistakes. No doubt you would have saved some money for Uncle Sam. But you didn't do it; you purchased a few Liberty bonds, drawing four per cent; you gave a little to the Red Cross—and you have been "cross" ever since.

Those in authority are not having an easy time of it, settling up the expenses of the war, and bringing order out of chaos. It is just as necessary for you to be loyal to the Government now as it was when the war was in progress. The terms of peace have not been signed; war is being waged in many lands and starvation stalks over hills and valleys over there.

If you had been as free with your criticism during the war as you are today, you would have been ridden on a rail, or treated to a coat of tar and feathers. It has been said that the "yellow streak" shows out in bold relief when pressure is relieved. Don't show the "yellow." Remember, there is such a thing as being pro-German right now.

"Miss Liberty, You'll Have to Turn 'Round"

THE BRAVE boys who crossed the seas are mighty glad indeed, to get back home, and they are not slow in expressing

their delight as once more they step foot on the soil of the good old U. S. A. The other day a big transport slowly entered the New York harbor, loaded down with returning soldier lads; a tremendous shout went up from five thousand huskies, "There is the statue of Liberty; Hurrah! Hurrah!"

As the good ship drew closer to the statue that great female figure, holding aloft the torch of liberty—"Liberty Enlightening the World," the boys shouted as one:

"Hello, there, blessed girl of Liberty; we rejoice to see you again—but; If you want to see us again, you will have to turn 'round."

The statue of Liberty has its face set towards the east; it ever looks out across the seas. Perhaps the figure of iron, copper and brass, conceived by Bartholdi, and a gift to this nation from France, was a premonition which came out of the long ago, that some day this nation would be obliged to aid in making it safe for liberty across the seas.

That perhaps some day the rays of light from this torch of liberty would welcome home the boys who helped make the world safe for the liberty-loving people of all nations. Let us imagine, anyway that this was the thought of the great artist who designed the statue—at the same time we hope and fervently pray that if Miss Liberty ever gets a good look at our soldier lads again, she will be obliged to turn 'round and greet them on American soil.

"Every Soldier Back at His Old Job"

LABOR CONDITIONS are far from satisfactory right now, and every day brings us nearer to the acute stage, as the boys are honorably discharged from service. It has been quite unusual to see men standing 'round factories looking for work during the past three years, however, at this moment there are ten men for every job at manufacturing centers.

The slogan, "Every man back at his old job," sounds good and we are pleased to note that many manufacturers are giving preference to soldiers when engaging new men, and making a place for every man who left employment at their shops to enter the service of their country.

However, this is not going to solve the problem, and it's going to be necessary for the government to step in and aid in the financial readjustment which must precede any speeding up of the manufacturing industries. There is plenty of business in sight in nearly all industries, but prices on all material is so high that people will not build and buy. They are waiting for the much-heralded readjustment.

The government has on hand a large stock of almost everything needed in the manufacturing line; these stocks must be sold, and it is not expected that the government can get what it paid for this raw material—there is certain to be a loss. It has cost billions to fight and help win the war, now if millions must be lost to readjust matters let the tail go with the hide. There should be as little delay as possible in readjusting matters—if amputation it must be, let the surgeon get busy.

Everybody has time to rest on the farm but mother. And mother needs a few hours of rest more than all the others. Well, times have changed. Mother, you must, you really must, be a good citizen and not a slacker. Remember, you have a vote now; you are an American citizen. Well, don't you see "dad" knows all about voting; you don't. Let "dad" feed the calves, sweep the floor, do the washing, feed the chickens, skim the milk, and the other little jobs. You have plenty of work on your hands if you learn the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Editorialesettes

The Hammond Standish Packing Company of Detroit came into the spot-light at Washington last week. Thomas W. Taliaferro, vice-president of the company, was before the Senate Committee in connection with the packer inquiry, and he agreed with the other packers that the Government should keep its hands off. He admitted that his company made 88 per cent profit for the year 1917 and twenty-two per cent last year—which was quite satisfactory—"konsider-in'." He stated that it would be unwise for the Government to tackle the packer business as Uncle Sam already has a white elephant on his hands through guaranteeing the price of wheat. Please pass the forty-eight-cent bacon.

Senator Townsend of Michigan, was the only senator who put up a fight against the appropriation of \$100,000,000 asked for by President Wilson to feed the hungry people across the seas. We have the foodstuffs, proof was submitted that the people over there were starving, but Michigan's senior senator felt that he ought to say something sometime, and he said it. Later he said: "The bill will pass and it would be foolish for me to fight it further." True, Charley, and you were very foolish to have fought the measure at all. Our good senator is wandering away, so far from his home folks that they will hardly recognize him a few years hence.

The farmers of the Canadian northwest are wondering what the future has in store for them. With a wheat acreage larger than the preceding year, and no price guaranteed, it is quite probable that when the 1919 crop reaches the market things will be in rather an unsettled state. No doubt the United States will prevent shipments of wheat from Canada on the guaranteed basis, and this leaves only the export demand to be supplied. Canada and the United States should have joined hands in the price-fixing program.

We are told that the city people are "ag'in the state warehouse proposition." All right, folks, you are in the cage; the farmers are willing to feed you. If the feed is right handy all of the time we can supply your needs all of the time. If, on the other hand, you want to continue to live from hand to mouth, all right—but don't grumble about it. Pay up and shut up.

Flour prices will be kept up; so we are told by the left-overs in the Food Administration department. All right, so long as flour is not kept up too far above the price of wheat. Now that the farmer has been told what we can get for wheat; why not tell the miller just what he can get for flour—thus far and no farther.

If your daughter simply will not remain on the farm and marry a bright young farmer lad; let her journey to the city and meet a "ne'er-do-well," who has a six head and wears a thirteen collar. If that won't cure her the case is hopeless.

We hope Weather Forecaster Conger of Detroit doesn't predict fair weather and warmer, because we've put our ear muffs and goloshes away for the winter.

The daily press of Michigan seems quite surprised at the announcement that the farm organizations of Michigan have finally got together. M. B. F. is not surprised that they have finally seen the light, but really surprised that they did not locate the signal in the window of progress.

Grant Slocum



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

The Light Wine and Beer Amendment

We wish to personally thank you for the article, "What the Wine and Beer Amendment Means." In talking with different ones about the vote at the coming election, I find that no women, and also few men, know what the amendment means; nor how soon it takes effect. Can you find time to print it again before election? Hope so. Can you send me some extra copies of the paper Feb. 1st issue? I will gladly use them and preach amendment to all I meet from now until election. Wish copies could be printed in pamphlet-form to be used everywhere to instruct voters what a vicious thing the amendment is. Many women who were anxious for suffrage on account of the liquor question now feel perfectly safe and uninterested in voting because the U. S. has gone dry, and do not intend to even register.

Right now we need every right vote, or see all the blessings of prohibition lost, and a worse-than-ever condition exist.

Am going to use my one copy at lodge Thursday night to wake them up. Will make good use of every copy you send me. Shall take it up in our local papers.—Mr. and Mrs. L. K. C., Thompsonville, Michigan.

Answer These, if You Can?

Through the paper I want to ask L. B. L., of Beaverton, and C. A. M., of Carson City, who are still trying to make the people believe they did wrong when they voted for Newberry for senator, a few questions.

L. B. L., do you know that Truman Newberry was elected illegally? Did his friends not have the same right to spend money to elect him as the Democrat Central Committee did, which spent a large sum trying to elect "Grandma" Ford?

And C. A. M., when you talk about Ford letting his plant to the Government with not a cent of profit to himself, will you tell the readers of M. B. F. how he paid a dividend of 200 per cent this last year, and worked for the Government for nothing? Will you also explain how it came about that the Government's expert engineers estimated the cost of the Eagle boats at \$275,000, and they cost when completed at the Ford plant \$450,000? Will you also tell us that when myself and many other farmers asked for our boys to be left on the farms until we had the fall work done, and were refused, why it was that Edsel Ford could get excused, claiming he was needed to run the tractor factory, and then played golf all summer?

You say he gave ships to protect our boys. How many did he give and where were they launched? Now I can answer all these questions for myself, but would like to have you two people do so, as you have made these assertions over your initials, in the M. B. F.—Geo. M. Weaver, Fife Lake, Mich.

Regular Bank Loan vs. Federal Loan

I am taking the liberty to write a few lines to let you know how much I appreciate your paper. I see you are printing articles in regard to national loan associations. We have one at Flushing, Genesee county, have been running one year and have loaned \$53,900. Note the comparison between privately-owned bank interest and national Land Bank interest:

A loan taken from a bank on straight interest for a long term, 34½ years, \$2,000 at 6½ per cent, \$130 per year. \$130 for 34½ years would amount to \$4,485 in interest. \$4,485.83 plus \$2,000 would amount to \$6,485 interest and principal.

Under the Federal Loan system \$2,000 loaned for 34½ years at 6½ per cent, \$2,000 times 6½ per cent equals \$4,485 interest and principal; \$4,485 minus \$2,000 principal is \$2,485 interest. Which actually reduces interest to 3.6-10 per cent. If you can find space to use this I believe it will help some thru a paper so well liked as the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.—W. J. Short, Sec'y and Treas. Flushing National Farm Loan Ass'n.

"Poverty Plus the Devil" Amendment

The time for holding the annual election is not very far off. It will soon be here and with it comes the much-fought liquor question, this time in the shape of the light wine and beer amendment, a different name, but it means the same old thing, and it will bring with it its same old lifelong cronies, poverty and crime.

After seeing the State of Michigan dry, and the good that it has done, we wonder what they're bringing up the old question again for, we wonder if the heads of the wets are so thick as to

make them think the people don't realize the fact that they are twenty times better off without than with the curse.

Of course, there are some who will vote for it, but all we can say for them is that we hope that some day when the cloud is lifted from their brains they will realize it was a good thing for them, that the amendment was defeated, as it surely will be, and we know that they will feel like kicking themselves for having been such big fools as to vote for the "Poverty Plus the Devil" amendment.—C. A. M., Carson City, Mich.

Why I Went Out of the Sheep Business

I noticed an article in the M. B. F. of Jan. 25 about farmers going out of sheep raising because of the dogs killing them off. Up until a few years previous I have kept from twenty to forty sheep on my farm each year.

Never but once in my twenty years' experience did I have any sheep killed by dogs. At that time I had three, but the township paid me well for those. It may be all right to lay it onto the dogs, but that isn't the reason I went out of the business, and I think that ninety per cent of the sheep raisers of Montcalm county went out of them because of the low prices. The last I sold I got five cents per lb. for good fat lambs, and only 18 cents per pound for wool. No man could

Where Brains Are Needed

"I CLAIM it takes more brains to farm," said Ebenezer Brown,

"That what it does to git ahead and make a splash in town;

Why, I know six or seven chaps from this here neighborhood

Who went away to cities, where they're busy making good.

"You take Chicago and New York—size up the big men there—

The lawyers, the doctors, merchant and the multi-millionaire—

You'll find they've all been farmer boys, or lived in towns at least,

Where they could have a chance to learn the ways of bird and beast.

"Now, take these city chaps that come to cultivate the land—

I don't mean millionaires who farm for fun, you understand—

But take the common city folks who try to farm, and say!

It's pitiful the way they try to make their farmin' pay.

"I've saw a dozen of 'em fail; I never seen one yet

Who managed to be prominent or not get into debt;

And so I claim a man may make an awful splash in town

And not have brains enough to farm," said Ebenezer Brown.

—S. E. KISER, in Chicago Herald.

afford to raise sheep at that price even on land not worth more than \$20 an acre.

If you could get a guaranteed price of ten cents a pound for fat lambs and forty cents for wool there would be plenty of sheep and we could keep the dogs. But by the time a man could get stocked up again the price would be down to the former prices.—H. H. W., Lakeview, Michigan.

Yes, W. A., You Started Something

Just a few lines in reply to W. A., Kalamazoo, who says price of wheat is too high and claims that some years ago farmers were hoping for \$1 wheat. Does W. A. know that in 1902 the writer bought a complete Champion binder for \$95? I also had a good hired man for \$17 per month, while in this year of grace our hired men are asking \$50 and board? Granulated sugar was 5c per lb., a good grade of roasted package coffee could be bought for 13c, and a complete Jackson wagon with double box cost me in 1903 \$42.50. Good shoes cost from \$1.50 to \$2, which now cost from \$5 to \$8. At the present price of flour and feed the mills are making a profit of about .75c on each bushel. Why not cut this down some and lower flour prices? If the government would reduce shoe prices about \$2 per pair the poor consumer could take this two dollars and buy nearly a bushel of wheat for the money saved on each pair of shoes.—Theo. Bengal, Clinton county.

That \$50,000,000 Dream

If the state legislature will amend the Covert road act so that the frontage will pay not less than 10 per cent nor more than 25 per cent and then increase the state reward in a corresponding degree, and instead of bonding the state for 50 millions for building trunk lines only, will place this amount in the general road fund of the state and have the trunk lines and all other roads built according to the provisions of the Covert act as amended, there would be a probability that the farmers would support it.

The chief reason why the county road law, as first enacted, did not meet the approval of the farmers as a whole was that the cities asked to have all the roads in their vicinity improved first, and the farmers in distant parts of the county found that they did not participate in the benefits, and it was not until the Covert act was enacted that the county road law found favor.

What the farmers need is not a system of trunk lines so much as a systematic improvement of all the roads so that they can get to the nearest market with their products at all seasons of the year, and thereby take advantage of the highest prices.

If the state highway commissioner desires to lay out certain roads as trunk lines, let the counties through which they run petition for and pay their just proportion under the provisions of the Covert act and obtain the increased state reward for building this particular type of road.

To ask the farmers to vote for 50 millions for building trunk lines only when there are so many roads that are almost impassable during certain months is an insult to their intelligence.

The Governor shows his magnanimity toward the farmer in his advocacy of state parks connected by trunk lines so that the farmer can run out to them in his flivver in the good old summertime, after he gets his chores done, and listen to the soft sighing of the winds thru the tree-tops, or the lapping of the waves upon the shore, but in the autumn when nature's tints are upon the leaves and "the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock," he will be unable to take advantage of the Governor's suggestion because he has to stay at home to "slop the hogs," and then you know, the Franklin 20's and the Buick 15's would not care to hob-nob with tin lizzies.

And what can be done to show our appreciation of the condescension shown us by the Hon. Senator who stands sponsor for this heavenly dream? It has been suggested that statuettes of him be cast from oleo and placed as markers along these various trunk lines so that the poor cuss struggling along to pay off the mortgage on his 40-acre farm, from which he could not draw his produce to market because of the bad roads, may console himself that a portion of his taxes has gone to commemorate a benefactor.—A Hayseed.

How About It, Mr. Warner?

In the article in your issue of Feb. 8, by Stanley Warner, I notice that he advocates the government buying up unused land on a "basis of prudent investment," presumably then staking would-be farmers, in order that they may successfully compete with farmers who need no such government aid.

It seems to me that if the government should start to buy vacant agricultural land for "investment," there would immediately start such an orgy of speculation in this kind of land that every acre would go sky high in price. Then where would be the "prudent investment?"

Read the advertisements of real estate men offering lots for sale in and around Detroit, or Flint, or Pontiac, and it would seem as if there was not a single foot for sale that was not a remarkably "prudent investment." Indeed the ownership of a few lots is sure to in a very short time make one rich.

I think farmers can stand natural competition between themselves for markets. I do not think they would like to also face the artificial stimulation of competition.

Exempt farmers' improvements from taxation, and it will be an encouragement to those who improve, and a discouragement to those who allow their areable land to lie idle.

Mr. Warner says, "the product of labor should not be taxed if owned by a laborer." Fine. Agreed. But isn't it self-evident that, if I am taken as soon as I buy a bushel of potatoes from the farmer, that it discourages me from buying? "Guess I'll take a peck." Certainly I shall consume fewer potatoes.

Better stick to general taxation principles: "Never tax anything that would be of value to your state, that could or would run away, or that could or would be of value to you." The trouble—or at least one of the troubles—with farmers, is that they neglect their own interests

in the endeavor to frame a tax law that will catch "the other fellow." And the "other fellow" laugh in their sleeves at the futile attempt.

The "big fellows" can be caught by taxation unearned incomes. Tax these to the limit. Stop taxing the improvements of the poor devil of a farmer.—*Judson Grenell, Waterford Mich.*

Legislative Matters

I am a subscriber to M. B. F. and am interested in reading what Senator Baker says about farm legislation. I believe nearly all farmers would welcome relief from the middlemen who have exploited the farmers in handling their grain and livestock near all the small towns in Michigan, and yet as soon as the farmer tries to help himself we have these pirates on our back so I favor Senator Baker's plan to license elevators and punish unfair ways of competition against farmers in marketing their grain and livestock.

About the road building, what I have seen in Washtenaw, with the exception of the old state road between Ann Arbor and Jackson, is that the good roads people tear up some of the best graveled roads and spend thousands of dollars on them, when a few hundreds of dollars of repair work would be cheaper and make a good road. I believe Senator McNaughton's bill for five million dollars for terminal warehouses is all right, but I would clip the 5 millions from the 50 million road bonding proposition.

Now Michigan is an agricultural state. Why not farmer members investigate the way they do in North Dakota and Western Canada? The state governments help the farmers to market their crops and also help them to purchase their feed for stock. I believe the legislature should go the limit in these matters. The present way of most villages in marketing is wasteful; it allows the live stock buyers and grain buyers to take advantage and we could get along without these men if we get a square deal in the other end.—*S. H. S., Dexter, Michigan.*



Country Life the Best

After spendin' most of my life—or most of what I have already lived of it—on a farm, where real life is the thing, an' then bein' shoved by circumstances into town—I'm jest a goin' to say somethin' to the boys an' girls, old or young—who might have a desire to leave the farm an' seek life an' employment in the city.

An' my advice, given in jest a few simple words is: Don't do it.

Stay where you are—where you can live your life as God intended you should live it. Where you know folks an' folks know you; an' where life is not all sham, all hurly-burley; an' make-believe; where you have your friends an' you can trust them, too; an' where all is happiness an' peace, an' a man or a woman is worth all they think they're worth.

In the city nobody knows anybody. You can't have no neighbors as you have them in the country. Folks call on each other in the city, of course, but what are such calls? Just formal affairs, cold as ice; often just to see what you've got in your house, how you live, an' more often jest 'cause it's the proper thing to call, an' is done as a sort of duty, like going to church or givin' to the poor or buyin' Liberty bonds, or anything like that, that folks do to ease their conscience, an' are glad when it's over an' done with.

It seems to me that most everybody in the city is livin' way beyond their means, as tho they were expected to throw on a lot of style they can't afford; livin' like millionaires on mebbe twenty million dollars a week salary an' thinkin' they can pull the bluff an' get away with it, but let me tell you, young folks, it can't be done, not a-tall. You're jest nothin' in the city 'less you've got a big bank account an' can travel in the two-minute class an' have two or three automobiles, a dozen suits of clothes or more—are able to give big dinners an' little pink teas—whatever they are, an' theatre parties, an' be snobbish to those who can't afford such things, an' are honest enough to let it be known they can't—unless you can forget that you are human an' have a warm heart an' a love for humanity, the city is no place for you, an' it's no place to bring up your children, either.

I see so many things here—an' this is not a large city—it's a good place to live, as cities go, but there are destitute, homeless children here, an' there are many childless homes. If the childless parents could see as I do there would be fewer childless homes an' no homeless child in all the city. (Continued on page 19).

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.)

Drain Assessment

Recently there has been a drain ditch put across my farm, and believing the assessment to be wrong, I write you for information. One of my 80's has three acres of low land and has 3 per cent or a tax of \$105; the other 80, next to it has 35 acres of low land and carries 7 per cent of the total cost of construction. Is there no tax limit for an acre of land in Michigan; and can the drain be accepted since it is so crooked that one cannot find 20 rods of straight ditch on about a mile? The drain commissioner says he will make an allowance because the contracts did not follow the stakes but went between the trees. Can I compel him to rebate, for I paid my tax under protest?—*H. R. K., Robinson, Mich.*

If one desires to contest the apportionment of the percentage of cost assessed his land he must make an appeal within ten days. If he does not make an appeal the assessment becomes binding if all other steps are legal. The drain commissioner makes the assessment and shall announce it at the time of letting the contract. Lands are to be assessed according to benefits. That seems to be the only limitation, except part paid school and state lands. The law says: "All assessments of benefits under the provisions of this act shall be upon the principle of benefits derived." The communication does not state what were the grounds of protest. No suit shall be instituted to recover any drain tax unless brought within thirty days from the time of payment, and if the tax is paid under protest the reasons therefor shall be specified, and they must follow the same procedure as they are to follow under the general tax law. The court is given authority under the law to make such an award as right and justice shall require on the grounds specified in the protest.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

Must Sue to Collect

In April last year I sold a piece of machinery to a man in an adjoining county. He agreed before one witness that he would pay for the machine when he sold his crop of beans. He did not do so. In the fall he agreed, before another witness, to pay when he sold his potatoes. He failed to do this. I have learned lately that he has sold the machine to a man in his county and received cash for it. I have been told that I can go and get my property wherever I find it. Is this true? Is there anything I can do?—*Mrs. L. I. B., Grand Traverse county.*

Under the statement of facts given the seller has parted with the title to the machine and she cannot reclaim it in the hands of an innocent purchaser. The only way she can retake the property on a conditional sale is where she expressly reserves title to the property until fully paid for. Her only remedy is to collect the amount by suit or otherwise, from the original purchaser.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

From Farm to City Market

One of the many successful co-operative live stock shipping associations is the Union Co-operative Ass'n of Shiawassee and Clinton counties, located at Laingsburg. Its members have been well

STATEMENT
Laingsburg, Michigan, 1/15 1919
MR. A. B. Cook
Invoice #1
In Account With
The Union Co-Operative Association
Of Shiawassee and Clinton Counties

Animals	No.	Mark	Home Wt	Shrink- age	Net Wt	Dollars	Cts	Dollars	Cts
Hogs	2		575	23	552	18	99	36	
Cattle									
Veals									
Sheep									
Total Received for Stock									

Animals	Freight	Settling Com.	Ins. and Hauling Expenses	Yardage Feed	Manager's Share Com.	Total Expense Cts.	Dollars	Cts
Hogs	53	12	5	19	7	95	53	30
Cattle								
Veals								
Sheep								
Non-Member Fee.....cts per cwt.....								
No. 1195								
Total Expense.....								
Balance Due.....								94 36

*Please write for explanation of anything unsatisfactory.

satisfied with the returns from stock shipped by this association. A. B. Cook sends us the following statement showing the complete transaction of shipping two hogs thru the association. Question: How much would Mr. Cook have received for those hogs from his local independent shipper?

To Prevent Heating and Spoiling of Silage

Could you please advise me thru the M. B. F. the cause of silage constantly heating and spoiling, and how to remedy it?—*E. G. G., Sanilac Co.*

Undoubtedly the cause of this silage heating and spoiling is due to the fact that there was not enough moisture present when the corn was put into the silo. In other words, the corn was too ripe or it had been injured by frost and contained too little moisture. When corn is cut at the right stage before it gets ripe, when the kernels are fully matured, glazed, and some of them dented, then the crop contains a sufficient amount of moisture in itself to make good silage. But if you haven't got this condition, water must be added at the time of the filling of the silo, otherwise fermentation will develop to such an extent as to actually spoil the ensilage.

Little can be done now to remedy this condition. If lots of water is poured on top of the silage and around the edge of the silo it will help some, but you must get water evenly distributed down through the silage to stop this fermentation. However, pouring on water is the best that can be done now.—*Colon C. Little.*

Poor Fertilizer

When farmers order fertilizer through a farm agent and it arrives at our station and the farmers unload it the same day, do we get what we pay for, in quality, I mean. Is it inspected before it comes? We know it isn't after it gets here. Now the elevator man told me the other day that when we farmers bought that way we didn't know what we were getting, as it wasn't inspected by the state inspector. He said it was better to buy at the elevator because theirs was all inspected and we knew what we got.—*F. E. D., Vassar, Michigan.*

Sec. 6299, C. L. 1915, provides that all fertilizer sold or offered for sale in the state shall have on each bag or sack, in a conspicuous place on the outside a legible and plainly printed statement in the English language clearly and truly certifying: (a) net weight; (b) name, brand or trademark; (c) name and address of manufacturer or person responsible; (d) minimum percentage of available nitrogen; (e) minimum percentage of potash soluble in distilled water; (f) minimum percentage available phosphoric acid and total phosphoric acid; (g) no other statement of chemical compounds except above.

Sec. 6300 provides that before any is offered for sale there shall be deposited with the State Board of Agriculture a certified copy of the analysis and shall also deposit in a sealed glass at least two pounds of such fertilizer with affidavit that it is a fair sample. Sec. 6304 provides a criminal penalty for violation of the law.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

Should the Average Farmer Keep Hens?

Nearly all farm papers have for the past five years or more urged all farmers to keep more hens, at least 200 on every farm, and a bigger mistake could hardly be made if farmers were to follow this advice.

I have been greatly in favor of hens since 1891 up to three years ago, when I began buying all the grains of various kinds which they eat. After paying out several hundred dollars for feed more than the hens paid for in eggs my enthusiasm in regard to hens died a sudden death.

Hens, as handled by 99 per cent of the farmers, are a source of big loss if more than 50 are kept. Fifty hens will pick up most of their living during the spring and summer and fall, and will just about pay for their feed and care, but if 100 or more are kept they will have to be fed nearly as much in summer as in winter if you expect them to do their best in shelling out the eggs. Nine months out of twelve anyone ought not to be satisfied with less than 50 per cent production of eggs, but I dare say most farmers don't get 25 per cent for the 9 months, and none at all for three or four months.

I will later give you an article telling how we have changed the hen business on this farm so that instead of it being a source of big loss in good hard cash, they are now paying for what they eat, and we expect they will have made a good profit at the end of the present year.—*A. A. L., Cedar Springs.*



MARKET FLASHES



HOW MUCH FOOD FOR EUROPE?

After Months of "Investigating" and "Surveying" Nobody Seems to Know What Europe's Needs Really Are

Neither Mr. Barnes in his reply to the New York Flour Trade, Ltd., nor Mr. Hoover in his Associated Press interviews, went into the extent of the European demand on this continent for cereals after the end of the 1918 crop year. Mr. Barnes said the surplus 1918 crop would be needed, every pound of it, and that the Grain Corporation proposes to market it at the going prices. There he stopped. Mr. Hoover was somewhat oracular, as he always is, mixing praise for Food Administration accomplishments with other comment in quite an indefinite way, but dwelling especially on "fats" and the "difficult situation" in the interval until a peace treaty shall be signed. There he, too, stops. Secretary Houston in his statement of Jan. 27 is more to the point. He says that Europe, including the Central Powers, will need to import 728 millions of wheat, 65 millions of rye, 179 of barley, 118 of oats, and 255 of corn—if they can pay for it all. And Congress, at least in the matter forbidding imports of potash, is throwing such obstacles as it can in the way of German and Alsatian ability to make payment.

On the other hand, the report of Jan. 17 of the Agricultural Commission to Europe, composed of several agricultural college professors and members of the Department of Agriculture, sent to Europe last fall to find out just what is the condition over there, has said in substance that they were able to learn practically nothing outside of England, France and Italy. President Thompson of Ohio University, who wrote the summary of the Report, said: "It is important to bear in mind that conditions in Russia, Roumania, Germany and other wheat producing countries are so unknown and so uncertain that no prediction can be made as to the influences of these countries on production and markets,"—except that they will become increased consumers (compared with when?) "when governmental restrictions upon food are relaxed."

President Thompson adds that England's 1918 war agriculture increased her home-grown bread supplies four-fold and that "in the matter of breadstuffs England could supply herself 40 weeks," compared with 10 in 1916. France has suffered her greatest loss in beet sugar production, but breadstuff production was "somewhat better" in 1918 than in 1914. In Italy, except for wheat, "the reduction in the volume of breadstuffs has not been very serious."

In fact, the only real abnormal shortage positively reported in the allied countries named was of seeds, as to which Taylor, chief B. P. I., Washington, said: "The existing conditions tend to favor the forcing of seed prices to destructive high points and thus to endanger the welfare of our farmers as well as of thousands in the allied countries."—Price Current Grain Reporter.



WHEAT



DETROIT.—Hay firm; apples firm and higher; potatoes slow and prices slightly lower; dairy products firmer; beans inactive.

CHICAGO.—Potatoes firm and higher; apples firm and higher; onions steady; hay active.

NEW YORK.—Potatoes dull and prices slightly lower; nothing doing at all in beans; hay market dull. Apples higher.

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

There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether the government ought to stabilize the wheat prices until it has carried out its agreement with the farmers, or whether it should permit the market to take its course, and make up the difference to the farmer out of the treasury. Julius Barnes, president of the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation, believes the former course by far the best, but the grain dealers, and the Chicago Board of Trade are almost unanimously in favor of restoring the laws of supply and demand. A bill is now before congress giving the President practically unlimited leeway in fixing the government's wheat policy, and grain dealers also take exception to this.

Mr. Barnes expresses the view that the Government should maintain the fixed price to millers on the basis of the guaranty to the farmer and that all exported grain should be sold at the world's market prices. By this means he believes the Government would stand no loss on the crop. He further believes it unsound economically for the Government to sell wheat for less than it pays for it; and he has doubts of the presence of any great surplus of wheat in other parts of the world and questions the probable existence of 1,250,000,000 bushels in the United States as the outcome of the 1919 crop. He believes that beginning with the next crop year, July 1, there will be an exportable surplus of only 45,000,000 bushels in Australia and of 120,000,000 in the Argentine. With these conditions in view, he is convinced that there will be a demand for all the American wheat abroad. He also anticipates that it will be necessary to ask the farmer to hold back his wheat because of lack of storage facilities.

Representatives from the Minneapolis, Duluth and Buffalo exchanges expressed the belief that the wheat should be sold to millers on the basis price fixed by the Government guaranty and that the Grain Corporation should be continued to administer

the process of liquidating the guaranty. They also believed that the exported products should be sold at the world market prices and that it would be ethical for the Grain Corporation to get as much as possible for it.

So far as the farmer is concerned it makes little difference which plan is adopted. His only interest is that the price guaranty be carried out as agreed, and there is no longer any fear that the few who have believed the government could go back on its word to the farmer, will make any headway with their arguments.

At present there is a slightly easier feeling in wheat and wheat products, though generally speaking prices rule about even.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.35	1.25	1.42
No. 3 Yellow	1.30	1.18	1.40
No. 4 Yellow			1.37

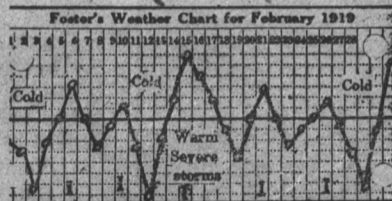
All the credit for the better feeling in the corn market should be given to the farmers. The efforts of speculators to frighten farmers into selling their corn on the declining market have had little results. Corn farmers are simply sitting back, holding tight and looking wise. Meantime, supplies are decreasing, labor troubles in the Argentine are holding up export shipments to this country, and European demand is picking up. The weather is still the big "bear" in the corn situation. In nine years out of ten at this season, the ground in the live stock producing sections is covered with snow, and feeders are obliged to buy large quantities of corn and other grains. This year there are very few places where cattle could not graze during the major part of the several months, and they have thus picked up enough food to materially lessen the demand for grains.



OATS

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1919.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Feb. 20 to 24, warm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 21 to 25. This will be most severe on western part of continent, decreasing eastward; not much precipitation; some scattered snows north and light rains south. Temperatures will average lower than usual, inclined toward cold, quiet weather.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Feb. 23 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Feb. 24, plains sections 25, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 26, eastern sections 27, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Feb. 28. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Temperature trend will be downward and will be colder than usual a day or two after the warm wave

reaches your vicinity and then a great warm wave will come in. Not much precipitation; conditions not favorable to winter grain.

March will be colder than usual east of Rockies, warmer than usual west of Rockies' crest; less than usual precipitation; not good for winter grain, nor for southern truck farming. Frosts far southward near Mar. 17. Difficult for truck farming in cotton states because early planting will get best moisture, while the frosts near March 17 will threaten early vegetation.

Profiteers have largely sold futures on corn, oats, cotton, rye, barley, etc., and if they can induce farmers to deliver their products we may expect market prices to go up again. These necessities were produced under war time expenses. A large part of mankind and the domestic animals must be fed from America's products, at high prices. Shall the farmers get the prices required by the great demand or shall the profiteers make millions at the expense of producers and consumers? I continue to advise producers not to deliver to the profiteers. Farmers, merchants, dealers, bankers, consumers, of the agricultural products, are all in the same boat and should unite to protect their interests.

W. T. Foster

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	59 1-2	.58	.57
No. 3 White	.59	.57	.56
No. 4 White	.58	.56	.54

Oats are showing a little more strength this week. Eastern and export demand for both corn and oats is somewhat better, probably due to the lifting of the export restrictions. It is our judgment that oats are due for a slight advance within the next few days.



RYE

Rye, in common with corn and oats, is in better demand after a temporary slump from a week ago.

This grain also, may advance some within the next few days, but the advance will not be considerable. Detroit market quotes No. 2 rye at \$1.42.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	26 50 27 00	25 00 26 00	24 50 25 00
Chicago	27 00 28 00	25 00 26 00	24 00 26 00
Cincinnati	28 50 29 00	26 00 27 00	27 00 28 00
Pittsburgh	28 00 28 50	26 00 27 00	25 50 26 50
New York	28 00 30 00	27 00 29 00	25 00 27 00
Richmond			

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25 50 26 00	21 50 22 00	20 50 21 00
Chicago	24 00 26 00	22 00 24 00	21 00 23 00
Cincinnati	26 00 26 50	25 00 25 50	22 50 23 50
Pittsburgh	25 50 26 50	25 00 26 00	25 00 25 50
New York	25 00 27 00	22 00 24 00	21 00 23 00
Richmond			

The hay market is holding up well despite large shipments. The demand in Detroit has thus far been able to move all supplies and the condition of this market is firm. The Hay Trade Journal gives the following review of the hay market for the week ending Feb. 8th.

"Most markets have been rather heavily supplied with hay this week and values have eased off from \$1 to \$3, the receipts generally having been more than the trade requirements could absorb. Conditions generally are rather unsatisfactory, buyers' stocks are pretty well filled and trading is slack. The open winter is decreasing the demand and as the quality of the hay arriving in most terminals is of the low varieties, these will remain a drag on the market until a change in the weather creates a demand for these descriptions. There is very little No. 1 timothy or choice clover mixed on the markets and the upper grades are holding relatively steady to firm."



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	7.25	7.50	9.00
Prime	6.50	7.00	8.50
Red Kidney	11.25	12.00	12.75

There is absolutely nothing to say this week concerning the immediate future of the bean market. The Michigan bean men who have been attending hearings in both Washington and New York before which the bean situation is being threshed out from a to z, are confident of higher prices, but they cannot say how soon this may come about. Unquestionably it will take some time for the market to entirely recover from its slump of the past six weeks, and we need expect no material improvement for a month or two. The government, for some reason, is still holding off purchasing, but as soon as it gets into the game again, a very different tone will be noted. The telegram reproduced on the first page of this issue is about the best information we have to present to our readers this week. We have a feeling that something is going to happen very shortly in the bean situation, which will strengthen a market that has been absolutely lifeless for a long time.

A number of the bean growers met

at the College last week, but owing to the general unsatisfactory condition of the market, there was little discussion that amounted to anything. There was a well defined sentiment, however, that the bean situation must show considerable improvement before planting time or there will be a huge cut in the acreage.

A. B. Cook, president of the Bean Growers' Ass'n, leaves this week to present the problems of Michigan bean growers at the farmers' get-together meeting, to be held next week at Ithaca, New York, under the auspices of the New York Agricultural Society. While there he will learn all there is to learn about the New York bean situation and will find out something about the bean picking practices of New York dealers. Upon his return he will give the readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING an account of his visit.

POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.85 cwt.	1.75 cwt.
Chicago	1.70	1.75
Cincinnati	2.00	1.95
New York	2.22	2.10
Pittsburgh	1.90	1.85

Last week was a very unsatisfactory potato week. At nearly all points potato prices declined, with the exception of the Chicago market where the week, beginning with slight declines and a weak feeling, ended up with a strong demand and higher prices. There is a noticeable decrease in shipments, and this will probably continue until supplies at primary points are cleaned up and the market shows a firmer tone. Right now there is less certainty about the potato market than at any time since the season opened last fall. It is paradoxical that many who formerly looked for higher prices have lost their faith; while others who said right from the start that the potato market would show a steady decline all thru the season, have revised their estimate and are now saying that prices will be higher. The Detroit market has been one of the poorest in the country the past week or two, as home grown supplies have practically taken care of the local demand. Usually, these home-grown supplies do not come onto the market until spring when all danger of freezing is over, but the mild weather has brought them out early this year. Of course, whatever the small producers in the vicinity of Detroit dispose of now, they won't have to dispose of later, so that the Detroit market may prove to be a good one later on. Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh have all been fairly good markets of late, prices frequently advancing at these points while declining at others.

There is little doing now in local buying stations. Growers are refusing to sell at present prices. Particularly is this true of Michigan, Maine, Wisconsin and extreme western farmers.

The advance that was expected this week did not materialize for the principal reason that the cold snap promised by the weather bureau turned out to be a warm wave. Still, many insist that there will soon come a change in the potato situation, regardless of weather conditions, and we are inclined to think they are right.

BUTTER

New York Butter Letter

New York, Feb. 8, 1919.—At the close yesterday the market seemed to be weakening. The week as a whole has been fairly active and large quantities of accumulated stocks have moved. The reason for the increased activity was the replenishment of stocks by jobbers and retailers, practically all of whom had cleaned out their entire stocks during the time of the great decline in price. Last Saturday, largely because of speculative influence, the price of butter was moved up 2½ cents. On Monday there was a decline of ¾c, but because of the increased demand there were gains of ¼c on Tuesday, 1c on Wednesday, and ¼c on Thursday. While the mar-

ket appeared weak on Friday there was no change in quotations, which at the close were as follows: Extras, 49 to 49½c; higher scoring than extras, 50 to 50½c; firsts, 45½ to 48c; and seconds, 41 to 44½c.

EGGS

Egg prices have reached a level where people are beginning to eat them in larger quantities and this increased demand has for the time being halted the remarkable decline of the past month. No one should be foolish enough to expect that egg prices will be any higher before next fall, as receipts are very liberal and will certainly continue so for the balance of the spring and summer months. On Feb. 12th, eggs were quoted on the Detroit market at 39 to 40 cents per dozen.

POULTRY

There has been little change in poultry prices over a week ago. Both receipts and demand are light and the market continues steady from day to day. Detroit prices this week average as follows: Live poultry—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 lb.

LIVE STOCK

Chicago Live Stock Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1919.—Last week brought about a favorable and encouraging turn in the cattle market and changes were in favor of the producer. Broad shipping inquiry and liberal buying by local packers together with decreased arrivals proved the bull factors and prices reached a new high level for the winter season. Receipts were moderate in all departments of the trade, the run for the week ending Saturday, February 8, being 58,333 cattle, 9,258 calves, 171,789 hogs, and 81,580 sheep, against 53,017 cattle, 9,620 calves, 217,674 hogs, and 67,880 sheep.

At the close of the week the good to choice steers were quoted around 25c higher, with the medium to fair grades showing an upturn of 50 to 75c. Fat cows and heifers and butcher bulls were in marked favor and finished fully 50c to \$1 higher, calves mounted \$1.25 to \$1.50, while about the only class of killers that did not show a gain for the six day period was canners, holding generally steady. A new high record was made for the year when a load of choice 1,370 pound beeves sold at \$20.10, passing the previous record made in January of \$20. General quality of offerings that arrived was rather mediocre, although quite a large per cent of the steers graded good enough to sell at a spread of \$16 to \$17.50. Medium to fair kinds of killing steers, on the short-fed order, have changed hands at \$13 to \$15.50, with only plain grades down from the \$13 mark. The sharp advances in prices had a stimulating effect on the demand for feeder cattle and

this branch showed strength, closing prices being quoted as 25 to 75 cents higher than at the close of the previous week.

Curtailed receipts, lively competition between local packers and eastern order buyers, a better turn in the provision trade were some of the influences that took the hog trade out of the rut and the market was more nearly on a supply and demand basis than any time since government regulation started. Increased shipping demand served to tone up the demand for the lighter weight hogs and prices kept working a little stronger each day last week, and with a moderate supply Monday additional strength developed and the cost of all droves, for slaughter, at \$17.85 stands as 33 cents higher than that of a week ago, February 3rd. On the opening day of this week \$18.10 was paid for strong weight butchers, standing the highest since November 27, last year. Good to choice heavy butchers are quoted from \$17.90 to \$18.10, medium weight butcher grades \$17.75 to \$17.90, light hogs \$17.35 to \$17.90, with heavy packing grades mostly from \$16.75 to \$17.35, and the general bulk of all classes from \$17.65 to \$18.

Although receipts of live mutton last week showed a slight increase over that of the previous week demand showed enough expansion to cause

(Continued on page 19)

Country Life is the Best

(Continued from page 11)

There is crime of all kinds here, an wickedness; there is discontent an' deceit; there is the everlasting grind an' struggle to exist; the ever-present fear of losin' your job an' bein' penniless; there is sickness an' death; there is trouble an' divorce—an' once in awhile there is love an' peace.

To my young friends, wherever they may be, I want to say this: If you are in the country, whether on a farm, in school as teacher or pupil, in mills, or whatever you may be doin', stay where you are, for now durin' this period of reconstruction everything will be worse in the city than it has ever been before. For a time men an' women will be out of work, crime will increase, an' the struggle for existence will be a hard one in the city. But out in the country, which the good Lord made to be lived in, it will not be so bad. Farmers will have plenty, an' anyway you will not have to compete with the mob that would not hesitate to drag you down an' even take your life, if there was a few dollars to be gained by doin' it. Your Uncle Rube has had experience in both places an' I truthfully say that the happiest times of my life were spent while on the farm, out in the country, ten miles away from any place called a city.

For true friends, for good times an' for a place to live the life, the country has the city beaten a thousand ways. Here I see nothing but sidewalks, buildings, factory smoke, struggling humanity and policemen. Out in the country I could see birds, flowers, green grass (in season), kindly faces an' good friends.

An' so I say, as for me give me the country, or show me a different city than I have ever yet seen.—Uncle Rube.



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FARMS AND LAND

DO YOU WANT A FARM? Watch for the want ads in next week's issue or better still, tell us exactly what kind of a farm you want. At 5c per word we can put you in touch with hundreds of farmers who want to sell their farms. Want Ad Dep't Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARM FOR SALE—167 acres, 125 tillable, balance pasture and woods. Seed-60 acres timothy, 20 Rosen Rye, 13 1-2 acre woodlot, original oak timber. Pine for lumber, 1¼ miles from Grass Lake. Gravelly loam soil. Young orchards, Good buildings, 10-room house, water system, acetylene gas, furnace, new basement barn, 36x80. House and barn slate-roofed. New chicken coop, 14x80, two parks. Other outbuildings. Place in excellent condition, never having been rented. Price \$16,000. Carlton J. Soper, Grass Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE, 145 acre farm, 28 miles from Detroit, on main road and milk route. Dark clam loam, nearly level, no waste land. 20 acres good timber, 200 young fruit trees. Good buildings and fences, worth \$125 per acre. (\$18,000). Would take \$16,000 for a cash deal. Address C. W. Honeywell, Plymouth, Mich. R. F. D. No. 1.

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

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE
Alredale terrier puppies. Thoroughbred pedigree stock. Great watch dogs and companions for children. Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



An Aspiring Author

DEAR PENELOPE: Some time ago I noticed on your page your reply to a letter, stating that you would be glad to give the subscribers assistance in disposing of articles for magazines, etc. That is exactly the information I have been looking for. Once your work is finished, how does one go about disposing of it? And having decided upon whom to inflict the task of probably turning you down. What sort of letter does one write to accompany it? In what form should the work be sent? And is there much hope that other than typewritten work will be considered? Do current magazines pay enough for articles from the pen of an unknown to pay for the time expended.—G. E. M., Cohoctah, Mich.

THERE IS a wide market for meritorious writings of any kind. Usually unknown authors do not hope to attract the big magazines which prefer to deal only with authors of established reputation. But there are other avenues thru which even the most humble efforts may be presented to the public and the way cleared for recognition from the higher-class journals. Sunday newspapers of large circulation are interested in certain types of articles; and press syndicates which sub-let articles to many newspapers will buy most anything that has merit. The price paid varies widely. Some journals pay as low as \$1 per thousand words; others as high as one cent a word.

If you have stories for sale write to the "Writer Magazine," Boston, Mass., which should be able to supply you with a list of newspapers and magazines that are in the market for stories.

In submitting manuscripts, write as briefly as possible. Do not mention your inexperience, or any personal detail. In your most simple and natural manner, merely ask the publisher addressed to give your manuscript a respectful reading, name the amount you desire to receive for it, or else indicate that the regular editorial rate will be acceptable. Always enclose stamped envelope for the return of your manuscript in case it is not accepted. Type-written manuscripts are, of course, best, altho neat pen-written manuscripts will suffice.—PENELOPE.

The Old Spinning Wheel

DEAR PENELOPE: I have never written to this department before, but I am coming with my needles along with the multitudes I have a fleece of 9½ lbs., and I would like to hear from some sister who has a spinning wheel who would like to spin it on shares. I find there are quite a number spinning around but the ladies I know are all too aged to spin for anyone besides their own family. If any readers of this department know of anyone who spins I would return the compliment in any way I can.—Mrs. H. H., Bayshore, Mich.

I DON'T suppose many M. B. F. readers have a spinning wheel. Oh, I know that in some dusty attics hidden away under the old garments and things that have accumulated there, will be found the old spinning wheel that grandmother used in the days of long ago. But I can hardly believe that there are many farm homes today where the spinning wheel is still in operation. If there are and the owners can give our subscriber the assistance she asks, I shall surely feel indebted to them. PENELOPE.

Child's Underwaist

JUST BECAUSE a little girl has ceased to wear baby clothes and has become a real "little lady"—wearing colored gingham and bloomers to match, there is no reason why she shouldn't have at least one suit of daintiness. Remember, Mother, dear, how you loved that filmy ruffled and tucked petticoat or panties. I know you would like to have sister wear them

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



goes, once you get started. This transfer pattern may be used for baby bonnets, baby yokes, across the front of little petticoat and on ruffles. The embroidery is outline and raised satin stitch. The style of petticoat suggested is more work than those that hang straight from the shoulder; the latter also cuts to a better advantage, requiring about one or two-thirds lengths.

Many a young girl may be able to do this little embroidery herself and it is an excellent idea to allow her to help, even tho the work isn't perfect, how proud she will be to do it herself. To use trace with carbon paper onto goods.

A Kind Word

*How little it costs, if we give it a thought,
To make happy some heart each day.
Just one kind word, or a tender smile,
As we go on our daily way.*

*Perchance a look will suffice to clear
The cloud from a neighbor's face
And the press of a hand in sympathy
A sorrowful tear efface.*

*It costs so little, I wonder why
We give so little thought?
A smile, kind words, a glance, a touch;
What magic with them is wrought?*

Rural Health

PROVOST Marshal Crowder takes his place on the side of the country in the race for health between city and country. Figures being compiled by General Crowder's office show that four per cent more city boys than country boys from selected groups of each were rejected in the draft because of physical disqualifications.

This advantage on the part of the country is a small one, however, and, according to other Government figures, it is less now than it was a few years ago. Here are some facts that are as significant in their bearing on the farmer's work during peace as on his part in war.

The county death rate is lower than that of the city, according to the Department of Census, but it has increased since 1910, while that of the city has been lowered. Country children, says the Children's Bureau, are more likely to fall victims to children's epidemics than the boys and girls in cities. Babies under a year have a better chance to live in big cities than they do in the country.

The farmer's wife also suffers from the lack of skilled medical and nursing care. In many remote country districts, mothers and babies undergo unnecessary suffering, illness, and sometimes death, because they lack the health facilities common in large cities. Pathetic letters often come to the Children's Bureau, whose campaign to save the lives of one hundred thousand babies has revealed startling conditions. Here

is one of them: "I live 65 miles from a doctor. When my two babies were born I was very ill each time. So many of my neighbors die at giving birth to their children. I have a baby 11 months old now whose mother died when I reached their cabin last November. It was 22 below zero, and I had to ride 7 miles horseback. She was nearly dead when I got there, and died after giving birth to a 14-pound boy. It seems awful to me to think of giving up all my work and leaving my little ones, two of whom are adopted—a girl of 10 and this baby."

Such conditions make unfit soldiers for the army of peace as well as war, and adequate reconstruction for the farmer must be based on a new development of public health facilities adapted to meet farm conditions. Farm leaders themselves are urging this. The Farmers' National Conference on Reconstruction, called by the Farmers' National Headquarters in Washington, adopted the following plank in its reconstruction program:

"We urge adequate financial support by Congress for the necessary extension of the work of the United States Public Health Service; provision for a greatly-increased number of public health nurses in rural districts; such service to be non-compulsory."

Secretary Houston also states that country districts must have "the advantages of modern hospitals, nursing and specialized medical practice."

Miss Julia Lathrop chief of the federal children's bureau, asks for more public health nurses, especially in country districts. The lack of these trained women, she points out, is hampering the work of her bureau in saving mothers and children.

To help to meet this demand of the farmers for better health facilities, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing is planning ways to increase the number of public health nurses with ability and training to meet rural problems.

"The health problems of the farmer and his family are many and serious," said Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, executive secretary of the organization, and they cannot be adequately met without the aid of the public health nurse.

"The great value of the public health nurse to the rural community lies in the fact that she is at work all the time. No single family could afford to have a skilled person at hand to give help whenever it is needed, but a county or a group of people can easily afford to co-operate in employing a public health nurse.

"By being thus constantly at work in the homes of the district, the nurse is able not only to cure sickness, but to teach methods of keeping well. She also detects contagious disease and is able to check it.

"The great problem is to find sufficient nurses to do the work, and to provide the right sort of training for them. The National Organization is raising a fund for scholarships to enable trained nurses to take the additional course in public health work.

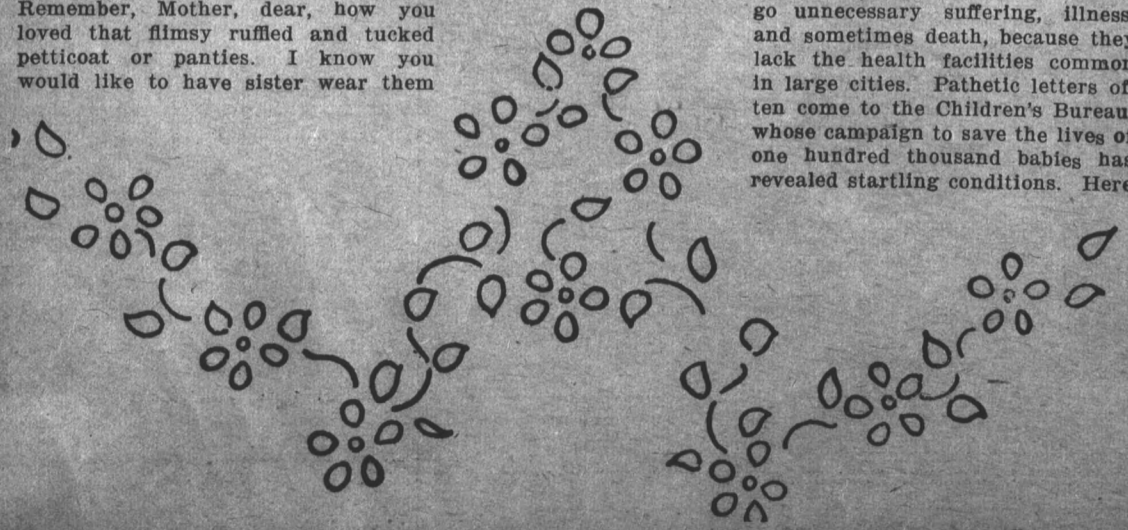
"It seems to me that the thing for farming communities to do is to study their own needs, whenever possible to appoint one person or a committee to study the situation, decide what service a nurse could perform, if possible raise money for her services, and communicate at once with the National Organization in its New York office, which is at 156 Fifth Avenue. Part of the work of the organization is to advise communities and to assist them in securing nurses.

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

Rye Flour

MANY WOMEN I find are greatly disappointed with their experience with rye flour. Now there are different varieties of rye and the resulting flours vary greatly, and it is not enough to merely ask the grocer to send up a sack of rye; for you may not like what you get.

There is no rye grown that is superior to our own Michigan rye. In fact, the Department of Agriculture is urging the farmers of our state to plant an increased acreage to rye. The flour made from Michigan rye is very light, almost white, in color, and very mild in taste; while the flour made from the western rye is dark in color and has no characteristic strong flavor to which so many object. Just know which variety it is you want and buy accordingly. The recipes in this



column have been tested out with a Michigan rye flour and the results will not be the same if a strongly flavored, or coarse rye flour is used.

In bread-making one can use 25 per cent white rye or one-fourth of the flour used, without alteration of taste or color of loaf, and it is very easy to make a most delicious bread using rye flour entirely.

The following recipe for two loaves will be found a reliable one:

Three cups of liquid, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 2 teaspoons of salt, 1 tablespoon of fat, 1 cake compressed yeast, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water, about 8 cups Rowena rye flour, extra rye flour for kneading. If you use liquid yeast use one cup yeast and $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups additional liquid.

In making rye bread the dough must be considerably thicker than for all-wheat bread. Stir with a spoon until the flour is mixed with the liquid. Do not try to knead it as you do white bread, else the dough becomes too smooth and sticky. Keep flour on the board and work your bread by folding it over rather than kneading it.

The white rye flour can be successfully used in cake making, especially in those flavored with chocolate, spices, or molasses. As these are always moist cakes, and rye is a moist flour, it is suggested that you use wheat flour or one of your various substitute flours you may have on

hand for about one-fourth the amount of flour your recipe calls for.

I would suggest that you do not beat a cake containing rye as much as we have been accustomed to beat our wheat cakes. The more rye is handled the stickier it grows, and I have obtained best results by beating the rye cakes only until the flour is moistened and all lumps are out.

For a pie of delicate taste, like a custard a crust can be made of $\frac{1}{2}$ rye and $\frac{1}{2}$ wheat without altering taste, and the amount of rye used can be increased according to taste for the various pies. For a pie of distinctive flavor such as pumpkin, the crust can be made entirely of rye.

SOME QUICK BREADS CONTAINING RYE

Rye Muffins

One and one-half cups sifted Rowena rye flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Lily White flour, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 beaten egg, 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder. Bake as usual.

Nut Bread

One cup Rowena corn meal, 2-3 cup boiling water, 2 teaspoons salt, 3 tablespoons fat, 3 cups Rowena Rye Flour, 8 teaspoons baking powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of milk, 1 cup of nut meats.

Put meal, salt and fat into bowl and pour on the boiling water. Cool. Then add the milk, the rye sifted with the baking powder, and the nuts last of all. If sour milk is used add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda.

CORN AND RYE GEMS

One cup Golden Granulated or Rowena bolted corn meal, half cup boiling water, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda, 1 cup Lily White Flour, 1 cup rye, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses.

Pour the boiling water over the corn meal and let stand until lukewarm. Put the soda into the molasses and stir in the flour, mixed with the baking powder and salt, alternately with the milk. Add the floured raisins and melted shortening. Mix well. Bake one-half hour. This makes eighteen muffins.

CATALOGUE NOTICE

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date SPRING & SUMMER, 1919 CATALOGUE, containing 550 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2748.—Boys' Suit. Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 27 inch material for the waist, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards for the trousers.

No. 2740.—A Smart Frock. Cut in 3 sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40 inch material. With plaits extended, the skirt measures about $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards at the foot.

No. 2596.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 6 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2762.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44 inch material.

No. 2752.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires one yard of lining 27 inches wide for the underwaist, and 3 yards of material for the dress, for an 8 year size.

No. 2750.—Ladies' Cover-All Apron. Cut in 4 sizes, small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42, and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium will require $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2749.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2760.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 36 inch material. The dress measures about $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards at the foot.

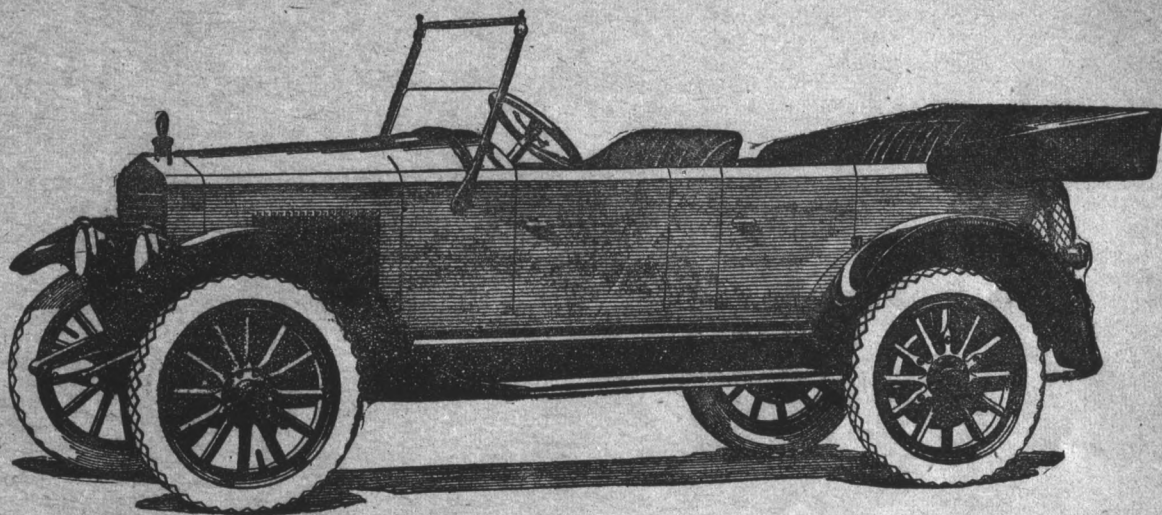


Herewith find cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each: Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Be sure to sign your full name.

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

M



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It Is The New Moderate
Priced Fine Car—Price **\$1395**

The Essex must have made a hundred thousand friends since January 16th, the day on which it was first shown in all parts of the country by hundreds of dealers.

It is the new light, moderate priced car that has the endurance, comfort and rich completeness that you expect only in large and costly automobiles.

Most of the hundreds of dealers who will sell the Essex have been doing business with us for a long time. They know the kind of cars we build.

Under those circumstances they were not as skeptical as they might otherwise have been about a car of which no details were given. But even if they had felt uncertain because of the newness of the Essex, all doubt was removed as soon as they had ridden in it.

That is a distinctive characteristic of the Essex. It is remarked by nearly everyone. Pride of ownership does not alone spring from beauty and richness of detail and finish. It is mechanical as well as optical. Something more than the sense of sight must be gratified.

**A Light Car Anybody
Will Be Proud To Own**

The Essex is beautiful to behold. The very feel of the

comfortable cushions, with their high backs, associates the moderate priced Essex with costly cars. The owner need never apologize for either its appearance or performance. Squeaks do not develop, as in other cars of its type, because an unusually heavy frame assures absolute rigidity. Body bolts cannot work loose. The finish will long retain its freshness.

Ride In The Essex Over Rough Roads

Every dealer is demonstrating the Essex over the roughest pavements in his locality. It reveals a new distinctive motor car quality. You might easily think you are in a long wheelbase car weighing two or more tons. This feature alone will appeal to you with more than ordinary interest.

The Essex motor deserves your special attention. Note how it is arranged to get the maximum power from every drop of gasoline. See how stable it is and why it is free from the need of tinkering and attention. The Essex has stability. It has quality as well as lightness; endurance and comfort as well as a low first cost. These things will be apparent when you see and ride in the Essex.



rabbit over to the coon and said, "Here's the man who stole my melons. What shall I do with him?" The coon took the fox aside and said, "Ask him whether he'd rather be thrown into the fire or into the briar patch, and whichever he chooses throw him into the other." But the rabbit heard them. When the fox gave him his choice he said, "Please do not throw me into the briar patch, I'll be all scratched up. Throw me into the fire." So the fox threw him into the briar patch and the rabbit laughed and said, "Good-bye, fox; farewell, coon; I was born and raised in the briars," and he scampered for home.—Mary Heitkamp, Coleman, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have written to you before so I thought I would write again. I like to read the letters of the other boys and girls. You said to write and tell you what we did in the winter time and to look at the Doo Dads. I am going to do both. Our Doo Dads have awful times, don't they? I should think that the doctor would get tired running around every time the Doo Dads get into trouble. The three little Doo Dads on the limb of the tree are having a lot of fun watching the others tumbling around. Old Sleepy Sam looks as though he had come to watch the others and had brot his dinner along, but I guess he won't need any if he sleeps all the time. I wrote to Josephine Collier because in her letter she said she wanted someone to write to her, and I have gotten a letter from her, and would like to get one from some of the others. Was Santa good to you? He was to me. He gave me a silk handkerchief and a silk ribbon, a book, a puzzle, a nail file, a pencil box, fifty cents and a nice ivory comb. Our school has joined the Junior Red Cross, but we don't do the same things as the big Red Cross. In the winter time I go to school, slide down hill and some days take the letters to the box and go after the mail. I take our dog with me. My father has two cars, a Ford and a Dodge. We went to Greenville yesterday with the Dodge. I am a girl 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I guess this is all.—Fern Dennis, Greenville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: Well, this is the first letter I have ever written to you, but have been reading the boys' and girls' letters in the M. B. F. and think I shall also write to you. I am a girl 12 years old and live on a farm of 200 acres. I have two sisters. One of my sisters and her husband work in the First State Savings bank at Crosswell and my other sister and her husband have a grocery store here in Bentley. We have 29 cows and 7 horses, 50 sheep and 40 chickens. The "flu" is quite bad up here. My teacher's name is Miss Toutant. Well, I must close.—Alice Snyder, Bentley, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have never written to you before, so I will try and write to you for once. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Lena Bauer. I like her. I have four brothers and four sisters. My brothers' names are Jacob, George, Ferdinand and Franklin. My sisters' names are Rosa, Orpha, Olive and Myrtle. I wrote to you once but I didn't send the letter. I have a mile to walk to school. My brother and some neighbor boys are going coasting tonight.—Alfred A. Mettert, Coleman, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have been reading the letters from other boys and girls and I thought I would like to write. We have four horses, their names are Dolly, Stub, Lulu and Dave. We have five cows and four yearlings. I live on a 100-acre farm. I am 9 years old and go to the Porter Center school, just across the road from where I live. I have been earning Thrift Stamps and War Savings stamps. I have three lambs and a Jersey calf. My calf's name is Marie. For pets I have a dog named Buster, two cats and one kitten. I have two sisters and one brother, their names are May, Doris and Paul. I curvy off the cows and calves, feed my lambs and do all the horse chores and help in the house.—Max Streeter, Lawton, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: Since I have been reading the other boys' and girls' letters that make the poor children happy, I feel that I ought to write one myself. I will do the best I can to make a happy letter. I am a girl 8 years old, in the third grade. I do not have very far to go to school and I like to go. I live in the country on a farm. We have three cows and two horses and three calves. I have two kittens and a gold fish, one of my gold fish died. We have 24 chickens. Near our house is a woods which I like very much in the summer time to gather flowers in. There is a river in the woods, too. In the winter I go skating on the river. Well I will stop now and write some other time. Genevieve Bean, Kibbie, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: This is the first time I have ever written to you, so I thought I would write. I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. for a long time. I think they are fine. I have one sister, her name is Pearl Dollena Cowles; she is seven years old. I have no brothers. We live on a large farm. I go to school every day and am in the 6th grade. I am ten years old. The name of my school is True school, Dist. No. 2. My teacher's name is Miss Elva Sigby. I will close.—Dorothy A. Cowles, Crystal, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have never written to you before so I thought I would write. I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. I live on a farm. We have 160 acres of land. We have 6 cows and 2 heifers. The cows' names are Roany, Blackie, Rosie, Minnie, Fanny and Star. The heifers' names are Mulley and Grace. We have 2 hogs, 3 pigs, about 60 chickens and 3 roosters. My pets are a dog, Sport, weight 45 lbs., and a gray rooster, who is very tame, and a cat named Tiger. We have three horses and 2 colts, the horses' names are Pat, Zizzy and Col-onel; the colts' names are Prince and Bom. I have two sisters, Alma, 22, married and has a little baby boy named Norman; and Edna, 20, working in Detroit; 2 brothers, Harold, 18, working in Detroit, and Walter, 10 years old. He

and I have to do all the chores. Our school is closed on account of the "flu." Our teacher has the "flu" now, her name is Bessie Tresler. I like her very much. There are about 55 scholars in our school. I am in the eighth grade. I am 14 years old, and I am 4 feet and 10 inches high and weigh 88 pounds, and can pull on a scales 315 pounds. A lot of my cousins had the "flu" and my uncle has it now. None of our family have had it yet. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. Here are some riddles: What has four eyes and can't see out of any of them? Answer, Mississippi. What goes up hill and down hill and always stands still? Answer, the road. What is to be seen but never can be seen? Answer, tomorrow. What is something small that anyone can break, but never, never fix again? Answer, an egg. My father is a blacksmith. We are all glad that the war is over. I worked very hard last summer. Will have to close now, will write a story soon.—Herbert Seipek, Butman, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have never written to you before, so I thought I would try. I am a little girl eleven years old. I go to school every day I can. I am in the 7th grade at school. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Blanche, 12; Noreen, 3; Blake, 5. My mother had the influenza. The rest of us didn't take it. Santa was very good to me. My teacher's name is Miss Mina Mosher. We had two weeks' vacation at Christmas. We started to school again Monday. I was out skating today on the ice. We have an incubator and we hatch chickens every year. They look pretty when they come out of the eggs. I like to help feed them in the summer. I help wash the dishes and sweep. I also helped pick the apples this year and I helped pick up 50 bushels of potatoes.—Bernice Cheeseman, Yale, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have been reading the letters and like to read them. We live on a forty-acre farm but my father owns 340 acres. We take the M. B. F. and we like to read it. We have 38 head of young cattle and we have so many that we could not take time to name them all. We have eight horses, their names are Tim, Madge, Nell, Dick, Nellie, Nancy, Pearl and Frank, and we also have 28 sheep and about 35 chickens and three geese and two guineas and we have two pigs and a cat named Tiger. We have a hay press, a tractor and a threshing machine. We live about one-quarter of a mile from the church to which we go, and the schoolhouse is across the road. Our teacher's name is Miss Stone. There is a store at the corner. I have three sisters and four brothers. Their names are Lizzie, Lulu, Ella, Norman, Russell, Henry and Arthur. My brother Norman is in Archangel, Russia, where we think he is fighting.—Esther Miller, Crosswell, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have recently read the letters of the other girls and boys in the M. B. F., and I thought I would write to you, too. I am a girl 10 years old and in the 6th grade at our district school. I live on a 100-acre farm. We have 9 cows and 8 calves. The cows' names are Jennie, Bess, Spotie, Topsy, Molly, Swan and Bird. We have 3 horses, their names are Dick, Duke and Fanny. I have five sisters and three brothers. I will tell you a little story about Jack Frost: A wintry night in January Jack Frost came (it is said to be Jack Frost, anyway) When I woke up in the morning my brother told me it was he who painted the window panes, but I knew different because I never forgot the story my teacher read to me when I was a little girl at school.—Josephine Laprad, Monroe, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I am a little girl 10 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. We have two white rabbits and a black one. We have 10 cows, Daisy, Kicky, Beauty, Jersey, Nellie, Spotie, Warty, Darkie, Ruby, Irene; one calf, Polly; 3 calves, 2 cats and a dog, and his name is Watch. We have one pig, 4 turkeys, 5 ducks, 65 hens. We have a Buick car. I have 3 sisters and 4 brothers, Arthur, Norman, Henry, Lizzie, Ella, Russell, Esther, and a brother-in-law and a sister-in-law, Pearl and Albert, and a brother in Russia. I hope I will see my letter.—Lulu Miller, Crosswell, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. and like them very much. I am 12 years old and have a brother 18 years old in Kalamazoo and another brother 5 years old. He has the paper first to look at the Doo Dads and he can't hardly wait for the next paper to come. I have a sister 20 years old in Coweta, Okla., and a sister in Kalamazoo but she is married, and I have another sister 15 years old, at home. My father just began taking the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have a W. S. S. and mean to get some more. My brother has one and my sister has one, too. I have a mile and a quarter to go to school. I am in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Arlo A. Manning. Our school was closed all December. I have had the "flu" and don't like it at all. My sister who is 15 years old is Cleo, my brother who is 5 is Myrland, my brother 18 is Wilbur, my sister 20 is Carman, my sister who is married is Winifred James. Cleo used to belong to a club called "Children's Story Telling Club." They would write stories and letters and the ones with the best stories would win a prize. We have 170 chickens, 6 pigs, 4 horses, 8 cows, 2 cats. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close.—Arlo R. Fender, Woodland, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have never written to you before so I thought I would like to. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade; my teacher's name is Mrs. Maney. I like her for a teacher. I have three-quarters of a mile to go to school. We have four cows and four young cattle. We have one horse and two colts, and their names are Darkie and Daisy and Nellie. I live on a 40-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read it very well. I have a brother and sister, their names are Lee and Arlean.—Ada Smith, Wheeler, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have never written to you before so I thought I would try. I am a girl 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Burns. I have five brothers and one sister. We live on an 80-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like the Doo Dads and riddles, too. I will tell you a couple of riddles. Four legs up, four legs down, soft in the middle and hard all around. A bed. What looks most like half of a moon? Answer, the other half.—Gurneth Church, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: This is the first time I have ever written to you. We have taken the M. B. F. for two or three years. I have hardly ever failed to read the children's page. I am thirteen years old. I go to the B. S. Teft school; I am in the 7th and 8th grades. Our teacher's name is Miss McDonald. I like to go to school. We live on an 80-acre farm. We have two working horses, one driver, two colts, three cows, four pigs and ten chickens.—Hilda Tisban, Hemlock, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I thought I would write to you again. I got a lot of things for Christmas. A five-dollar bill, 2 boxes of writing paper, a paid of beads, bracelet, hair ribbon, 3 handkerchiefs, a bottle of perfume, glass to drink out of, two big paper dolls to dress and a bag.

It is showing hard here now. Nell was in Belgium when he wrote last. He says they stop in the French houses and the people are kind to them there, give them a hot drink and something a little extra. Well, I must close.—Catherine V. Catcher.

Dear Aunt Penelope: I have never written to you before, but will write now. I am ten years old and in the sixth grade. Miss Teachman is my teacher's name. I live on a farm. We have seven cows and four horses. I have a brother and a sister, their names are Wilma and Roland. I have a War Savings stamp and have a cousin in France and one in Camp Custer. Well, I have written a long letter, so I will close for this time.—Flossie Steadman, Ashley, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Penelope: This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl, 17 years old and live on a 200-acre farm. We live 7 miles from town, one mile from the Dixie highway. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. We keep 7 cows and make butter from them. We raise hay and grain mostly. We also raise quite a lot of fowls. We had a nice garden of vegetables this year. We have a small orchard. There is a spring lake in our pasture field with a stream running from it. I have one sister and a brother.—Bertha A. Tawner, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Ladies!

Isn't it about time to get that new dinner set you have long been thinking about?

No use putting it off any longer—

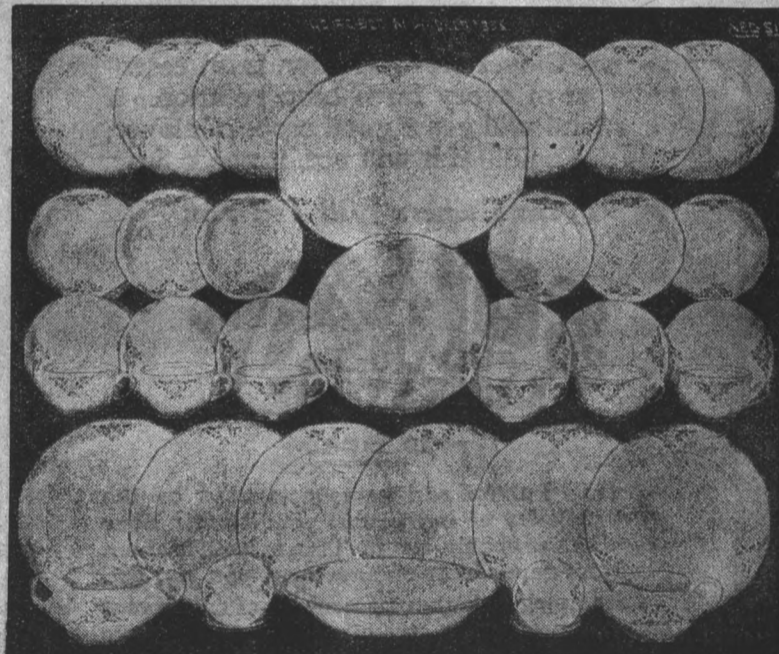
because:—

- the war's close brings good news—now we can offer a beautiful set of dishes to every lady friend of Michigan Business Farming! Don't Miss this Opportunity!

WHEN WAR CAME, shipments of dishes and china-ware from England and France were cut off. Our army taxed the resources of every American pottery and prices went sky-high! Consequently, few indeed, are the farm homes that have added a beautiful set of new china to their tables during these trying years.

But now peace is here, we have so much to be thankful for, that we all want to brighten up inside and outside our homes. Our boys are coming back and we want to greet them with the wonderful spreads they are dreaming of over-there or over-here, where they are longing for mother's cooking, as only boys can!

Let's dress up our tables—and what, tell me, can add more to the spread than a wonderful set of beautiful dishes, white and glistening with a selected design, embellished in natural colors or gold?



A NEW SET FOR EVERY BUSINESS FARMER'S HOME

So we have scoured the market places where good dishes are sold for the most modern designs and beautiful sets, and have selected the 42-piece set illustrated as the one we believe will be most satisfactory in every way. It can easily be earned by passing out a few copies of our weekly, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, among your friends and neighbors who are waiting for an opportunity to subscribe. You have no idea how easy it is to get subscribers for this weekly unless you have actually tried it. Surely, you would be willing to give up a few hours' time to place a beautiful new set of dishes on your table!

Just mail this coupon for color plates and our offer, Free!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

I would like to earn a new set of dishes by getting a few new subscribers to your weekly. Send me color plates of the sets you offer and your terms, free, and I'll do my best to win a set.

M _____

P. O. _____

County _____

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Michigan _____

Do You Know When Your Land Needs Lime?

PRACTICALLY 95% of Michigan land needs lime to counter-act the acid condition of the soil.

Do you know about your land?

Do you know if it needs lime?

It is important that you do—for acid soil will never produce full yields.

Here Are Three Tests:

First, and perhaps the most satisfactory way of answering the question, is to ask your County Agricultural Agent. He is familiar with the conditions applying in the case of your soil. He will gladly tell you how to test it for acid re-action. He is a state and county employee. You can depend upon his advice.

Secondly, write us for an envelope of litmus paper. Full instructions and an analysis of the results will be given you.

Thirdly, the big practical test is to know whether or not your land will grow clover. Clover as you know, is an essential part of every farm crop rotation. If your land will grow good crops of clover, it is not acid. If it will not, it needs lime.

Farm Owners Will Tell You

SOLVAY
PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE
—Is Best

Solvay Pulverized limestone is used by the great majority of farmers in your state. Your neighbors probably use it. This in itself is about the most dependable endorsement you can get.

Containing a higher percentage of carbonates and magnesia than any other limestone—more finely pulverized so that 95% of it will pass through a fifty mesh screen—furnace dried—it is the sort of limestone that you can depend upon for 100% effectiveness.

The Solvay Process Company

2097 W. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan



COUNTY CROP REPORTS

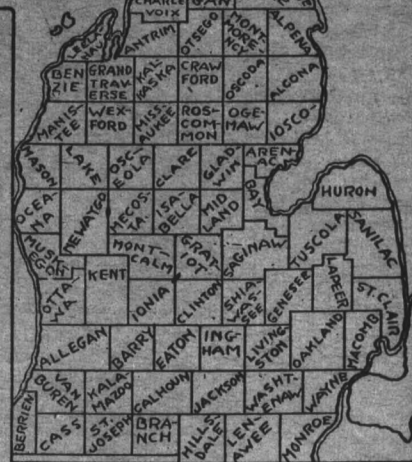
Genesee (South)—Farmers are cutting wood and doing repair work on the farm besides their chores. Weather has been colder during the week and we had a couple of light snow flurries during first part but there is no snow now and soil is freezing deeper right along. Wheat and rye are suffering during the past couple of weeks; rye not suffering as bad as wheat. Some livestock, apples and potatoes are moving but quite slow. Some ice houses are being filled during the last few days. Auction sales are plentiful and are becoming more so every week. Several farmers from this county attended the M. A. C. farmers' week. The following prices were quoted at Flint this week: Corn, \$1.20; wheat, white, \$2.22; red, \$2.23; oats, 55; rye, \$1.30; hay, \$22 to \$27; beans, \$6.50; red kidney beans, \$9; potatoes, 90c to \$1; onions, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.; cabbage, \$30 ton; hens, 24; springers, 25; ducks, 26 to 30; geese, 20 to 24; turkeys, 32 to 36; butter, creamery, 45; dairy, 40 to 50; eggs, 48 to 51; sheep, \$8; lambs, 14.50 to 15.00; hogs, \$15 to \$16; beef steers, \$8 to \$10; beef cows, \$6 to \$7.50; veal calves, \$12 to \$15; apples, \$1.50 to \$2 per bu.—C. S., Fenton, Feb. 7.

Tuscola (N.E.)—Snow all gone. The ground frozen and dry, which is hard on wheat and clover. Some are selling cattle. Several farms here have been sold. It looks as though farmers intend to raise sugar beets instead of beans. The following prices were offered at Cass City this week: Wheat, \$2.14; oats, 51; rye, \$1.25; potatoes, 70; hens, 23 to 25; springers, 23 to 25; ducks, 23 to 25; geese, 20 to 22; turkeys, 22 to 25; butter, 35; butterfat, 40; eggs, 30; sheep, 5 to 7; lambs, 13 to 15½; hogs, 14½ to 15½; beef steers, 5 to 10; beef cows, 5 to 6; veal calves, 1 0 to 15.—S. S., Cass City, Feb. 7.

Arenac (East)—This week finds the weather still mild, warm days, cool nights and no snow. Farmers are still wondering how much longer it is going to last. Hard weather on fall grains, as the freezing and thawing is heaving it badly now. Stock seems to be doing well. Butterfat took a tumble of nearly 25 cents a pound last week, enough to frighten the Kaiser off his throne. Oats dropped to 48c, beans to \$7, barley off. Peas for seed the only thing in grain to hold its own. Poultry high, while the beef and pork lines are quiet. At an auction here last week a common sized brood sow brought \$63, a record price for a brooder. All classes of live stock seem to bring good prices. The open winter is holding the price of hay down. The following prices were quoted at Omer this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 48; hay, \$15 to \$18; beans, \$7; potatoes, 60; onions, \$1; hens, 16; ducks, 18; geese, 18; turkeys, 25; butter, 40; butterfat, 48; eggs, 45.—M. B. R., Twining, Feb. 1.

Bay (S.E.)—The weather has been like spring for about three weeks, every day bright and with frost at night. Wheat has had a hard time and is looking brown. It is nice for other things and great for coal saving. Prices of all farm produce seem to have taken a tumble without any reason. The supplies in farmers' hands are not increasing at this time, and is not sufficient to induce farmers to increase production. The following prices were quoted at Bay City this week: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.25; oats, 54; rye, \$1.30; barley, \$1.75 cwt.; beans, \$6.50 to \$7; potatoes, \$1.35; creamery butter, 56; eggs, 52; hogs, 20 to 21; veal calves, 20.—J. O. A., Munger, February 4.

Muskegon (S.W.)—The farmers are back on the gravel haul, road frozen and a good time to haul. Some potatoes moving to Muskegon. Farmers here have been taking advantage of the good weather and have been plowing and getting summer wood. Sheep and cattle in unusually good flesh. The following prices were quoted at Ravenna this week: Wheat, \$2.10;



corn, \$1.40; oats, 65; rye, \$1.40; beans, \$6.50; potatoes, \$1.25.—E. E. P., Ravenna, Feb. 3.

Monroe (East)—The weather has been mild so far this winter, 16 above zero this morning, coldest in three weeks. No snow to protect wheat and meadows, some wheat looks brown on top. We floated our roads just before it froze up making a good track to drive on. The following prices were offered at Monroe this week: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.35 to \$1.50; oats, 52; rye, \$1.25; hay, \$23; cabbage, 2c lb.; hens, 15 to 22; springers, 27; butter, 35; sheep, 8 to 9; lambs, \$12.30 live; hogs, live, 14 to 17; dressed, 20 to 22; beef, 6 to 12; veal calves, 15 to 15½; live, 20 to 21 dressed; apples, \$1.75.—E. H. M., Monroe, Feb. 6.

Kent (N.E.)—Farmers not very busy. Some have potatoes they want to sell but the market is bum. Grand Rapids is pretty well filled up, especially with seconds. The grocery stores handle quite a lot of seconds and sell them for \$1. That hurts the sale of good potatoes more than you can imagine. Some local buyers have quit buying potatoes on account of none to be moved. A large per cent of those in growers' hands will be trucked to big cities giving growers middlemen's profit, the railroad's big rake-off and relieving the grower of the humiliation of having his potatoes graded and stolen by local dealers. Wheat is suffering from the hard freezing. The following prices were paid at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.18; corn, \$1.40; oats, 65; rye, \$1.30; potatoes, \$1.20 to \$1.25; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 45; eggs, 35; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, live, 16; dressed, 21; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 9 to 11.—G. M. W., Greenville, Feb. 6.

Mecosta (North)—Not much doing just now. Farmers are doing chores and cutting wood and fishing. Weather is quite cold, the ground is bare; bad weather for fall grain. A few farmers are selling potatoes; no market for beans. A few of the boys have returned from France. The following prices were offered here this week: Wheat, \$2.06 to \$2.08; corn, \$1.30; oats, 52; rye, \$1.25; hay, \$18 to \$22; potatoes, \$1.25; butter, 30; butterfat, 37; eggs, 36.—L. M., Hersey, Feb. 6.

Battle Creek (West)—Farmers are not doing much but chores and taking care of the sick with the "flu." Weather is fine. The following prices were paid at Battle Creek this week: Rye, \$1.30; wheat, \$2.18; oats, 55; hay, \$28; potatoes, \$1; hens, 22; springers, 25; butter, 50; eggs, 50; hogs, \$16.25; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 14; apples, \$3.—O. E. B., Battle Creek, Feb. 7.

Kalkaska (West)—Weather fair but a little cold. The farmers are holding potatoes for a higher price. The farmers are buying grain. The following prices paid on Saturday at Kalkaska: Rye, \$1.35; hay, \$36; potatoes, \$1.15 cwt.; onions, \$1.50; cabbage, 3c lb.; hens, 16 to 19; springers, 18; geese, 17; butter, 35; butterfat, 37; eggs, 50; hogs, dressed, 19 to 20; beef cows, 10 to 14, dressed; veal calves, 10 to 11.—R. B., South Boardman, Feb. 2.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 13)

good action and the market closed at the high point for the period, both lambs and sheep scoring uneven advances of 50 to 75 cents, while Monday of this week with a light run an additional gain of 15 to 25 cents was registered on lambs with other killing stuff getting a touch of strength. Good to choice lambs sold today at \$17.40 to 17.60 with a medium to good killing grade at \$15.75 to 17.25, culls downward from \$13. Feeding lambs are now clearing rapidly at \$14 to \$15.50, though the supply coming is very light, while as high as \$16.50 was paid for shearers, competition from packers being responsible for the high prices for this class. Choice handy weight yearlings are quoted from \$15 to \$15.50, with best heavy yearlings from \$13.50 to \$14.50, while good to choice aged wethers are quoted at \$11.75 to \$12.40, and good to choice ewes from \$10.50 to \$11.50.

East Buffalo Prices

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1919.—

U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Prices to Jobbers and Shipments
for the U. S. for the Period
February 4 to 10
Inclusive

Winter prices and movement reached their height about the middle of January. For the past four weeks carlot movement has steadily decreased and prices have tended downward. Volume this week was 5,826 cars compared with 6,774 last week and 5,013 a year ago. The decrease this week was chiefly in potatoes, oranges and onions, and to some extent, also included apples, old cabbage, dry beans, grapefruit and spinach. Movement of new cabbage, celery, lettuce and other new southern truck crops is steadily increasing. Price trends were like those of the week before, but were somewhat more steady with tendency to recover for potatoes and cabbage. Onions, grapefruit, oranges, celery and lettuce ranged fairly steady. Dry beans were still the weakest and apples the strongest feature of the market.

Apple Advance Continues

New York Baldwins, A-2½ from cold storages, gained 75c to \$1, reaching \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl. f.o.b. shipping points and \$8 to \$9 in consuming markets. Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia Yorks A-2½, from cold storages, averaged 50c higher, ranging \$8 to \$9 in leading northeastern cities. Virginia and West Virginia Ben Davis, A-2½ from cold storage, made similar gains, ranging \$6.25 to \$7.50 per bbl. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps held about steady in shipping sections at \$3 to \$3.15 f.o.b., but strengthened 25 cents to a range of \$3.50 to \$4 in consuming markets. Apple stocks in storage from 534 storages reporting both of the two last seasons were 2,226,324 barrels and 5,191,876 boxes, or combined stocks stated as barrels, 3,956,949 on February 1, 1918, compared with stock February 1, this year, of 1,623,357 barrels and 4,064,569 boxes, or combined stocks stated as barrels 2,978,180. Barreled stock at present is coming chiefly from New York state, which to January 1, had shipped over five times as many apples as to January 1, of the year before. This state shipped 16,936 cars to January 1, compared with 3,343 cars to January 1 of last year. Shipments since January 1 to February 1 were 2,634 cars. Army purchases of northwestern apples from New York storage for February over seas consumption, 25,000 boxes.

Potato Markets Irregular

Markets for northern stock recovered quite sharply, while most other market continued weak. No. 1 Northern sacked white stock nearly regained last week's decline, reaching \$1.75 to \$1.80 per cwt. for carlots in Chicago; about 25c above last week's close. Wisconsin shipping points advanced 5c, closing strong at \$1.50 to \$1.60 f.o.b. Michigan shipping points closed higher at \$1.60 to \$1.65. Col-

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17 to \$18.50; medium to good weighty steers, \$16 to \$16.50; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$12.50 to \$13; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good handy weight and medium wt. steers, \$14 to \$14.50; choice to prime yearlings, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good yearlings, \$14.50 to \$15; medium to good butcher steers, \$14 to \$15; fair to medium butcher steers, \$10.50 to \$11; good butcher heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; good to choice fat cows, \$10 to \$10.50; medium to good fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good medium fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters and common butcher cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; canners, \$5.75 to \$6; good to choice fat bulls, \$10.50 to \$11; medium to good fat bulls, \$9.50 to \$10; good wt. sausage bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; Light and thin bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$10.50 to \$11; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$8 to \$8.50; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 to \$120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$90.

orado No. 1 sacked whites declined 5c further, closing at \$1.15 to \$1.20 f.o.b. Greeley, and ranged \$1.75 to \$1.90 per cwt. for carlots in south central consuming markets. Prices to growers for wagon sales, trackside, including bulk and sacked, ranged from 90c to \$1.25 in the west and north. California fancy sacked white stock declined 15c, closing at \$1.75 to \$1.90. New York bulk stock declined about 8c to a closing range of \$1.67 to \$1.72, but held fairly steady in consuming markets at \$1.90 to \$2.15. Maine Green Mountains fell 30c, closing at \$1.58 sacked f.o.b. and lost about 20c in consuming markets, closing at \$2.10 to \$2.15. Shipments again declined with 1,971 cars compared with 2,550 last week and 2,364 for the corresponding week last year.

Onions Nearly Steady

Price ranges held about as last quoted, but general tone appeared slightly weaker. Western New York shipping points quoted \$1.90 to \$2.10 f.o.b. for best sacked yellow and red stock and leading consuming markets still ranged mostly \$2 to \$2.25. California Australian browns followed a wide range of \$1.50 to \$2 f.o.b. and ranged \$3 to \$4 for sales to retailers in south central markets. Shipments decreased to 258 cars compared with 310 last week and 239 for the corresponding week a year ago.

Beans Decline Further

Michigan pea beans declined 50c in producing sections, ruling \$6 per cwt. bulk, handpicked basis. New York bulk white stock handpicked basis, held nominally at \$6 and northwestern white stock also ruled \$6 to growers. Southern California small whites sacked, ranged steady at \$7.50 to \$8 to growers' warehouses. Colorado pintos ranged weaker at \$4.75 to \$.5 in bulk, recleaned basis. Sacked recleaned pintos ranged \$8 to \$8.50 in the smaller south central markets. Eastern white stock declined \$1 in consuming markets, closing at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per cwt., recleaned, sacked. California small whites held steady at \$9.25 to \$9.50 in Boston. Shipments again decreased, with 95 cars compared with 139 last week.

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Better Roads!

Good roads mean good markets to the farmer. They mean increased trade between the farm and the city home. They mean higher profit to the farmer; they mean farm to home sales for eggs, poultry, pork products, vegetables and all farm produce.

The war is over. The millions of dollars that we have been spending on engines of destruction can now be expended on civic improvements, and if there is any one thing above all others the war has taught us is the need of, it is good roads.

Now is the time! Thousands of returning soldiers and thousand of ex-munition workers are now available to furnish the necessary labor.

Back to the Better Roads Movement!

You know what it means to you. You know who has the power to make good roads appropriations in your locality. See that this body acts!

The day of the heavy motor truck is at hand. Its economical use spells good roads. Good roads in turn spell prosperity for the farmer, lower cost of living for the city dweller. Everybody benefits. The laborer is employed; the farmer comes in direct contact with his market; the consumer deals direct with the producer of his food.

If interested in this idea, write us for our Road Construction and Maintenance Booklet No. 704. It's free. It will give you a lot of valuable information on this timely subject.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.

Wilmington,

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Explosives; Chemicals; Leather Substitutes; Pyroxlin Plastics; Paints and Varnishes; Pigments and Colors in Oil; Stains, Fillers; Lacquers and Enamels; Dyestuffs.

For full information address; Advertising Division

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.



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 \$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

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

COOK STRAIN

Bred to lay and pay their way. Eggs and Baby Chicks. Catalogue Free.

BUFF ORPINGTON FARMS
South Milford, Ind.

Yellow Dent Seed Corn

For Sale. Write for samples and price.

WM. DAVID, - Redford, 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 ½ barrel of salt.

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

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Leona Park Experiment Station,

GRAND LEDGE, MICH.



Breaking All Records

Right now—when milk prices are breaking all records—is the time to make new high records in milk production. It is surprising how effectively this can be accomplished by raising the health standard of your dairy cows.

The most prevalent cow ailments—Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Bunches, Lost Appetite, Scours, etc.—arise from an impaired condition of the genital and digestive organs. Kow-Kure has remarkable medicinal properties that act directly on these organs, producing regular, healthy action.

Feed dealers and druggists sell Kow-Kure, in 60c. and \$1.20 packages.

Send for free book

"THE HOME COW DOCTOR"

Dairy Association Co.

Lyndonville, Vt.



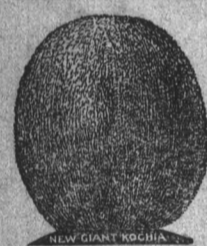
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Remarkable Discovery that Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powder-paint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, No. 13 North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.



CHILD'S has taken its place everywhere as the greatest floral favorite. It rivals the best Ferns or Palms in decorative effects and is equally valuable for garden or pots, a pyramid of dense feathery green foliage all summer; in fall, a dark claret red all Christmas. Easiest of all plants to grow anywhere. Pkt. 20c.

HOW TO COOK VEGETABLES, a booklet giving 600 recipes for cooking, canning and preserving vegetables of all kinds. 10c.

FOR 20 cts. we will mail sample packet Kochia seed, Cook Book, New Matchless Lettuce, Two Pound Tomato, and Chinese Woolflower. CATALOG free. All flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, plants, and berries. We grow the finest Gladioli, Dahlias, Cannas, Irises, Peonies, Perennials, Shrubs, Vines, Ferns, Roses, Sweet Peas, Asters, Pansies, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Onions, Tomatoes, Corn, etc. Prize strains and sterling novelties. JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Inc., Floral Park, N. Y.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2.
Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

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

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2260 Marshall St., Chicago

POTATOES

Petoskey Golden Russets or Russett Rural. Free from disease of any variety grown. State inspected, hill selected for eight years. 1918 seed plot yielded 340 bushels per acre, with individual hills yielding as high as 573 bushels per acre, digging and weighing witnessed by C. W. Wing, Alba high school superintendent.

Price \$5 per 150 Pound Sack.

All business done through Alba Marketing Association.

TWIN BOY FARM, Alba, Mich.

E. D. Post, Prop.

Choice Blended Family Flour

for bread or pastry at wholesale direct from mill. Write for prices.

Avoca Milling Co., Avoca, Mich.

For Sale, Worthy Seed Oats.

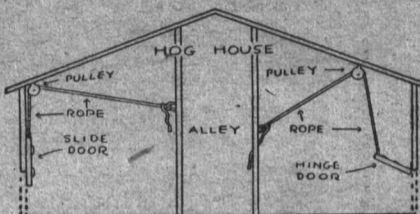
\$1.50 a bu. bags included.

M. H. KNOLL, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

LABOR SAVING HINTS

To Open Hoghhouse Door

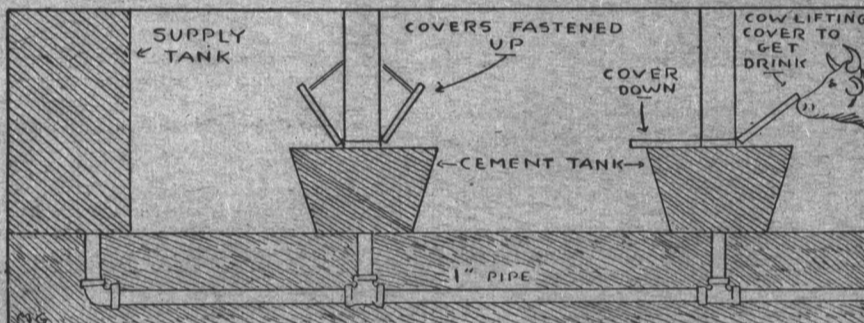
I would like to offer a labor-saving device which we use in our hoghouse which saves both time and labor. We have pens on both sides of the alley to save climbing over the pens to close the doors. We run a rope from the alley thru a pulley in the ceiling over the door and fasten to the top of the sliding door, and by having a hook



made of wire fastened on the rope between the pulley and post, you can hook this in a staple in the post to raise the door. For a hinged door fasten the rope two inches from the bottom of the door but have the pulley farther out, as in diagram. I find both of these very useful.—R. A. W., Lacota, Mich.

Practical Water System for Barn

Here's a drawing of a system of water works which I have installed in my barn for cows and horses. This is an inexpensive system, as it only requires a little one-inch pipe and small cement tanks. Nearly all farms have supply tanks to connect to.

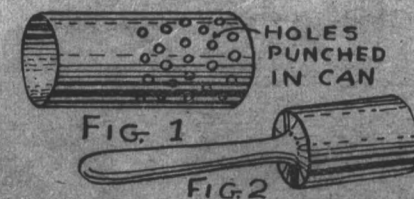


Before I installed this system it took at least one hour daily to water my stock. It requires a little time to train the stock to drink and handle the covers when first installed. Hook the covers up as shown in the cut, then in a few days let the lids down one inch and repeat this, as the stock learns to handle them in a couple of weeks you can let the covers down. The beauty of this is that the stock can drink when they want to, and the water is much warmer they will drink twice as much as when turned out in the cold.—C. H., Mason county.



Cheap Water Dishes for Chickens

A number of cheap and quickly made watering dishes for the poultry yard may be made as shown in the sketches. A hole is dug with a spade, four or five inches deep, smaller at the bottom than at the top, and lined with an inch of concrete. After the concrete has set for an hour or so, water is poured in, to prevent its drying out too quickly, and it is then ready for use. A number of these can be made in a short time, and they will last a long time. Should they become filled with litter they can easily be cleaned. These are especially good for ducks and geese.—Dale R. Van Horn, Lincoln, Nebraska.



Potato Ricer From Tin Can

A satisfactory potato ricer may be easily made from an old tomato can

and a wood potato masher to fit inside the can.

The rough edge of the open end of the can is removed by heating to loosen the solder, when it is easily taken off. Holes in the sides are made with a small hand drill and sharpened nail or a suitable bit. After they have been drilled, the rough edges inside may be smoothed with a round file or a small nail inserted thru from the inside and secured in the chuck of the drill, and the handle turned.

If a wood masher is not on hand, one may be easily made from a piece of green wood, as shown in figure two. Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.

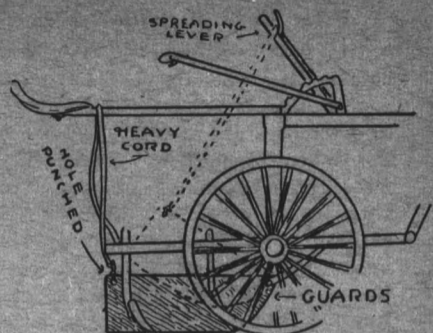
Cultivator Attachment

I notice you are starting a department of hints and labor-saving devices. I will try to give an idea which I found to save much time and easier on the man, and that is a little attachment that I placed on our two-horse cultivator.

All those who have had experience in cultivating corn when it is but a few inches high will know the trouble they have in keeping the corn from being covered in spite of the guards. There are always pieces of sod, clods of dirt, stones, etc., that will get between the inside shovel and the guard which will crowd over on the corn and cover it up. You will now have to stop, climb off your seat and get under the cultivator and straighten the corn plant up. If one has to do this many times in a day, it will soon count up.

What I did was to take the guards off and punch a hole near the top and at the back end of the guard and fas-

The arrow points to the cord that lifts the guards. This is also handy when cultivating in an uneven stand of corn, some places the guards are



not needed, and other places they are. In this case I hang the cord over the spreading lever, which holds the guards up out of the way.

HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

KEROSENE AS ANTI-FREEZE LIQUID

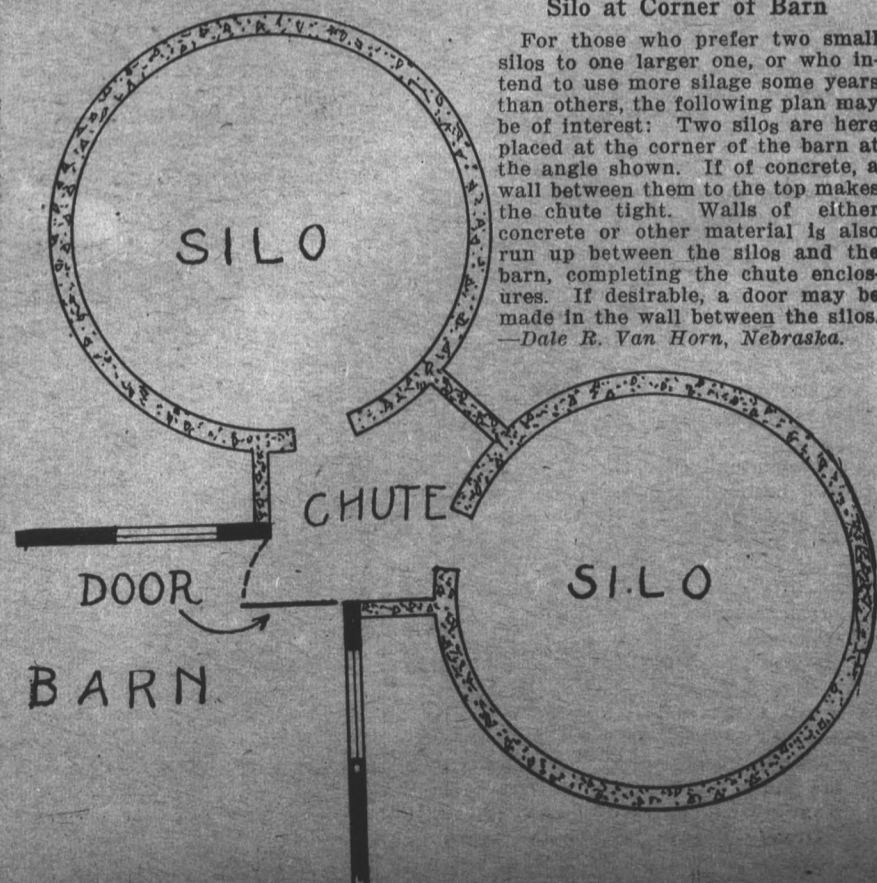
1) Why can't I use kerosene in my radiator in place of water, in winter? I heated some on the stove, until it was pretty hot, and found that a lighted match had to be held closer than one foot from it before it caught fire. (2) Will a teaspoonful of salt put in each cylinder remove the carbon? W. J. H.



(1) You can use kerosene for this purpose and it is used to some extent, but you will have to take what fire risk there it. We do not believe this to be great, if there is no leak anywhere and if the kerosene is not allowed to get too hot. Kerosene becomes much hotter than water, under the same conditions. There are safer oils than kerosene, especially the grades that are used for cooling electric transformers. (2) Perhaps so, but we do not see why it should. We have not tried it and should prefer that "the other fellow" should try it first on his engine, as salt is of a scratchy and corrosive nature and might remain in the oil and do some damage. Why don't you use one of the liquid carbon removers of established reputation? They cost very little, do not injure the engine and have been used with good success in very many instances.

Silo at Corner of Barn

For those who prefer two small silos to one larger one, or who intend to use more silage some years than others, the following plan may be of interest: Two silos are here placed at the corner of the barn at the angle shown. If of concrete, a wall between them to the top makes the chute tight. Walls of either concrete or other material is also run up between the silos and the barn, completing the chute enclosures. If desirable, a door may be made in the wall between the silos.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.





First Care of Baby Chicks

The first requirement of young chicks is warmth—a temperature comfortable for them. Chicks hatch in a temperature of 102 to 105 degrees F. When brooded by hens they remain under the mothers nearly all the time for two or three days. Chicks shipped in small boxes are kept warm by the heat of their bodies so long as the boxes are not exposed to near-freezing temperatures, but this natural heat is not sufficient when they are given more liberty.

Buyers of chicks should have a brooder such as is required for the number of chicks bought ready, warmed, and regulated when the chicks arrive.

If, for any reason, the brooder is not ready, take the chicks from the shipping box in a warm room; feed, and return to the box; repeat at intervals of three hours until the brooder is ready.

For the first few days give close attention to regulating the brooder for the comfort of the chicks. This is the most troublesome state in the operation of a brooder, and the most critical period in the life of the chick.

Delay in delivery of a brooder sometimes puts a novice in a quandary as to what to do with chicks. A brooder for temporary use may be made as follows:

Take a box, without cover, about 18 to 24 inches square and 10 inches high. In one side next the bottom, cut an opening 3 inches high by 3 ins. long for the chicks to pass through. Protect this opening with a strip of cloth, tacked at the upper edge, having perpendicular slits from the lower edge to within half an inch of the top to give the chicks passage.

This box, covered on top with a piece of old blanket or quilt, may be used without heat when the outside temperature is 70 degrees F. or over. For lower temperature a jug or bottle of hot water should be placed in the box and refilled as often as necessary to keep the chicks comfortable.

Young chicks should not be fed from 24 to 36 hours after hatching, and will not suffer if given no feed until the third day. The yolk of the egg, which is absorbed by the chick, furnishes all the nourishment required during this time. It is this provision of nature for the first sustenance of the chick that makes it possible to ship newly hatched chicks considerable distances.

At the start it is advisable to feed five times a day, dividing the day into equal periods and alternating a mash or soft feed, such as johnnycake, with a hard grain or scratch feed.

Scratch mixture: Cracked corn, 5 pounds, cracked wheat, 3 pounds, pin-head oatmeal, hulled or rolled oats, 2 pounds.

The above mixture when available makes an ideal ration. In the absence of corn, cracked kafir corn, rolled or hulled barley may be substituted. Feed morning, noon and night, scattered in chaff litter.

Johnnycake: Corn meal 5 lbs., eggs (infertile), 6, baking soda, 1 tablespoonful. Mix with milk to make a stiff batter. Bake well; or a mixture of dried bread crumbs with hard boiled infertile eggs making about one-quarter of the mixture of eggs. Rolled oats may be used in place of the bread crumbs. Feed in middle of forenoon and afternoon for the first 10 days or 2 weeks.

Note:—When infertile eggs are not available use doubt the quantity of baking soda, and add one-half pound of sifted beef scrap. Infertile eggs are those which have been tested out from sittings or from an incubator.

Green Feed.—Any tender green

stuff may be fed to baby chicks. When a regular supply in quantity is needed, it is usually most convenient to use sprouted oats.

WATER.—Little chicks should be supplied constantly with fresh water, in either shallow pans or small drinking fountains.

Provision for keeping young chicks warm is always required. It may not be needed on the hottest days or during the heat of any bright day, but the chicks should always have heat available if they want it.

In extremely hot weather special care is necessary to prevent chicks from being overheated by exposure to the sun, confinement where ventilation is bad, or overcrowding. The brooder should be under shelter, with good circulation of air around it, and the number of chicks should not be greater than it will accommodate comfortably under hot weather conditions.

Skim-milk, either sweet or sour, and buttermilk are especially valuable feeds in hot weather, making the diet lighter without reducing its nutritive value. The milk should be given as a drink in vessels, from which the chicks can take it without soiling one another with it. The use of milk does not do away with the use of water, which should be given as usual.

Unless the premises where chicks are kept and all appliances used are known to be absolutely free from lice and mites, and it is certain that chicks have never been exposed to them, it is a wise precaution to paint or spray the brooder with a mixture of 4 parts crude petroleum and 1 part kerosene, allowing it to dry thoroughly before using. Puffs of insect powder on the chicks when in the brooder, about once a week, will destroy any lice that may be on them.

Another Persistent Jersey Comes to Light

Successful Queen has just completed her fourth official year's record at her Ayredale Farm home in Bangor, Maine. There is a striking "paring off" revealed in the four records, two of which are around 680 pounds of fat and two that are around 850 lbs. of fat. Another feature of her work that stamps her as a great animal is in the production of calves. In her first three lactations she carried a calf over the 155-day period required



for classification in Class AA, Register of Merit. If her next calf, due soon, is dropped alive, it will make her a four-time Class AA cow.

Her milk and fat records are as follows:

Milk	Fat	Age
Lbs.	Lbs.	Yr. Mo.
13,088.4	682.50	3 - 3
16,389.3	852.72	4 - 5
12,848.4	689.10	5 - 8
17,580.0	847.00	7 - 0

Successful Queen is a granddaughter of Hood Farm Torono, a bull with 73 Register of Merit daughters and 11 Register of Merit sons. She does not come into her greatness by accident, and bids fair to make still more records. She is a very beautiful and "typey" animal and has a showing record.

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I will sell my surplus stock at

Auction, Wednesday, Feb. 26

Sale beginning at 12 o'clock and will consist of eleven head of young Horses coming 3, 4 and 5 years old. A good sound lot and all sired by Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallion; 22 head of Cattle, mostly grade Holstein Heifers that I bought from the good dairy herds in the neighborhoods. They are a good, useful lot. I will also sell a few Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs and 19 head of young useful Shropshire Breeding Ewes.

Write for Sale Bill and if in need of anything that I have to offer. I will be glad to meet you on sale day.

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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.

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

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

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Strictly thoroughbred, for sale. Gobblers weigh 15-25 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.

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LIVE STOCK HINTS



Feeding Ensilage to Horses

The theory that ensilage is equally good for horses as well as for dairy cattle, is often challenged by many people. While it is a well-known fact that ensilage in excess, produces a peculiar flabby fat, and is therefore undesirable for feed for work horses, still, if used in moderation and with roughage, the results are entirely satisfactory.

For the past five years we have fed ensilage, not only to our work horses, but to practically all of the stock on the place. The horses coming in from the field will oftentimes prefer a bit of ensilage before their grain, as it seems to have a cooling effect, and is satisfying. Fed with any hay except the brightest alfalfa, they will eat all of the ensilage before touching the hay.

Results from feeding experiments have shown that when ensilage is fed with wild hay, the ration is well balanced and all through the heavy season in this instance the horses kept in good flesh.

This is a cheaper feed than all hay and the horses seemed to do better on this mixed ration than they did on hay alone. Also less grain was fed.

We usually feed ensilage to all of the young stock,—the young calves, and colts and cows coming fresh, and have never had a loss that we could in any way trace to the use of ensilage.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.

700-Lb. Jerseys are Quite Common

Making records of 700 pounds of fat or more seems to have become quite a custom among the Jerseys. Within the past few days seven Jerseys completed their yearly tests with records ranging from 737 to 762 lbs. of butterfat as follows:

Ruthella's Ethel, 11,570 lbs. milk, 762 lbs. fat. E and R. E. Cope, Salem, Ohio, owners.

Rochette's Golden Princess, 15,286 lbs. milk, 752 lbs. fat. M. Gray, Roswell, New Mexico, owner.

Fountain Sayda's Queen, 15,199 lbs. milk, 750 lbs. fat. Meridale Farm, Meredith, N. Y., owner.

Ada P. of F., 14,668 lbs. milk, 748 lbs. fat. Ayredale Farm, Bangor, Me., owner.

Meridale Oxford Lily, 12,633 lbs. milk, 745 lbs. fat. L. B. Carter, Titusville, Pa., owner.

Boise Queen, 12,118 lbs. milk, 745 lbs. fat. Ed. Cary, Carlton, Oregon, owner.

Jap Sayda Rose, 14,391 lbs. milk, 737 lbs. fat. Meridale Farm, Meredith, N. Y., owner.

The frequency of 700-pound fat records threatens to cause a change in the A. J. C. C. gold medal rules, to make the 800-lb. mark the special aim of the breeders and dairymen who are working with Jerseys.

Result of Holstein Sale at M. A. C.

Winnifred Mutual Friend—Frank H. Alfred, Detroit, Mich., \$300.

Elder Lawn Canary De Kol 328459—D. B. Armstrong, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., \$545.

Canary Butter Boy 410689—H. I. Burgbacher, Bryan, Ohio, \$265.

Bessie Pletertje Canary De Kol 244848—John Bazley, Ypsilanti, Mich., \$325.

Calf—Chas. I. Brannon, Williamston, Mich., \$150.

Agatha Pauline De Kol 161714—John Bazley, Ypsilanti, Mich., \$400.

Dora De Kol Oosterbaan 113613—Buth Bros. & D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$1,000.

Snowdrop Korndyke Butter Boy 321,891—H. I. Burgbacher, Charlotte, Mich., \$240.

Winnifred Mutual Friend 121995—John Bazley, Ypsilanti, Mich., \$400.

Calf—E. C. Box, Lansing, Mich., \$175.

Rose Fern Korndyke 410684—H. I. Burgbacher, Charlotte, Mich., \$230.

Silver Creek Pride De Kol 253573—F. L. Corbin, Pottsville, Mich., \$230.

Natsen Pletertje 361808—F. L. Corbin, Pottsville, Mich., \$270.

Nellie De Kol Monk 411099—E. R. Claffin, Charlotte, Mich., \$185.

Pearl Johanna Hengerveld 243559—F. F. Consaul, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., \$400.

Calf—H. D. Dusemiller, Bath, Mich., \$75.00.

Queen Mutual Canary 320855—Hunter Bros., Northfield, \$640.

Korndyke Bess Spofford 181220—D. H. Hoover, Howell, Mich., \$600.

Silver Creek Wilkes De Kol 291520—C. R. Hank & Son, Jackson, Mich., \$270.

Little Maid Adaline De Kol 140579—Chas. S. Hug, Howell, Mich., \$1,200.

Bessie Fayne Johanna 318672—Theodore Jordan, Woodland, Mich., \$470.

Calf—Geo. Lutz, Ceresco, Mich., \$250.

Waxana Lass De Kol 27949—George Lutz, Ceresco, Mich., \$230.

Winona Midnight 3rd 289319—Clifton Lutz, Ceresco, Mich., \$240.

Carrie Clothilde Lyona 152678—Geo. Lutz, Ceresco, Mich., \$300.

Bull Run Dora Veeman—John B. Martin, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$620.

Calf—Merriman Bros., Deckerville, Mich., \$225.

Calf—Murrett Ridenour, St. Johns, Mich., \$140.

Madam Veeman De Kol 138047—W. S. Rider, Jr., Almont, Mich., \$310.

Cornucopia Butter Maid Wayne De Kol 4th 402261—August Rohdl, Midland, Mich., \$170.

Winnifred Mutual Friend 151823—R. A. Reed, Howell, Mich., \$405.

Lady Ophelia Comellan 216856—Frank Stone, Charlotte, Mich., \$215.

Lakeside Korndyke Alcartra—John G. Stortz, Lansing, Mich., \$440.

Princess Netherland Jane 281833—Wm. Schnabing, Lansing, Mich., \$490.

Lakeside Princess 371910—Wm. Schnabing, Lansing, Mich.

Lolie Sarcastic Duchess 170409—C. S. Welsh, Mason, Mich., \$235.

Flint Maplecrest Korndyke 246568—Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$360.00.

Veterinary Department

Will you please tell me what to do for a Holstein cow that has a form of growth in her eye that looks like a strawberry. It grew from inside her eye. I was thinking of catching it with nippers and cutting it off. Please advise me.—A Reader, Newport, Mich.

Cancer of the eye is the only disease of this nature commonly affecting cattle; however, this does not correspond to the symptoms to which you refer. Most of these cases begin as a small, flat mass of granular tissue near the margin of the eye. The mass stands off from the globe quite prominently and has the appearance of what is commonly termed "proud flesh." This slowly spreads over the surface of the eye-ball; in most cases at first a thin, flat layer. Later there is a purulent flow of mucus from the affected eye, and the growth begins to assume the form of a bunch. This continues until the growth projects out an inch or more. The tissue is very vascular; slight handling or touching in any manner induces bleeding. If the disease is not checked the growth continues to increase in size, crowding the eye-ball deep into the orbit. Treatment of cancer of the eye in cattle is not very satisfactory, surgical treatment only is recommended and should not be attempted only by a veterinarian. This disease is very painful to cattle and affected animals usually become very poor in a short time.

I would like your opinion about a young cow. We have had our veterinary to see her. He has treated her but does not seem to help. He applied the tuberculin test, satisfied himself there was no tuberculosis. When she eats or drinks she wheezes like asthma and heaves. She is in very good health gives her usual quantity of milk. She has had this for two winters; does not bother her so much in summer. She does not cough more than the others, never did. She is not fat, but never was; is about six years old. Do you think it will ever kill her? Is her milk fit for use. I would like to hear from you thru M. B. F.—Mrs. P. D., Deckerville, Mich.

If your cow was properly tested and did not react to the tuberculin test, is in perfect health other than stated in your letter, there is no reason why the milk should not be used. This cow may have a stricture in the esophagus or trachea which would produce the symptoms to which you refer. Upon eating or drinking too fast the breathing would be labored; this is more apt to occur when she has plenty of feed before her. When she is turned out to pasture in the summer the condition would not be so noticeable.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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.

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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 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

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

LANGHURST STOCK FARM

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

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 Korn-dyke 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 Korn-dyke, a great combination of breeding.

We are breeding this young sire to the daughters of Judge Walker Pieter-tje, 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 near-est dams of herd sire are both above 33 lbs. butter in 7 days, average 700 lbs. milk. **E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.**

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Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

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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.
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SHORTHORNS For Sale at reasonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147, in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. Parkhurst, Reed City, Michigan

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Maplelane Laddie No. 504725, a Grand-son 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. Maxwellton Monarch 2nd & Maxwellton Jupiter in service.
John Schmidt & Son, Reed City, Mich.

For Sale

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

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS 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

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

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.

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 son of Grand Champion Cal-loway 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.

O
I
C

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. Orion'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.

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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, Salem, Mich.

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Large Type Poland China Hogs

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HAMPSHIRE

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CHESTER WHITES—Gilts bred for Mar., Apr., and May farrow, of the large growthy type. Priced right.
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