

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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\$2; 5 YEARS \$8.

U. S. Grain Corporation will Purchase 700 Cars of Michigan Beans

THE BEAN investigation has been completed; the influences that have held the market down have been removed; the Grain Corporation will move the surplus holdings of Michigan beans by buying at once 700 cars at \$9.25 a hundred; and all is well.

The committee of Michigan bean men, consisting of W. J. Biles of Saginaw, F. E. Lewellyn of Grand Rapids, J. Johnson of Detroit, Fred Welsh of Owosso, Mike Hart of Saginaw, Jos. Frutchev of Cass City, H. E. Chatterton of Mt. Pleasant and Christian Breisch of Lansing, returned last Saturday from New York City where they proved to the satisfaction of officials of the Food Administration Grain Corporation that there had been serious manipulation of the bean market by men inside the Food Administration, much to the detriment of the bean trade in general and of Michigan in particular; and secured immediate remedial action.

M. B. F. Gets Results

It might be repeated in passing that this investigation came as a direct result of the insistence of Michigan Business Farming that artificial influences were at work to undermine the bean market and that the Food Administration should scrutinize these influences, locate the persons responsible for them, and remedy the situation. Three weeks ago, the matter came to such a head that the Food Administration summoned the above bean men to Washington and asked them to present such evidence as they had to prove the charges that had been made. The hearing which was instituted at Washington was removed to New York City before R. W. Boyden, head of the Food Administration Rules Enforcement Committee.

Mr. Boyden, as well as Mr. Julius Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation, extended the committee of Michigan bean men the utmost courtesy and opened up the records of the Grain Corporation for their inspection, and otherwise co-operated in throwing light upon the various points brought out by the committee in substantiation of its charges.

When all the evidence was gathered and submitted it constituted a most damaging indictment of the supposed integrity of men who had been entrusted with sacred powers of responsibility in behalf of the United States government. And the Michigan bean men were not long in convincing Mr. Barnes that the confidence of Food Administration officials had been decidedly misplaced.

K. P. Kimball Relieved of Duties.

It is now a matter of record that the Grain Corporation, acting in accordance with the wishes of an unsuspecting Mr. Hoover, had guilelessly accepted the advice and services of Mr. K. P. Kimball in its purchases of food supplies. It is also a matter of record—that Mr. Kimball, in making such purchases, had—to speak diplomatically—shown marked preference to certain trad-

RESULTS OF THE BEAN INVESTIGATION

1. Removal of men proven guilty of questionable practices in the conduct of their work on the Food Administration.

2. Change of methods employed in buying beans for government, to the end that every holder of beans may have an equal opportunity with every other to bid on government purchases. Hitherto the government's bean business has been given to a chosen few.

3. Change of methods of inspection, insuring a square deal for both the government and the seller. In the past inspection has frequently been so lax and mercenary that many worthless and off-grade beans have been sold to the government as A-No. 1. From now on beans for the government will be bought strictly on their merits.

4. The Grain Corporation will buy immediately 700 cars of Michigan beans and Julius Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation, has wired Mr. Hoover, who is in Europe, soliciting his aid in moving the balance of Michigan's crop at fair prices to the growers.

ers, because of friendship, or "other reasons."

As a result of this discovery the Grain Corporation promised the bean men that it would "closely scrutinize" any outstanding contracts that Mr. Kimball had made with certain friends or business associates, and to conduct such further investigations and make such amends as seemed proper and would convince the bean trade of its sincere desire to regain the confidence of the trade and facilitate the movement of the bean crop, with advantage to all concerned.

The Grain Corporation announced its intention, which it has already carried out, of making a change in the management of its bean business. Both Mr. Kimball and Mr. Ben Gerks, in charge of the export end, have been relieved of their duties; and contracts which they have made with close personal friends or with firms with which they are financially associated, are being closely examined to ascertain to what extent these two gentlemen have been financially benefited thru such contracts.

Buying and Export Policies

In addition, a change will be effected in the method of buying beans in the name of the Grain Corporation. Instead of going to certain restricted sections for it wants, it will bid in the open market, thus enabling any holder of beans to of-

fer his stock to the Corporation. The Grain Corporation agrees to carry out its tentative agreement with the bean jobbers' association to buy Michigan beans on the basis of \$9.25 per cwt. to the jobber, thus allowing the grower \$8 per cwt. for the product, the elevator a return of \$1 and the jobber 25 cents.

The export policy of the Grain Corporation undergoes a radical change. During the war and until a couple of weeks ago, the exportation of beans was solely thru the Grain Corporation. Private concerns could not get export licenses, altho they had many orders for foreign shipments. Similarly, many of the foreign countries forbade private importation. Now, however, the Grain Corporation has not only removed export restrictions on beans, but is actually encouraging private trading with foreign dealers. Also, foreign countries have already removed, or are contemplating the removal of import restrictions. These actions are expected to result in much freer trading between private interests of the various countries and a stronger market is expected to develop as a result.

In explanation of its purchase of foreign beans the Grain Corporation explains that most of these beans were secured for re-shipment to the Allies, but that contracts for foreign beans influenced by mercenary motives, will be cancelled wherever possible.

What the Verdict Means

The verdict of the Grain Corporation can mean but one thing,—that the bean market will come— (Continued on following page)

Farmers' Candidates win Nominations for Board of Agriculture

Mrs. Dora Stockman and Mr. L. Whitney Watkins Unanimous Choice of Republican State Convention

AMIDST WILD enthusiasm and great applause, Mrs. Dora Stockman and Mr. L. Whitney Watkins, the farmers' candidates for the Board of Agriculture, were nominated by acclamation at the Republican state convention held at Lansing Tuesday.



MRS. DORA STOCKMAN
Nominated to succeed A. J. Doherty on Board of Agriculture

It was rumored early Tuesday morning that A. J. Doherty, against whom the farmers had decided to run Mrs. Stockman, would withdraw from the race, and when Mrs. Olivia J. C. Woodman of Paw Paw presented the name of Mrs. Stockman to the convention in an eloquent address which brought down the house, so very much in evidence was the sentiment for Mrs. Stockman that the chairman of the delegation from Mr. Doherty's home county, Clare, announced that Mr. Doherty had decided to withdraw in favor of Mrs. Stockman. Accordingly, the nomination of Mrs. Stockman was made by enthusiastic acclamation.

The chairman of the Kent county delegation nominated Mr. Robert Graham to succeed himself on the board. John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange, presented the name of L. Whitney Watkins, and the balloting was on. Jackson, Mr. Watkins'

home county, came thru first with its entire voting strength of 120 delegates for Mr. Watkins. Wayne county followed shortly after, with its entire delegation solid for Mr. Watkins. Before the balloting had proceeded far, it could be plainly seen that Graham's defeat was inevitable, so the Kent county chairman withdrew his name, and the entire convention acclaimed Mr. Watkins the nominee.

This victory came with scarcely a struggle in the first battle that the united farmers have staged in Michigan's political arena. Thus, also, was Michigan's first woman candidate nominated to a public office.

The strength and influence of women delegates to the convention were much in evidence. There were women in every delegation. They conducted themselves with a dignity, grace and intelligence that aroused the respect and admiration of every male delegate present.

There were, of course, many little incidents arising from the women's first participation in political affairs. To illustrate, one woman delegate said, "Now, we are all equal the men may smoke if they want to." That time-honored privilege was put to a vote and sensible and chivalrous MEN voted "NO," with a roar.



L. WHITNEY WATKINS
Nominated to succeed Robert Graham on Board of Agriculture

BEER AMENDMENT MEANS WET MICHIGAN

Anti-Saloon League Explains the Effect of Adoption of Light Wine and Beer Amendment on State Prohibition

A number of our readers have asked us what effect the adoption of the light wine and beer amendment would have on statewide prohibition; also how it would make the state "wet" since the federal prohibition amendment had been adopted. We asked Grant Hudson, superintendent of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League to explain the respective status of the light wine and beer amendment, the prohibition law and the federal prohibition amendment, which he has done in the following paragraphs:

We now have as a food emergency measure, the enactment of Congress forbidding the use of grain in the manufacture of distilled liquor. This has been effective since September 8, 1917, but does not prohibit the sale of such liquors. We also have by the order of the President, made as a food conservation measure, the prohibition of the manufacture of beer and malt. This became effective December 1, 1918.

War prohibition as a national measure was passed by Congress in November and signed by President Wilson November 21st. It prohibits the use of grain and fruits in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, after April 30, 1919, and prohibits the sale of all intoxicating liquors as beverages after June 30, 1919.

This war prohibition measure remains effective until the termination of demobilization of the Army, the same being determined by the order of the President. How long this period of demobilization will continue of course, no one knows, and, therefore, no one knows how long a period war prohibition might be effective.

On the other hand there is the possibility that the President might declare the Army fully demobilized even before it became effective at all. In such case we would not have any war prohibition.

The Federal Amendment providing for national prohibition was ratified by the necessary 36 states on January 16, 1919, and the proclamation of such ratification was issued by the Secretary of State's department at Washington, Jan. 29, 1919, and therefore the operation of the amendment becomes effective January 16, 1920.

Hence, there may be or there may not be a period of time elapsing between war prohibition and Federal prohibition, both being national in scope and both operative alike in all states of the Union.

Should the saloon amendment to be submitted to the voters at the April election carry, is there any danger of the liquor traffic gaining a foothold in Michigan again, if the manufacture of all liquor under war prohibition should cease April 30, 1919, and Federal prohibition become effective January 16, 1920?

Yes; we may never have war prohibition as stated above. If we should have war prohibition we cannot tell for how long.

Yes; Federal prohibition may be delayed thru litigation, and not go into effect for one, two or three years.

Yes; whatever the period might be, before Federal laws would nullify such an amendment, Michigan would become the dumping ground and the storage place for all kinds of liquor, much legally, more illegally, and the curse of it would be here for years to come.

Yes; should the proposed amendment carry and should the National prohibition amendment be-

National Prohibition Amendment

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided by the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

Light Wine and Beer Amendment

"Section 12. It shall be forever lawful in this state to import, transport, manufacture, use, buy, sell, keep for sale, give away, barter or furnish every kind of Cider, Wines, Beer, Ale and Porter and to possess the same in a private residence. So much of Section 11, Article XVI of this Constitution as prohibits the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving away, bartering or furnishing of vinous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors, is hereby repealed. The legislature, by general laws shall reasonably license the manufacture of, and reasonably license and regulate the sale and keeping for sale of vinous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors; Provided, however, that the electors of each city, village, or township forever shall have the right to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of vinous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors within such city, village or township."

come effective in January 1920, Michigan sheriffs, constables, police, etc., would have no authority to aid in its enforcement. This would be a serious condition. There would be no concurrent enforcement legislation in Michigan laws. This would make a condition of lawlessness beyond comprehension.

Michigan has a statewide prohibition amendment now. Keep it. And the sure way to keep it is to defeat the proposed saloon amendment. This new amendment submitted to the voters if carried means the old saloon. Safety first! Every man and woman who believes in a dry state registered!! Every man and woman at the polls and voting NO April 7th!!!

U. S. GRAIN CORPORATION WILL PURCHASE MICHIGAN BEANS

(From preceding page) a half million bushels still in the farmers' hands. When the Grain Corporation comes into the open market and announces that it will pay \$9.25 for Michigan beans, the result may be readily imagined. When the canners and the wholesale grocers realize that nearly one-half of the remaining stock of Michigan beans are to be removed from the market at practically one fell swoop, there will undoubtedly be some hasty scrambling and some stiff bidding in order to secure a part of this crop for the domestic trade. For while the 1918 yield was only 360 pounds to the acre, the quality was excellent. Michigan never produced finer beans than the 1918 crop. The Grain Corporation acknowledges the excellence of the Michigan product and unhesitatingly announces that this is one of the things that influences them to turn to Michigan for the bulk of their immediate needs.

But the end is not yet. So far as the Food Administration and the Grain Corporation are concerned, they have done their part with commendable dispatch and thoroughness in renovating their bean purchasing departments. But the job of renovating is far from complete. The evidence compiled by the bean men and the Grain Corporation has been placed in the hands of the department of justice where proper procedure will be taken against those who have violated with impunity the codes of law and honor. This, however, will be merely an incident. The grievances of the bean growers have already been largely satisfied; justice, long deferred, has been restored the manipulators of the bean market have been shelved, artificial barriers have been removed; and the bean trade resumes its normal trend.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAY MANAGE STATE FARMS

If a bill proposed by Rep. Welsh of Grand Rapids is made a law, the Michigan Agricultural College will take all the state farms, comprising some 10,000 acres, under its wing and endeavor to show what scientific farming can produce when properly guided. Pres. Kedzie and Dean Shaw are both very anxious that the college should be given this opportunity to demonstrate in a practical way the value of the college to the state, and unless some unforeseen opposition develops they may have this very opportunity. Now that the farmers are putting their own representatives on the Board of Agriculture, they will no doubt be willing that the College shall try the experiment.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE DETROIT MILK COMMISSION

R. C. Reed, secretary of the Milk Producers' Ass'n, wishes us to announce that there will be a meeting of the Detroit Milk Commission at the Detroit Board of Commerce on Monday, Feb. 24th, when matters of importance will be discussed.

MICH. LAND AND LIVE STOCK BOOSTERS MEET

Annual Sessions of Land and Live Stock Congress and Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau Held
Last Week

Last Friday afternoon the second Michigan Land and Live Stock Congress was held at Saginaw in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau. The attendance was small, but a number of good papers were given offering various solutions of North Michigan development problems. F. W. Hanna, of the department of the interior presented in detail the plan of Secretary Lane to spend \$100,000,000 for the development of cut-over lands and the building of farms for returned soldiers. He declared that agricultural production must be increased. He cited statistics to show that while the population of the United States increased 20 per cent. from 1900 to 1910, the tillable land area increased only 11 per cent. He argued that the adoption of Secretary Lane's plan would help to bring about the desired increase in farm products, and at the same time vitalize all industry. Mr. Hanna disregarded the well known fact that despite the showing of statistics, the world was fed well and cheaply for a long period of time up to the opening of the war and that the actual reason for the temporary shortage of food stuffs was due to the devastation of European farms; the taking of men out of agricultural production and putting them into the army, and the destruction of vast quantities of food by submarines. Also, while Mr. Hanna was fully posted on statistics covering the period of 1900-1910, he seemed not to be so well informed on those for 1918 and 1919, else he might have noticed a strange incongruity between his conclusions and the actual facts obtaining today.

Be that as it may, Mr. Hanna encouraged the members of the congress to lend their aid in securing the adoption of Secretary Lane's appropriation bill which is now before the national congress asking for \$100,000,000 to carry out his project. If this appropriation is made, the states having cut-over lands will be asked to enact laws to carry out the provisions of the national bill. It is proposed to create "land-holding" companies, who will receive the stewardship of such lands as the owners may desire to sell to the government for settlement purposes.

As security for these lands, the government will issue stock to those pooling their lands, and this stock will be redeemed as payments from the soldier occupants will permit. The government will provide the funds for developing the lands and setting them to work, and will have the first lien on the lands.

A part of the plan contemplates "colonization," that is developing adjacent tracts so that the project may be localized as far as possible. Community welfare work, both of a social and financial nature will be encouraged.

Members of these communities will also be encouraged and helped to form co-operative buying and selling associations.

Mr. Hanna told the congress that the most desirable available lands for purposes described were located in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

A paper written by Pres. Quamme of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, described the details of colonization methods that could be pursued with financial success by private individuals and corporations. It is the growing conviction of those interested in the development of North Michigan that colonization, through big companies having sufficient capital to buy vast tracts of undeveloped land, clearing a portion of them and fully equipping them for farming, is the final and practical solution of the problems attendant upon pioneer

farming in the upper parts of the state. And it would not be surprising if several projects of this kind were launched within the near future.

Development Bureau Holds Annual Meeting

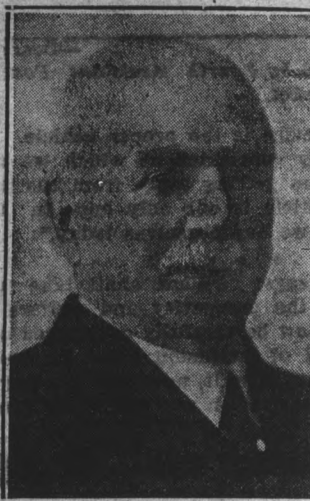
A large attendance, a fine banquet, able speakers, and a valentine stunt in which every guest had his picture taken or sketched by a cartoonist, were features of the annual banquet of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau at the Hotel Bancroft, at Saginaw.

Mayor Paddock, of Saginaw, presided, whilst Secretary T. M. Marston looked after the comfort of his guests and marshaled them one by one before the camera where all the handsome men sat proudly and all the homely men in misery as the camera snapped their profiles. Later in the evening each guest was presented with his picture pasted in the front of the program, as a valentine and remembrance of the occasion.

D. D. Aitken Discusses North Mich. Problems

D. D. Aitken was the principal speaker of the evening. As president of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, Mr. Aitken is supposed to know all about the problems of dairying, but

D. D. Aitken and the Farmer



invest, and finally he must use exceptional business judgment when it comes to selling his crops."

"I believe it requires more ability to run a farm than it does to manage a factory or a commercial business," says D. D. Aitken. "The farmer must always take his chances with the weather; he must know the soil; he must know when and how to plant, cultivate and har-

vest, and finally he must use exceptional business judgment when it comes to selling his crops." he shortly proved to the satisfaction of his hearers that he knew something about the problems of developing North Michigan as well, although he does not live within that district. He told the representatives of Northern Michigan that the biggest obstacle standing in the way of the development of their lands was lack of capital for the settler. And in the next half hour that audience of bankers, farmers, merchants and development bureau officers were presented with an array of argument that left no doubt in their minds but that Mr. Aitken knew what he was talking about.

Those who have lived in Northern Michigan, or who have investigated to any extent the great agricultural possibilities of that section, know right well that it takes money to clear the lands and set them to producing. There are failures in North Michigan as well as there are in all other agricultural sections, simply because settlers expected to farm with faith instead of money. This publication has repeatedly emphasized the need of cheaper money for North Michigan settlers. It has endeavored to show (Continued on page 19)

PRICE-FIXING COST WHEAT MEN MILLIONS

Government Guarantee of \$2.26 Will Not Return to Farmers the Profits Which Price-Fixing Took Away From Them

Some time ago a reader wrote to us that he could not agree with our stand for higher prices on wheat. "The wheat controversy," he said, "has a humane side to it that appeals to me greatly."

All honor to this big-hearted farmer who was willing that the government should fix a price on his product that would permit the poor to buy of the staff of life without suffering hardship. Looking at the proposition from a purely sentimental standpoint he is right, tho the world at large would not appreciate the sacrifice he would be willing to make for their sakes. But we must remember that there is a practical side to this controversy; that not one farmer but a million farmers of widely diversified opinions and financial conditions had to be satisfied; that justice should be rendered not alone to the consumer of the food but to the producer as well; and that, finally, the same rigorous control which was placed over the wheat growers' business was not applied to other lines of business manufacturing products essential to the welfare of the race.

For every farmer who claimed that the fixed price gave him a profit, there were a thousand farmers who claimed that it meant a loss. For every farmer who was willing, for the sake of patriotism and his brother's welfare, to accept a loss there were a thousand who said, "No, that is not justice; if manufacturers of other war supplies are assured of an ample profit, there is no reason why it should be denied to us simply because we produce a commodity that is absolutely necessary for human existence."

But the end of the war also ended the hopes of the grain growers for higher fixed prices, and agricultural efforts are now directed to securing legislation that will carry out the government's guarantee and move an enormous crop of wheat with the least possible loss to the nation.

Everyone but the farmers applauded when the government fixed a maximum price on wheat. Mr. Consumer was perfectly willing that the government should assume a risk of a billion dollars in order to prevent the prices of wheat products from responding to the demands of the period. But now that the war is over, and the danger of famine is past, Mr. Consumer is perfectly willing that the government should violate its solemn and written pledge to pay the farmer \$2.26 for his 1919 crop of wheat. There is no danger that the government will not carry out its guarantee altho secret and selfish agencies are working to hamper its program. Farmers and farm organizations everywhere should seize every opportunity to vindicate the government's action and prove to the consumer that the government's price-fixing policy has cost the farmer infinitely more than it has or will the consumer.

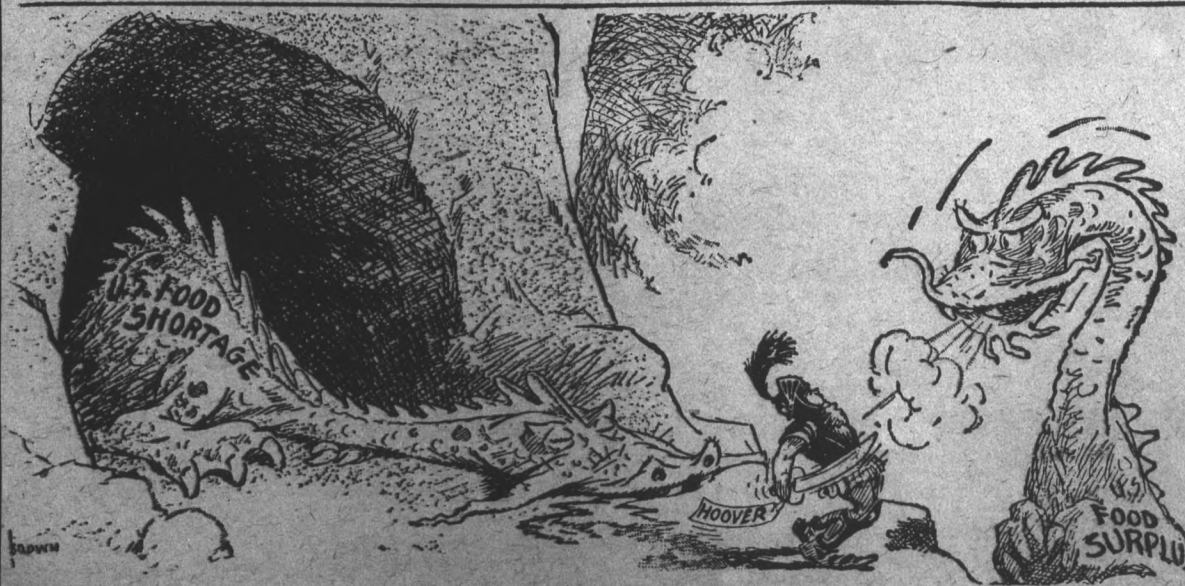
Government control in 1917 put wheat prices down by more than a dollar a bushel. On this basis, price regulations deprived the wheat growers of Michigan alone of over \$20,000,000, and the combined loss to all the wheat growers of the

country was undoubtedly more than a billion dollars because their crops were sold at the prices fixed by Congress instead of prices fixed by supply and demand.

Speaking of this phase of the matter, the New York Tribune ridicules the assertion that the government's control of wheat prices was an act of favoritism to the wheat growers.

"A year ago last summer," says the Tribune, "cash wheat was selling in the Chicago market for \$3.25 a bushel. In other eastern mar-

(Cont. on page 19)



More Work for St. George.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

From Farm to Market via Motor Trucks

Good Roads mean the Elimination of Middlemen and Substantial Reduction in Cost of Transportation

"A GOOD many farmers will buy trucks the coming year," writes MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING's Kent county reporter. "Freight rates, potato grading, dishonest weight and low prices will force them to this move."

All winter long farmers living on good roads within a radius of 50 miles of Grand Rapids and Detroit have supplied a large part of the potatoes eaten by the people of those cities, which they have hauled in on trucks and sold direct to the retailers. In so doing they have been able to sell ungraded potatoes, (that is, potatoes not conforming to the U. S. grading rules, but sound nevertheless) at prices equal to those paid by the retailer to his commission house. The retailer is not particular about the minimum size of the potatoes he buys, so long as they are of good quality, for the consumer buys the "ungraded" stock just as readily as the "graded." In thus selling direct to the retailer, the farmer has eliminated at least three middlemen, all of whom receive a part of the price that the retailer pays when he buys thru the regular channels of trade.

Potatoes are not the only food product to be transported in this manner. Grains, beans, apples and live stock are among other commodities that have been marketed in large quantities in the cities by the farmers who raised them. The value of these products, would, if computed, probably mount up into the millions, and thousands of farmers have this year secured thru this method of marketing a much larger share of the consumer's dollar than ever before.

Unfortunately, the areas from which cities can be supplied by motor trucks is limited, owing to poor roads. It isn't practical, even if possible, to drive heavily loaded trucks over dirt roads, for the roads are soon made unfit for any traffic and the progress is so slow and laborious as to make the operation a very expensive one. Farmers living on good roads have benefited enough financially from those roads this winter to more than pay their share of the cost of the roads.

We need not be surprised if, within the next ten years, the bulk of our crops for home consumption will be sent to market via the motor truck. Nearly every state in the union has a good roads program mapped out for the next five years; city commissions are showing a keen interest in food problems and are encouraging any method of buying and selling that will mean cheaper food for the consumer; the railroads are crippled and over-loaded; the freight rates are becoming burdensome; and the farmer is seeking avenues of marketing which will cut down the overhead and bring him larger returns. Even the U. S. government is encouraging "motor transport routes," and Mr. Jas. Blakeslee the fourth assistant postmaster general, would employ the thousands of army trucks rendered useless by the close of the war to transport food products, at cost to the farmer.

"At present," says Mr. Blakeslee, "there are but four avenues by which food or merchandise can be distributed, namely: airways, canals and inland waterways, railways and highways.

"Heretofore railways have always been the most efficient avenue of communication and distribution because they have been the most available. We cannot fail to note, however, that apparently their growth and expansion to meet the needs of the country is being curtailed. The reason is self-evident. The cost of containers and terminals is so high that it is becoming increasingly difficult to procure the funds necessary to enlarge railway facilities.

"Where formerly a tie cost 25 cents it now costs in the neighborhood of \$1.05. Labor that once asked only \$1.25 and \$1.65 a day, now asks between \$3.00 and \$4.00. These high prices have made investment in railway expansion unpopular.

"Nor is this the only reason that the development of railways has been curtailed. The cost of operations has also increased. It has gone, in fact, to a point where a profitable freight rate is so high that it limits the use of the railways as an efficient avenue of distribution.

"Now, railways have reached the limit of their profitable capacity, airways being unprofitable because as yet impracticable, and canals and inland waterways being so limited in their range that they cannot provide any substantial relief, there remains but one efficient means for the expansion

of our facilities for distribution—the highways—of which there are 2,199,600 miles in the United States—and thereon we must place a mechanical device in sufficient numbers to be useful in trans-



—Dearborn Independent.
Army Truck Trains proposed by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, for hauling farm cargoes to market.

portation. That device is the proper vehicle.

"This is the only conclusion at which we can arrive. There is no getting away from the fact that the motor vehicle is our only hope in the situation in which we find ourselves today."

Another writer says: "What shall take precedence to insure the prosperity and welfare of the country must now be carefully considered and planned. A period of confusion must be avoided. We must no longer wait, now that the war is over. Lack of transportation was and is our great-

est weakness in this war. Shall it be so in peace?

"Regardless of what was done or left undone for the avowed reason that it contributed to winning the war, there is now no excuse for not properly installing our transportation needs. The shock of war in all its ramifications has awakened us. We have become more acute. Bacon on the city man's table at fifty-five cents a pound and only 13 cents a pound for live hog for the farmer at the railway station after a haul of 14 miles with a four-horse team over a poor road, inspires thought at both ends of the line. Discussion as to the cost of different foods, as to whether or not we can't eat this or that and feel just as well and pay less does not bring satisfaction.

"Suggest as we will, the same relative differences exist. The stores of potatoes, apples and tomatoes rotting in field and orchard only irritates. How does the farmer feel after reading some literary contribution on "Farmers getting rich," gathered from the imagination and put in print, who last spring paid \$35.00 per ton for fertilizer and gets in today's mail a notice that his car of potatoes were received in bad condition—"on the road two weeks"—having been required to accept a bill of lading stamped in red letters across its face. "Subject to Delay Account of Freight congestion." If he had a lot of perishable vegetables which, after he had sent them by express as a proper precaution, had been lost entirely, it is just a part of the process of "Farmers getting rich," but that doesn't calm his feelings or reconcile his mind to the conclusion (Continued on page 19)

Shall we Keep and Strengthen the State Constabulary?

THE PROHIBITIONISTS say "yes;" the violators of law and order and those who are afraid of taxes say "No." To strengthen and maintain the state constabulary will cost the state of Michigan nearly a half million dollars a year. Will the services rendered by it be worth the cost?

To answer this intelligently it is necessary to know something about the splendid work the state constabulary has done in enforcing Michigan's prohibition laws. When the farmers of Michigan voted the state dry and placed in the hands of the Food and Drug department the responsibility of enforcing the law, they did not suspect what a stupendous job they were loading upon the shoulders of Commissioner Fred L. Woodworth.

For a few months after the state went dry, while the bibulous ones were consuming the liquor they had stored in their homes, there was little law violation and little trouble. But last fall professional bootleggers established liquor routes between Detroit and Toledo, over which hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of liquor has been transported despite the vigilance of the state police.

Several months ago the writer was a guest of Gov. Sleeper at dinner at the state constabulary grounds which lie in the shadow of the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing. The trip from the Capitol to the grounds was made in one of the automobiles confiscated by the state troops from the notorious Billingsley brothers, who have since been convicted as rum runners, sentenced to prison, (and they are now out on bail awaiting a new trial).

While at the grounds we learned considerable of the difficulties encountered by the state troops in apprehending the bootleggers, and were shown numerous clever devices used by the smugglers in which to conceal the liquor. Col. Roy C. Vandercook, the chief of the constabulary, told of many of the escapades in which his men had participated in order to capture the smugglers, and how impossible it

was to get them all, with such a limited force of men. (At that time the force did not constitute over a dozen active men.)

Since then the troubles of the state police have multiplied rapidly. The smuggling of liquor has become a business, and a big business at that. Clever executives, seeing the opportunities to get rich quick have organized smuggling companies, and four or five successful trips mean a small fortune for every "stockholder." Despite hundreds of captures, the demolition of scores of automobiles, and continual danger in which the lives of the smugglers are placed, the bootlegging goes on more boldly and defiantly than ever. It has now reached a stage where the law violators carry guns and openly boast that they will shoot to kill anyone who steps in their path.

Violation of the liquor laws is bad enough even under the restraining influence of the state constabulary. What it might have been had the state no law enforcement machinery whatever at its command, no one can hazard a guess. It seems certain, however, that violations of the law would have been so great as to make a farce of the prohibition movement and cause a revulsion of feeling that would have quickly undone that work that temperance people have worked generations to accomplish.

Providing the legislature votes the necessary appropriation to increase the strength of the state constabulary, so that the Michigan-Ohio border may be more effectively patrolled, we may expect a rapid decrease in the number of violators and eventually a complete vindication of the wisdom of Michigan citizens in outlawing booze.



Col. Roy C. Vandercook (center), together with Alde and Ours, Constainers of Liquor, taken from Captured Smugglers.

Agricultural Co-Operation

By CHAS. LAUSTEN, Farmer

CO-OPERATION IN agriculture means the organized working together of farmers on a non-profit basis for the transaction of business. In genuine co-operation there are no profits but rather savings. A co-operative association must pay salaries and wages of manager and employees; but can eliminate profits as a private company strives to get, and thus take some of the friction out of the processes of production, distribution and exchange and bring the co-operator in touch with the markets.

As a rule the farmer puts all his energy and effort in making his acres produce, and therefore has very little time for the consideration and work of marketing and as a rule takes what the most convenient method yields and satisfies himself with the belief that nothing better is available. However, with the high cost of living and high prices of land, labor and equipment, it is becoming manifest that a farmer must market his produce more intelligently and efficiently.

Occasionally a farmer is found who can solve a large part of his market problems for himself, but as a rule they can be much more economically solved by a group of farmers working together.

There must be some reason for undertaking the organization if it is to succeed. If the town dealers are asking unusually wide margins on business done, we farmers have a right to investigate the possibilities of doing business for ourselves, but it must be done different from the old methods of each looking out for himself or the enthusiasm for co-operation is sure to suffer a collapse. Co-operation has no magic by which it can feed and grow on nothing, nor can it change the market prices where they are as high or as low as facts will warrant. It should bring produce and consumer closer together. Sufficient business is essential to success, there is danger that too much dependence may be put upon the bare principle of association.

Attendance at meetings and pretty close acquaintanceship, determination and good will are essential. Intelligence and open-mindedness are important. No farmers' association can succeed

without the loyal support of its members. It is dependent upon its members for business. Where some of this is withdrawn it means less prosperity per unit for what remains. It must be remembered that co-operation means working together, and as soon as it becomes known that there is friction, we are discredited in the public mind.

The board of directors must be made up of bona fide farmers who will actually direct the affairs of the association. Some men are unwilling to yield a point of difference with respect to anything affecting their own affairs. These men may succeed when left to themselves; their ways may be worthy of imitation; but they are not the best men for a co-operative movement, since everything must go as they say or they are out of the game.

Without doubt farmers are capable of becoming directors of business undertakings, but to do this usually means that they must devote the greater part of their time to such business, and turn over to others the operations of their farms. To be a good member each one must feel that his interests are those of the association and its interests, his; little differences must be set aside for the common good.

Leadership is of the utmost importance. Even though every man could do the work of a general, no army can act as a unit unless some one man actually be given the authority and put in charge. The same applies to a co-operative company, some man or small group of men must actually become leaders or nothing will be done.

In almost all successful co-operative movements there will be found a few faithful ones who give a great deal of time and energy without hope or prospect of material reward. In connection with farmers' movements leadership is poorly paid, or unpaid sometimes. It is as necessary to pay the market price for managerial help in a co-operative association as it is in any other business concern.

One of the main advantages of a co-operative company is, or at least should be, an assured patronage. The company must be able to count on the patronage of its members or it may better quit.—Chas. Lausten, Grand Traverse County.

sweet and stands handling well, but is some smaller than the Dunlap, the largest berries running from 3 to 4 inches around with some too small for market. I have picked over thirty berries at a picking from a single hill of the Progressive and were I limited to a single variety it would be the Progressive.

The *Superba* is second in importance for the farmer's family. The plant is hardy and the fruit is larger than the *Progressive*. I have picked *Superba* berries that measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches around and were perfect heart-shaped berries. This does not equal the larger *Junes*, as I have picked some perfect berries 6 inches around. They are very even in size and above most of the common sorts in appearance. They do not bear near as much fruit the season that they are set as the *Progressives* do. Nor are they as early in June classing with the medium sorts then.

After a rest then they will bear again in the fall and rather more the second fall than the *Progressive* as well as averaging much larger. Some big everbearing men prefer this kind to all others. It is not quite as sweet as the *Progressive*.

Americus is one of the first kinds introduced. In flavor it is rather tart here, and does not yield quite as well as the *Superba*, and is not quite as large on the average, but it has a very fine odor that helps to attract the buyers, so I keep a few for that purpose. It grows its berries high above the leaves, so they are easy to find.

The soil and other conditions make a difference with what kind of berries will do best, so I will tell you of mine and may tell you later of my experiment plot that I keep. My soil is rich clay, a little inclined to be wet. It is on top of the divide between the great lakes and rather cold. As weeds and grass are hard to keep down I use horse cultivation and coarser teeth on my cultivator than some, so I like large plants and hardy ones, as sometimes they get neglected through haying and harvest time.—Francis G. Smith, Blanchard, Michigan.

How We Made our Poultry Pay a Profit

THE WINTER of '16-'17 we wintered around 225 hens and that was the first time we bought all our grains to feed them. It cost from \$2.50 to \$3 a day to feed them and we got but very few eggs from November 15 to March 1st.

The winter of 1917-'18 we kept nearly 200 hens and feeds were a little higher priced than the winter before and it took from 80 to 100 pounds of grain per day to feed them and no eggs worth mentioning for nearly four months. Up to three years ago we had fed our hens out of the same grain bins we fed everything else out of, so we didn't know what it cost to feed them; that was when I was very enthusiastic about hens because the returns from them were quite an item, bought all our groceries, including flour, but for all of this I found when we began buying all they ate that they were losing us big money, especially the past three years since grains have been so abnormally high.

Well, after I found that the hens were losing us money I wanted to quit them, but you ought to have heard the howl which went up from the women folks. That wouldn't do at all for they had the pleasure of handling the returns from the hens, so I told them something would have to be done, we would have to change our methods in handling our hens, so last spring my daughter hatched out 200 chicks with an incubator and took good care of them, so they grew and developed rapidly. Out of the 200 chicks we had about 125 pullets which began laying in fairly good season this fall and winter.

In addition to the pullets we have about 40 yearling hens. Last fall I built a roosting room onto the hen house so they could have all of the old house for an exercising room or scratching shed, if you please. In this room we have deep straw and we make them dig all their whole grains out of that.

We are feeding a war-time ration consisting of 80 per cent. cracked corn and 20 per cent. oats for their whole grain. Mash composed of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings and 40 pounds beef scrap is kept in troughs and they have access to this at all times. Under this treatment they have been paying for what they eat and a little more, and this is the "off season" for eggs.

A little later in the season we expect and know they will pay us quite a nice profit unless the bottom drops out of the egg market.

The above is the way we have put one branch or side line of the farming gamble, which was losing us big money onto a paying basis, and grains are now higher in price than ever before. For green feed we feed alfalfa meal (scalded) with hot water and mixed with an equal quantity of dry mash and fed about one o'clock. This is an important part of their ration and should not be neglected if you want eggs.—A. A. Lambertson, Cedar Springs, Michigan.

Everbearing Strawberries

By One who Grows Them—FRANCIS G. SMITH



Gathering Everbearing Strawberries on a Large Michigan Farm.

IN 1918 Mr. Samuel Cooper, of Cataaugus county, N. Y., noticed one mother plant and eleven others bearing berries in the fall. They were in a bed of the *Bismark* and were enough like them so that many supposed them to be a part of that variety or possibly a natural cross as there were both wild and French sorts that bore some in the fall. But they did not amount to much, and unsuccessful efforts had been made to improve them by crossing with some of the improved sort. The berries Mr. Cooper found he named the *Pan American* and he and others started to improve them by crossing them with other sorts. Mr. Cooper produced the *Superba* and some others, since discarded, and later he produced the *Peerless*, which is said to be an improvement on the *Superba*.

Mr. Rockhill, a stock breeder, crossed the *Pan American* with the *Dunlap* and produced the *Stand Pat* and the *Progressive*. By crossing the *Pan American* with the *Louis Gouthier* he produced the *Americus* and the *Francis*, and he also produced some that have been discarded. Like the common sorts they vary in flavor and size according to seasons and care. In flavor they equal the common sorts, but are not equal to the largest of the *June* sorts in size. They are superior

to all of the old sorts in certainty of producing a crop in spite of frosts, as they will start new berries as soon as the first are frosted. Then they produce a crop at a time when strawberries are out of season, and so bring a big price, and they will bear in the fall after spring setting and again the next spring and more in the fall, making three crops in two years instead of one.

Culture.—Set as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work and danger of freezing is over. The ground should be rich and kept well tended, and the blossoms kept picked until the plant is well rotted; in this locality as late as the Fourth of July or later if you want a lot of plants. As soon as you stop picking the blossoms more will be grown and berries produced as long as growing weather lasts. One year we got good berries on the 12th of November and the next day the ground was well covered with snow while we ate our last picking of berries.

The *Progressive* is called the *Dunlap* of the everbearers, as it is half *Dunlap*, and like that great berry it is very hardy and is at home almost anywhere. With ordinary farmers' care it will bear a lot of fruit in the fall after it is set and then it will be the first berry known to bear the next spring. It is dark in color and very

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

Uniform Dog Laws

NOW THAT the subject of dog laws that will protect the sheep industry of the state is before the legislature, it might be well to take cognizance of what the Department of Agriculture has done and what it recommends should be done to secure effective legislation.

For several years now the Department has carried on a campaign of education in the sheep-raising states, to show the enormous losses to the sheep business that are caused by roving and unlicensed dogs. Actual investigation discloses that over 100,000 sheep are annually slaughtered by dogs, and it is to stop this big loss that all states where sheep are raised commercially have already passed drastic dog laws or are contemplating so doing. It is generally agreed that Michigan's dog law does not "do the business" in that it fails to fully compensate owners of sheep for losses caused by dogs. It is to remedy this defect as well as others that the sheep interests of the state propose radical changes in the present dog law. The Department of Agriculture suggests "uniform state dog laws," and offers the following for a suggested law which it believes will answer all objections and meet all requirements:

1. All dogs over six months old to be listed by the county tax assessor at the time of listing other taxable property. (A more complete list of dog owners is obtained in this way than is the case when the dog owners are required to list their dogs.)

Tax to be as follows: One male or spayed female, \$2; each additional male or spayed female, \$3; each unspayed female, \$5. Kennel licenses to be issued with restrictions.

2. Dog owners to pay their dog tax and obtain a dog license at the same time other taxes are paid, unless proof is furnished that the dog has been disposed of.

3. Counties to furnish metal tags bearing the registration number of the dog and the name of the dog's owner. (This would eliminate any question arising as to the owner of a dog found at large or in the act of worrying stock.)

4. Provide for the impounding and, after a reasonable term of impoundment, the humane destruction of dogs found at large without collars bearing license tags.

5. All dogs to be confined from sunset to sunrise unless under leash or under reasonable control of their owners.

6. Dogs found at large between sunset and sunrise to be impounded and owner notified. Owner to regain custody of the dog on paying a fine for violation of the law.

7. Any dog, registered or unregistered, may be killed by anyone when caught in the act of chasing, worrying, injuring or killing sheep. Dog owner to have no recourse for the killing of the dog.

8. Any dog found running at large upon the inclosed lands of a person other than the owner of the dog may be killed at the time of finding him by the owner of the land, his agent, tenant or employee.

9. Stock owners suffering losses from dogs to report the same to the local justice of the peace. Justice of the peace to appoint a committee of two or three disinterested farmers residing in the locality where the loss has been incurred, to appraise the damages. Committee to give sheep owner a certificate showing in detail what the damages consist of and the amount. Damages beyond the value of the sheep actually killed outright should be allowed. Farmer to present the certificate to county commissioners to be passed on at the next session.

10. Compensation to be taken from money derived from the dog tax. Access to be had to state fund if dog tax fund is insufficient to pay claims.

11. Dog owner to be held liable to the county for all money paid out by the county for damages done by his dog, plus all costs of suit.

12. Reward of at least \$10 to be offered by the county for the identification and proof of a sheep-killing dog.

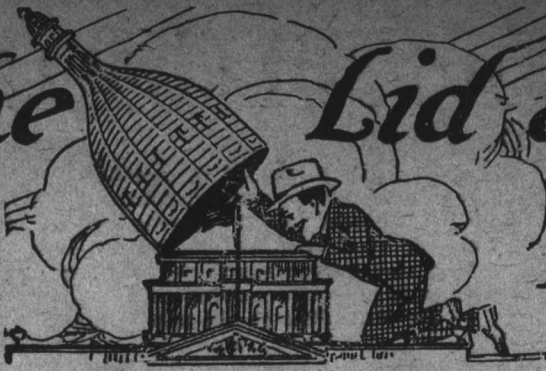
13. Owner of a dog known to kill sheep to be required to kill, or cause to be killed, such dog within 48 hours after notification under penalty of \$5 and \$1 per day thereafter until such dog is killed.

14. Sheep owner to be allowed to set out poison on his farm if he gives public notice of same.

15. Enforcement of the law to be the duty of every police officer in the state. State to furnish sufficient assistance, if necessary, to carry out all of the provisions of the act.

Terminal Warehouse Resolution

A PUBLIC hearing before the Senate committee on state affairs, on the Terminal Warehouse bonding constitutional amendment was held last Wednesday, which resulted in clearing the atmosphere of much of the fog which interested private interests had succeeded in injecting into



By HERBERT F. BAKER

its surroundings. In the first place it was made plain to the shivering votaries of traditional procedure that the hayseed legislators had no designs upon the established order; that they were not intent upon knocking the underpinning from beneath the temple of Liberty; that there was no intention on the part of the aforesaid hayseeds to make pumpkin seeds a legal tender for the payment of debts; and that the resolution evidenced a sincere desire on the part of rural producers of foodstuffs to straighten, shorten and unshackle the avenues connecting him with the urban consumer. It was made clear to the shivering individuals that this resolution should pass both houses that we should not witness immediate entry of the state upon a course of reckless state socialism; but rather by its passage, the legislature would be putting up to the people for their determination, the question whether, when the farmer of Gaylord sells his potatoes at forty cents a bushel and the Detroit consumer is compelled to pay two dollars and forty cents a bushel for the same potatoes, in the interest of both the producer and consumer, the state should not be empowered to step in and supplant the antiquated machinery of distribution under which such wide divergences of prices occur with something better constituted to serve their interests; that nothing could come of the matter until a majority of the people of the state had approved it by their votes and provided for an issue of bonds to finance the matter and until a majority of both houses of the legislature and the governor had approved plans for putting it into effect. When these details were grasped by the excited gentlemen the danger of bolshevism seemed to recede into the distance, calmness succeeded agitation and nothing more was heard about somebody rocking the boat. The resolution was attacked by mill and elevator men who evidently felt themselves slipping and defended by J. W. Helme of Adrian and J. C. Ketcham of Hastings whose convincing arguments left the friends of the resolution, when the hearing closed with a feeling that "we have met the enemy and they are ours".

Senator Aaron Amon

SENATOR AMON, of the 25th district, is an honest-to-God farmer residing at Remus, Mecosta county. He has lived on a farm all his life and makes no apologies for it. He does not need to, for he has been signally successful at it. He is the bell weather of the senate—At least his



name heads the roll call and when his name is called his answer is prompt and positive. He needs no assistance in making up his mind and his vote serves as a sort of finger board for any other senator further down the roll doubtful as to the real path of duty. Senator Amon served an apprenticeship of two terms in the house before coming to the Senate. He is a member of Senate Committees on Drains, Prohibition, Military Taxation and Industrial Schools. He is a well known breeder of Jersey cattle and one of the state's most successful potato growers.

Legislators Banquet—and Then Some

Michigan legislators have just emerged from a very busy season of banqueting, speech-making and political fence-building. On Feb. 12th, a number attended the Lincoln banquet at Grand Rapids. Many others spent a part of the week at their respective homes, rubbing elbows with the constituency at the county conventions. The Zach Chandler banquet at Lansing, Feb. 17, attracted most of them and of course, there was no time for law making on Tuesday when several hundred delegates came from all over Michigan to attend the Republican state convention. But all things have their end and legislative wheels are grinding away with the same monotonous hum.

Lawful to Possess Liquor

CONSTERNATION reigns among the dry forces as a result of the supreme court's decision that the possession of liquor is not illegal and that state officers may not lawfully search homes, automobiles, or other private premises where it is suspected liquor is stored.

The court holds that the Damon law, the act that makes possession of liquor a crime, is not good, but is super-seded by the Wiley law, which prohibits the saloon and the manufacture or sale of liquor.

The court's decision means that legal obstructions to prevent the bringing in of liquor from Toledo and other wet points must be removed, and that those who must have their booze in order to make life worth living may bring into the state and keep in their own possession all the liquor they want. As a result of the decision which was rendered on Tuesday, it is claimed that hundreds of liquor-laden automobiles are already plying their traffic between Toledo and Detroit, and the officials are rendered practically helpless to curb it.

Heretofore, drunkenness was a sure index of law-violation, as it did not matter whether the drinker consumed his own booze or bought from somebody else. In either case, it was held unlawful. Now, however, drunkenness will give no clue as to the source of the liquor and it will be almost impossible to trace down its illegal sale.

Commissioner Fred L. Woodworth acknowledges the additional difficulty which the court's decision places in the way of enforcing the prohibition law, but declares that his department will leave no stone unturned to enforce the law.

Assistant United States District Attorney Le Clear of Detroit, says that the invalidating of the Damon law by the supreme court presumably placed the burden of preventing importation of liquor into Michigan on federal officers, pledged to enforcement of the Webb-Kenyon act. He said that he had not had an opportunity to study the text of the supreme court's decision and could not determine what the federal officials would do until he had received the official decision.

If the federal officers use as much diligence in ferreting out law violators as have the state officers, the situation may not be so bad, as there are many who violate a state law with impunity but live strictly to the letter of the federal statute.

College Claims Earnings of Five Million Dollars

The Michigan Agricultural College has just issued a statement claiming that it earned for the farmers of Michigan more than \$5,000,000 during its last fiscal year. Below are some of the dividend-paying investments which the college claims to have made:

An extension specialist in poultry, who culled more than 100,000 hens in 1918, and eliminated from farm flocks more than 40,000 hens that failed to lay—saving farmers more than \$100,000. By placing in the hands of farmers an improved variety of rye, the experiment station enabled farmers to increase their yields of this crop by 616,000 bushels, valued at three quarters of a million dollars. County agricultural agents working with the state livestock sanitary commission, cut down the loss from hog cholera from over a million dollars annually to less than \$50,000 last year. New co-operative marketing associations to the number of 52, organized under the auspices of the college, earned over a million dollars for farmers, and placed farm products in the hands of consumers at reduced cost—these were a few of items mentioned. Others brought the total of earning up to more than \$5,000,000.

The report dealt only with the experiment station and extension work of the college, and made no reference to the activities of the school in educating men and women for agriculture, engineering, veterinary medicine, forestry and home economics.

Britons of title sold more than \$70,000,000 worth of land in the last year as the result of heavy drain on owners' incomes by war taxation.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



MILK PRICES PAID IN U. S. FOR MONTH OF JANUARY

THE FOLLOWING table presents a comparison of prices received by farmers for common or standard grade milk delivered in bulk at local plants or at the farmers' country shipping points. The prices as stated are either quotations for 3.5 milk or quotations for milk or other tests reduced to that basis:

JANUARY PRICES PER CWT.

Geographic Sections	Number of Different Local Markets Included	Range of Prices Reported	Average of all January Prices Per Cwt.
New England	35	\$5.86-\$4.53	\$4.68
Middle Atlantic	75	3.43-4.06	3.80
East North Central	95	3.92-2.85	3.73
West North Central	59	3.00-3.97	3.61
South Atlantic	16	3.67-5.65	4.37
East South Central	6	3.52-4.40	3.50
West South Central	7	4.04-5.00	4.40
Mountain	7	3.03-3.88	3.45
Pacific	8	3.35-3.70	3.53

NOTE:—Comparison of Michigan prices, as paid in Detroit, Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, with prices paid in other states shows that Michigan dairymen are receiving about the average for the entire country.

The prices asked by the Milk Producers' Marketing Ass'n of the New York regional milk market has not been accepted by some of the milk distributing organizations operating in New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Binghamton, Rochester, Newark, Scranton, Bridgeport, Hartford. The producers' association price applying to the 150-mile zone is \$4.50 per cwt. for 3% milk. The price offered by some distributors is \$3.60 per cwt.

FUTURE PRICES

The following prices per cwt. are reported to be paid for the month of February, f.o.b. Boston, Mass., \$4.48 for 3.5% milk; Pittsburgh, Pa., at country stations, \$3.70 for 3.5% milk; f.o.b. Greenville, S. C., \$5.80 flat price; f.o.b. Spokane, Wash., \$3.65 for 3.6% milk.

"BONDING NORTH DAKOTA," BY AN UNFRIENDLY PRESS

The Price Current Grain Reporter is very much

perturbed over the growth of the co-operative marketing movement, and never loses a chance to rap the farmers who disregard precedent and engage in marketing their own products. Below is a sample of the spleen of this paper:

"Bill 75 introduced in the North Dakota Senate has received the O. K. of the Nonpartisan League' secret caucus. It provides for an issue of \$5,000,000 more of state bonds, 'North Dakota Elevator Series,' 'secured dollar for dollar by the first mortgages upon the real and personal property of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Co.' a corporation at this time having no existence and no property to mortgage. The bonds will be offered to the careful investors, including of course the Bolsheviks, in denominations of \$5,000 to \$10,000 each, said bonds to run not less than 10 nor more than 30 years from date of issue, payable with 6 per cent interest. It is provided that 'from time to time the Industrial Commission shall out of the earnings derived from the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Ass'n pay to the treasurer said moneys as the Commission shall 'deem advisable' (?) to devote to the purpose of paying said bonds and interest." If for any reason the fund "deemed advisable" to be so devoted shall be insufficient, the treasurer shall supply the deficiency out of any other available moneys of the state in his custody; but he shall in this case "as soon as possible" out of the Mill and Elevator payment fund return the amount of the deficiency whence taken.

"No doubt there will be a riot of applications by loyal North Dakota farmers and business men to secure this kind of 'gilt edge' security having the Nonpartisan League's O. K. This seems to be some of the legislation of which Representative Hanson of Grand Forks said: 'Go ahead and let it pass, boys, but you will have to account for it later. The motto is, 'We'll stick, we'll win,' but it looks to me as though it will be 'We stuck, we are stung.'"

FARMERS' CLUB SEES NO BENEFIT IN THE COUNTY AGENT

The Burton Farmers' Club of Shiawassee county voiced the opinion at a recent session that the county agent was of no benefit to Shiawassee county. Those who opposed the county agent

gave as the principal reason that he did not pay enough attention to market conditions. They said they believed he should help the farmers of the county in selling their products to an advantage when there was an over-supply in the county, and in buying products of other counties or states where the supply was large, as cheaply as possible for the farmers of Shiawassee. In short, they would have him be a business agent.

Another farmer answered, "Well, if that is what you want your county agent to do, you had better hire a business man and not bother with a graduate of an agricultural college. You want a business expert and not an agricultural expert."

The county agent topic is a live one at nearly every meeting of Shiawassee county farmers, and the sentiment is pretty evenly divided.

BIG COLONIZATION PROJECT IS LAUNCHED IN THE U. P.

Right in line with the recommendations of Mr. Quamme, president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, that cut-over lands be reclaimed and put under cultivation through the colonization plan, comes the announcement that the Northern Michigan Land Co., of St. Paul will spend \$3,000,000 in purchasing land in the upper peninsula, building houses and barns, clearing ten acres out of every 80, furnishing stock, tools, etc., and "staying with" the settler until his success has been assured.

The counties where the plan will be worked out are Chippewa, Luce and Schoolcraft, and it is understood that 60,000 acres of land have been bought for the purpose. The company expects to begin clearing the land about the first of April and hopes to have 500 settlers on them within the near future. One feature of the plan will be the establishment of an improved farm in Chippewa county where blooded stock will be raised, agricultural experiments carried on, etc.

The Red Cross estimates that in reconstruction work in France 81,000 plows, 56,000 cultivators, 83,000 harrows, 35,000 seed drills, 13,000 fertilizers, 83,000 marrows, 35,000 seed drills, 13,000 fertilizers and thousands of other types of farm implements will be needed.

Survey of the World's Supply and the World's Needs of Live Stock and Dairy Products

Horses and Mules

THE NUMBER of horses and mules has shown a uniform rate of increase annually since 1890 to 26,459,000 Jan. 1, 1919. It may be assumed, therefore, that this rate is sufficient to meet the normal requirements of the country. The war in Europe stimulated the export demand for horses and mules, the number exported increasing from 33,451 in the fiscal year 1913 to 27,659 in 1914, to 355,123 in 1915, to 469,468 in 1916; it was 415,463 in 1917, and fell to 113,644 in 1918. The average exports from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, were therefore 235,786, which was only 1 per cent of the number estimated to be on farms January 1, 1918. These abnormal exports failed to maintain the average farm price of horses and mules prior to the war, indicating a supply in excess of domestic demand. There were on hand with the American Expeditionary Forces, December 25, 1918, a total of 191,631 animals.

"It appears certain that the abnormal export demand due to the war will not continue. The displacement of horses by trucks in cities and the prospective increase of trucks and tractors in the country will tend to limit the market.

Dairy Cows

"All censuses and estimates of numbers of live stock on farms show a consistent and uniform increase in the number of dairy cows. The increase in 1918 was 0.7 per cent and the total number on farms January 1, 1919, was estimated to be 23,467,000. The number of dairy cows per 100 people was 26 in 1890, 23 in 1900, 22 in 1910, and about the same in 1918. Since 1910 population and dairy cows have increased annually 1.3 per cent and 1.6 per cent, respectively. As population continues to grow, the demand for dairy products will increase. Moreover, the abnormal demand for dairy products in Europe, due to the war, is likely to continue for a year or more, and as European peoples have become accustomed to American dairy products there appears to be

an opportunity and a tendency to expand over pre-war requirements in this direction. For instance, exports of condensed milk rose from 16,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914 to 520,000,000 pounds in 1918.

Beef Cattle

Exports of beef and beef products fell from 733,000,000 pounds, the high point in the fiscal year 1906, to 151,000,000 pounds in 1914. They rose to 395,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1915, and to 601,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1918. A most significant change was the decline in exports of fresh beef from 352,000,000 pounds in 1901 to only 6,000,000 pounds in 1914.

"An increase in the number of beef animals in this country would appear to be justified by our own relative increase in population and probable export demand, but the extent of that increase will depend on the feed supply on prices, and on other economic conditions.

Swine

"The number of swine fell from 65,620,000, the high point in 1911, to 53,933,000, the low point in 1914; and under the stimulus of war demand and a record corn crop in 1917 the number increased to 70,978,000 on January 1, 1918. Reports indicate that the number on farms on January 1, 1919, was 75,587,000, or an increase of 6.5 per cent.

"The number of swine per capita of population in 1911 was 0.679 of one animal. On the same basis there should be 72,474,000 on farms in 1919.

"Export of pork and pork products fell from 1,678,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1899 to 707,000,000 in 1910, and rose to 1,692,000,000 in 1918. Although definite data are lacking, reports indicate a considerable reduction in the number of swine in Europe. A representative of the Food Administration reports a reduction of 25 per cent in the United Kingdom, 12½ per cent in Italy and 49 per cent in France. However, in estimating probable demand in Europe for American pork products certain factors must be borne

in mind, namely (1) large stocks now on hand in the United States, and (2) the rapidity with which the number of swine can be increased in Europe. Another factor of importance is the relatively large proportion of lard in the exports of this country, amounting to about 50 per cent of all pork products exported in the 5-year period from 1910 to 1914, and about 200 per cent more than the total quantity of beef exported. Exports of lard amounted to 481,000,000 pounds in 1914, 476,000,000 pounds in 1915, 427,000,000 pounds in 1916, 445,000,000 pounds in 1917, and 392,000,000 pounds in 1918. All reports emphasize the shortage of fats and oils in Europe at the present time. No shipments to Germany and Austria have been included in the exports of lard from the United States since 1914. However, prior to the war Germany was our second largest customer, taking 146,000,000 pounds in 1914, or about 30 per cent of our total lard exports. The foreign demand for lard is likely to be heavy during the present year.

Sheep

"Sheep steadily declined in numbers from 53,633,000 in 1911 to 47,616,000 in 1917. The number increased slightly to 48,603,000 on January 1, 1918, and reports indicate 49,863,000, or a material increase to January 1, 1919. Exports of mutton fell from 6,144,000 pounds in 1903 to 220,000 pounds in 1911, and rose to 5,553,000 in 1916 and 2,098,000 in 1918; and exports of wool rose from 144,000 pounds in 1911 to 3,158,000 in 1915; and fell to 993,000 in 1918, while imports of wool rose from 138,000,000 in 1911 to 535,000,000 in 1916, and 379,000,000 in 1918. Stocks of wool fell from 524,000,000 pounds on September 30, 1917, to 399,000,000 on September 30, 1918. Farm prices of sheep rose from \$3.46 per head on January 1, 1912 to \$11.82 on January 1, 1918, and \$11.61 on January 1, 1919. The domestic situation indicates that a further increase in the number of sheep is desirable.

"for all the farmers of Michigan"

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Economic Barriers

IN A SPEECH charged with patriotic fervor, Judge Wiest of Lansing, thrilled the Northeastern Michigan banqueters at the Hotel Bancroft, Saginaw, last Friday night, by an appeal to Americanism to preserve inviolate and vigorously defend the principles of democracy and the sanctity of the Constitution from Bolshevism, both native and imported.

According to Judge Wiest, the war is not over. "Germany is not licked." Germany is still defiant. "Germany wants peace, but only peace that is advantageous to her."

"I am against any peace terms that are satisfactory to Germany. * * * I am against any peace terms that do not make Germany pay for her crimes. * * * I am against any peace terms that will remove economic barriers. * * * Germany agreed to the restoration of Belgium but not to restoration and reparation. I am against that. * * * I want Germany to not only restore the territory that she robbed from France and Belgium but I want her to make restitution, dollar for dollar, for the damage she did to the buildings, to the trees, to the ground of that territory. * * * I want Germany to indemnify every nation that she forced into war. Even if it takes forty years, or generations, I want her to pay the price."

Thus spoke Judge Wiest.

And the good red blood of two hundred American citizens boiled in their veins and thunderous applause approved.

We American people have fallen into a very bad habit of permitting our hearts to run away with our heads. Ordinarily we succeed in overtaking that very important member of the body before it is irretrievably lost and in eventually reasserting our common sense and judgment. But when coldly judicial heads like Judge Wiest's get lost in the shuffle of human emotions, we fear for the honor and safety of the nation.

We admire Judge Wiest's indubitable Americanism. His defense of our institutions of democracy and his bitter arraignment of Germany for the terrible, terrible crimes she has committed must find response in the heart of every true American citizen. A nation that has left a hundred thousand sons in foreign graves cannot forgive and forget over-night. And yet,—

"Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord.

Nothing can prevent the victorious nations from using the lash on Germany if they so elect. They need never permit the vanquished foe to rise again to her feet. They can beat her down, down, down into the dust of repentance; they can lash her into the depths of despair; they can kill the hope and ambition of her citizens and paralyze her industry; and smarting under our wounds we may shout with glee as the thong comes down across the naked backs of those who but re-

cently practiced inhumanity against peaceful and defenseless peoples. We can do these things, but WILL IT PAY?

Can you squeeze blood out of a turnip? Will the beast you have starved to skin and bones carry your burden. Can you pay your war debts from a German exchequer that is empty?

If you want to rob the Lord of the vengeance that is surely His, take the whip to Germany. Bind to her back already burdened by her own war debts, the debts of all the nations against whom she fought, then erect economic barriers against her that she cannot surmount. In forty years you will have a nation of slaves; in four generations you will have a nation of savages and madmen.

Retaliation will not permit reparation. If Germany is to pay her debt to the world, the world must give her the opportunity to pay that debt. If Germany can neither buy nor sell from other nations, Germany can create no wealth and Germany must create vast wealth if she is to liquidate her obligations. This is business, not sentiment. Moreover, it is good business that should have a most practical appeal to the nations that have a hundred and fifty billions of war debts to pay.

From the Sublime to the Ridiculous

AFTER DWELLING at length upon the sacred duty of the United States to do something for its returned soldiers and declaring that the proposal to provide soldiers with farms at the expense of state and national government was part of that "do-something" program, the department of interior cloaks the sublime with a mantle of the ridiculous by announcing that it does not intend to immediately provide farms for more than 20,000 soldiers. And there are over 3,000,000 soldiers wearing the uniform of Uncle-Sam! That means that ONE out of every ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY soldiers will be financially assisted in becoming a farmer.

We breathe easier. We had supposed from the national publicity that had been given to Secretary Lane's proposal to make farmers out of returning soldiers that this was to be undertaken on a large scale. We had visualized the enormous over-production of crops that would inevitably result from a back-to-the-land movement of any scope and we could not with conscience sanction any action on the part of the state and national governments to hasten the demoralization of agriculture that such a movement would portend.

Let us purge our minds of any delusions that we may have as to this matter. Mr. Hanna, representing the Dep't of Interior, is certain that the adoption of Sec. Lane's plan will be a stimulus to business. Will it? Not if it contemplates developing only 20,000 farms. The spending of \$100,000,000 for purposes of reclamation in ten or twelve different states will not produce a tremor in the business barometer of the nation. If, on the other hand, enough of the public funds are expended for reclamation, building of farm homes, buying of farm implements, and the stocking of farms to insure the industrial prosperity promised by Mr. Lane,—and all these reclaimed acres are set to work producing food,—nothing but widespread disasters of the elements could prevent over production of food that would precipitate both the industry and the agriculture of the nation into chaos and ruin. Mr. Lane and his assistants may quote statistics until doomsday to prove that the increase in production is only 50 per cent of the increase in population, without explaining the reasons for the present apparent surplusages of wheat, oats and beans.

We would be immeasurably pleased to see several hundred thousand acres of Michigan's fertile cut-over lands reclaimed and set to work. We are perfectly willing, even, that the state and national governments should co-operate in furnishing the necessary funds for this commendable project. But we want to be very sure of what the exact consequences are to be. It would be very foolish, indeed, for the people and the legislature of Michigan to aid in a project which, no matter what its immediate benefits might be, would eventually serve as a boomerang to thwack the very ones it was meant to help.

Make Way for the Ladies

WHERE is that chap who was ag'in equal suffrage because "women would not vote even if they had the chance"? While his wife is doing the evening chores and putting the five children to bed, somebody kindly step over to the barber shop, or the grocery store, or the pool room, or the blind pig, and interrupt his game, gossip or guzzle long enough to whisper in his ear that over one hundred thousand women registered in Michigan last week and will vote at the spring election!

The number of registrations by women far exceeded the most enthusiastic predictions of the suffrage leaders. During the early registration days little interest was shown, and those who had advocated and worked for equal suffrage began to fear that "love's labor had been lost." But the contest for the Board of Agriculture and the proposed light wine and beer amendment, finally aroused the women out of their apathy and on the last day of registration, they came under the wire in large numbers.

The woman's vote was a big factor at the state convention and will be a big factor in all future elections. A new force has entered Michigan politics. To some it is a disturbing force; to others a reassuring force. In either case, from now on, the politicians will politely "make way for the ladies."

Beware of the Plausible Spider

IF THE government can afford to pay \$1,000,000,000 to maintain the price of wheat, it can afford \$1,000,000,000 to keep up the price of labor", Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, socialist candidate for vice-president in 1916, told a gathering of laboring men at the House of the Masses in Detroit.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is one of those astute gentlemen who would proffer the farmers an olive branch and a convincing argument for a coalition between labor and farmers. But when he talks the language that his cohorts best understand, he appeals to class prejudice and temporarily forgets that he has invited the fly to make herself at home in his parlor.

The Detroit Free Press feels that Attorney Heney is too severe on the packers; that after all the packers have hearts; it does not follow that all this big monopoly has a heart. If indeed, the packers' combination has such an organ; all testimony so far given would tend to prove the contrary. The Free Press was against state-wide prohibition; snarled at nation-wide prohibition; suggested that President Wilson was a block in the way of Congress' progress while here, and then, when the President decided to go "over there" the same publication stated that he was needed over here. And there you are; you pay your two cents and get as many kicks, growls and grumbles as you care to read.

Who is that inoffensive little chap, with the "please-protect-me" look, which the cartoonist delights to dub, "The Consumer". Oh he's the fellow that spends one-fourth of his salary for clothes, another fourth for cigars, another fourth for amusements,—and raises a howl because he has to spend the last fourth for food to keep body and soul together.

The "booze gang" of Michigan are not wise enough to know that they have been kicked out into the street, run over by public opinion; pounded with ballots and pummeled with righteous indignation. They insist that the people of Michigan shall vote on the open saloon question again in April. All right, old soaks, get ready for another souse.

Withhold judgment on the good roads program until better informed upon the manner in which the money is to be raised. This is a subject to which Michigan Business Farming will devote considerable discussion before the spring election, and next week will present an article by Sen. Connelly, author of the \$50,000,000 bonding amendment.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

Keep Watch of the Gentlemen with Their Pill Boxes

UNMISTAKABLE evidence that the professions are getting pretty well crowded, is found in the numerous bills presented to the Michigan legislature in the interests of new boards; new departments and increases in salaries for lawyers and physicians. A half dozen bills providing for more pay for the legal fraternity have been presented, and two or three cunningly devised schemes to give more jobs and better pay to "pill dispensers."

It is now proposed to abolish the State Board of Health and organize in its stead a health commission in charge of a Health Commissioner. The Commissioner would, of course, be appointed by the governor for six years, the salary would be attractive, and the commission would be composed of five members, all of whom must be physicians. This is known as the Moore bill, and all laymen are to be excluded through its provisions.

Under the proposed order of things the commissioner will be "IT", and if the populace survived a six-year term of "operations" under the knife of the Commissioner and his five trusty "pill dispensers," they would surely be minus many organs now considered necessary for good health and longevity. The citizens of Michigan desire good health; but they don't feel that more commissions with more authority and more physicians with more pills would have a tendency in the right direction.

Michigan has a case of "lawyeritis" just now; the good Lord save us from an epidemic of "physicianitis."

A Note Which Proved a Mote in a Brother's Eye

LOUIS F. SWIFT, one of the "Big 5" packers, was on the stand before the Senate Committee recently, and gave such testimony which would tend to prove that the packers were running a sort of "benevolent sau-

sage factory;" that they were sincere; kindly disposed and striving to "do for" rather than to "do" the stock raisers and consumers.

When he left the stand he left a copy of the Federal Trade Commission report, in which he had made many notations. This book was picked up by Attorney Heney unintentionally. Now Mr. Heney had claimed that one Priebe, President of the Priebe & Co., a subsidiary poultry concern of Swift & Co., was connected with the feed administration and had used this connection in the interest of Swift & Co.

This Louis Swift had strenuously denied. However, this notation was found in Swift's handwriting on the margin of his copy of the Federal report: "Priebe matter shows us up rotten. Am sorry it got this way, am sorry we cannot change over to Swift & Co., or sell out. Think we must—L. F. S." And this was the very note that Heney turned into a mote which found lodgment in a brother's eye.

Now that the Fifth Liberty Loan is up for consideration, it might be well to look elsewhere for inspiration, if we have forgotten about the war; what it cost and what it might have cost. France gave more than two million men to the cause, and besides that she suffered a property loss of more than fourteen billion dollars. She must rebuild her villages and cities; restore the farms; reclaim her mines and set the whole house in order. And listen, she proposes to do this without calling on other nations for help—and all this after raising nine war loans. France has indeed made a sacrifice; we are now only asked to supply the necessary funds to clean up the war debt and get the boys back home.

The business farmer is interested in the nation's progress; in the doings of Congress; the nation's finance and the world's doings at large—and in all these matters from the viewpoint as affecting his business. The farm papers which continue to talk production only are still useful to the farmer in a commercial way.

Here's a New One: "The Parlor Bolshevik"

It seems but yesterday that a half hundred fellows were hustled off to jail in New York city, because two of their number expressed their opinions as to the war and its cause. And we have not forgotten the fellows who were hustled off to prison because they were not loyal to the President, the Federal government and the best interests of the United States. They received their just punishment and learned a very necessary lesson.

A very few months have passed. The armistice has been signed, but the war is not over. And yet many people who should know better, are bitter in their criticism of the President, Congress, and those in authority in army and navy, and do not hesitate to engage in seditious talk which cannot but have the effect of destroying confidence and causing dissatisfaction and unrest among the people.

And, mind you, the fellows who are now doing the talking are the ones who "demanded" "war to the knife and knife to the hilt" before this nation engaged in the war. These are the fellows who lead the conversation in the parlor car and in the parlors of their own homes and in the homes of their friends. They seem to delight in spreading broadcast destructive criticism, and this too, when as a nation, we should be standing squarely behind all those in authority.

These master manipulators, and war time profiteers are every whit as dangerous as were the disloyal of a few months ago. These citizens, if such they may be called, should be dubbed the "parlor Bolshevik" of the United States and should be given a wide berth by those who are seeking that peace which shall make future wars impossible. The "yellow streak" is more clearly distinguished when "fright because of the probability of a fright" has passed.

It is, after all, a Question of "Control"

FORWARD LOOKING MEN AND WOMEN will not grow weary of the discussions and disclosures in connection with the "Packer's" inquiry which has been drawing its weary length before the Senate investigating committee at Washington. The fact must be kept in mind that many vital issues are at stake in this investigation; and that the final outcome of these hearings means much to the present, as well as to the future generations.

The question of "Control" is really the paramount issue; the one great problem that is nation wide and world wide. As a nation we are just emerging from a great world war; in blood and treasure the nations of the earth have contributed most generously. The mind which planned the war; arranged the scene of conflict, and at a given signal applied the torch which set the destroying agencies at war in flame, was a mind long trained and fully determined to "control."

CONTROL—To restrain; rule, govern; manage; guide, regulate, hinder; direct; check; curb; counteract; subdue.

The Federal Trade Commission, appointed to make an impartial investigation, is made up of men anxious to get at the facts and only the facts, in connection with the operations of the "Big 5" packers. The efforts on the part of the packers to discredit the report of this commission, through paid advertising, rather than to furnish the Senate Committee with facts to justify their actions as shown by the disclosures must be considered mighty poor policy, to say the least; and is one of the outstanding points gained by the Commission.

I do not charge that the lack of editorial comment on the part of the press of the country, in connection with this most important and far reaching investigation, is in any way traceable to the advertising campaign started by the "Big 5" packers simultaneously with the Senate investigation. The most skillful men, chosen from the highest ranks of professional and educational lines, have been engaged to write the advertisements, and furnish the material

for the publicity so generously displayed in the magazines and newspapers of the country. The evidence of these men amounts to little. They are employed by the packers; write from figures and information arranged for and by the packers; and always from a "paid" packer's viewpoint.

Positive evidence has been presented that the "Big 5" packers' combination does not exist; that these packers control the livestock markets; that they control the stockyards; that they have crushed competition; that they are big enough to require governments of the allied powers, including the United States, to accede to the concessions asked before they would unlock the meat supply of the world; that they have entered many lines of business and are reaching out for more—and evidence positive, has been presented that when the packers enter a line of business they soon take over the little fellows "body and britches and all".

Finally let it be remembered that the problem of the packers is essentially the problem of "control." Many grave questions are involved. Shall the Federal government control, in the interests of the many and for the common good? Should absolute control be left in the hands of greedy men, and the combined capital which they already control? The Federal Trade Commission is an agency of the people; acting in behalf of the people. The packers represent a group of individuals amenable to the government, under the protection of which they are enabled to do business. No one desires that the packers shall cease to do business nor that their business shall be destroyed; rather is it the desire of all good citizens that the interests of the packers shall be harmonized with the interests of the people—with the two greater interests, if you please, of the great army of live-stock growers and the greater army of consumers. To this end let us stand by the Federal Trade Commission; diligently consider the evidence submitted and demand that "control" as an instrument of government, be fully and completely returned as a scepter in the strong arm of a "government of for and by the people." *P. M. Slocum*



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

The State Constabulary

I would like to express myself in regard to the bill designed to make our state constabulary a permanent thing. The bill provides for a commanding officer, to be appointed by the Governor. All other appointments are to be made on the recommendation of the commanding officer. They include one assistant to the commanding officer, who will be the adjutant and quartermaster; six captains, eight lieutenants, twenty sergeants, thirty corporals and one hundred and fifty troopers. The sum of \$375,000 is asked for maintenance of this state police. Salaries provided by the bill are \$5,000 a year, or \$13.70 a day for the commanding officer; \$2,500 for the adjutant and quartermaster; \$2,400 each for the captains; \$2,000 each for the lieutenants; \$1,200 each for the sergeants; \$90 a month for each of the corporals, and \$75 a month for each of the troopers, except in their first six months of service, when it would be \$65 a month. An increase of \$100 a year each for officers and \$50 each for troopers is provided for a maximum period of five years. This force to be equipped with uniforms, quarters and horses, the railroads and steamboats to carry them on requisition orders, to be paid for later by the state.

At the present time reconstruction is the most important thing to consider. We were asked to work hard and give and give until it hurt, and help win the war and put down militarism and we did it. And now we are asked, before our boys are through bleeding, to raise \$375,000 to pay gunmen, or men to carry fire arms. When this constabulary were in my county and adjoining counties their conduct was such as to lead to an arrest and conviction for shooting a man's auto. We farmers don't mind paying taxes, if we get proper results from money expended. Under this reconstruction period we expect to raise \$375,000 and we do not object to it, if it is used where it will be of use to the people. It seems to me it would be of much more benefit to the people of our great state of Michigan if it were spent in the following way: For the Governor to appoint a commanding officer, but call him a general superintendent, in place of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, we would have assistant superintendents; in place of troopers we would have foremen. As to salaries we would give the superintendent \$2,000 a year and expenses; \$1,500 and expenses for each assistant superintendent, and \$6 a day for the foremen. Equip them with horses, plows, shovels, spades and tools for building fences, the railroads and steamboats to carry them on requisition orders to be paid for later by the state. The superintendent to establish headquarters in the different parts of the state, where the assistant superintendents and foremen would be best located for efficient work. Each of these workers to have 10 days' vacation on full pay each year. We would put them at reconstruction work for the benefit of our soldier boys and the state in general in the following way:

Place them on unoccupied and run-down farms, their work to be to reconstruct and build, or if you please, to lend a helping hand to those under heavy obligations. By expending our money along this line we would be making our dear old state of Michigan one worth while. But this state constabulary as provided by the bill of Mr. Weissert is of little good either to the state or people in general, except to make good fat jobs for those who know how to pull the wires and get in, and perhaps it might come in handy to police the subways and tunnels that are being built by the state near Jackson.—F. H., Reading, Michigan.

Successful Co-Operative Threshing Company

Reading the inquiry of Clinton county farmer and also the answer of Mr. G. W. J., of Bridgeport, also answer of R. A. H., of Vassar, I thought I would also give you the experience of our company.

We were situated in a geographical location so that the threshers avoided us until everything around was finished, then finally, just before winter, we might get our threshing done. Finally, in 1917, twelve of us organized a co-operative association and went forward and bought a small No. 4 Geiser separator, 26 inch cylinder. As our neighborhood is hilly, we wanted something light. It arrived so late in the season that we only tried it on one job; we found it would do our work. Then for the season of 1918 we hired an old Cadillac motor rebuilt with governor, for power, and we found it ample and light to get over our sand hills, and our record with this small outfit was 100 bushels of oats per hour.

The entire association helped each other, this being crew enough to run it. We got our threshing done faster than with any commercial machine as it did not consume much time in moving. We threshed only for our members and a few who were on our roads, and not tributary to other territory. Had our season been good we would have made enough besides our members' share to pay for our machine, but our crops were poor as a lot of grain got June frosted, so that we still owe \$190.00 on our machine and we have just recently purchased a motor like the one we rented a year ago, and I am sure that next year we will pay for our entire outfit, and the advantage of having our threshing done early is not measured in dollars and cents at all. One of our members sold out and moved away and there were a dozen neighbors after the share, and the nearest one got it, so you can see what the surrounding ones think of our success. Having our own power this year we may do some outside threshing which we did not do last year. We are all agreed that this is one of the wisest moves ever made in our neighborhoods. I am ready to answer any inquiries.—H. F. W. Meyer, Mears, Mich.

Build Roads From Auto License Money

The question which will be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Michigan in the coming election to bond our state for fifty million dollars to build good roads, is so important a question in my judgment that it should be made



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SIGN HIM UP BEFORE HE GETS OVER HIS HEADACHE.
—Darling in the New York Tribune.

more known to give the people an opportunity to consider. Please permit me to place some facts which I desire important, so every reader may use his own judgment.

The nation's war debt of the Civil war was not quite two billion and a half. At the beginning of the present war there was still one billion unpaid. That would show, in a period of fifty-five years, we paid less than one billion and a half of the Civil war debt. The cost of the present war is estimated at not less than thirty-five billion—that's the nation's mortgage. Shall we mortgage the state likewise? We must also take into consideration different contracted debts, like school bonds, township, city, county and state debts, which must all be carried at the same time; then comes every man's personal debts that he must meet. I ask what laboring man would like to live in a state where he practically buys his house and lot each year in taxes?

Farmers and small industries, likewise farm production is on a decline now; the laboring class has no guarantee what their income may be, but a contracted debt stands and has, and if of a consuming nature how are we going to get good roads? I prefer the plan, "pay as you go system." If I am informed right the state receives a million and better for automobile licenses and tax each year, then raise by direct tax the amount required for interest on a fifty million loan, and we would have about two million dollars at our command to build good roads each year, and such an amount wisely expended would soon place the state of Michigan as one of the leading states in the union for good roads.—C. H. Auchutz, Iosco County.

Shall Land Owners Pay All the Taxes?

The argument of the single-taxers is that their system would favor the farmers. As they do not claim to reduce the total amount of taxes to be raised, it is obvious that the system would be unfavorable to the cities. As there are several times as many votes in the cities as in the country, the difficulty of passing such a law is seen, if the case is put in that shape.

However, granting the passing of the law, the actual working of the system is hard to imagine. Detroit has been cited as a shining light where the value of a single lot is greater than the value of a whole farm. Over the natural desires that any town satisfies, Detroit has been holding out the lure of high wages paid by such men as Ford. The land of the Ford Motor Company, stripped of its buildings, machinery, etc., is worth just as much as any other land in Detroit. Will the single taxers raise the land value of the small householder to that of the Ford Motor Company, or lower the value of the Ford Motor Co.'s land to that of the small householder?

The single taxers claim that taxes cannot be passed on to the consumer. I think they will find difficulty in proving that the Ford Motor Co. does not add its taxes to its other overhead, and charge it all in the bill. And they would do the same with any increase. The householder would also raise his rents, but there is nothing to prove that the employees of the Ford Motor Co. could be paid any more to meet the increased cost of living. And there is also nothing to prove that Mr. Ford would make any less profit than he does now. Ford can make a large profit from operations on an acre of land equal in size to that occupied by the corner grocer, who works hard to make a bare living. Why? Patents give the corner grocer the sole right to sell groceries in the U. S., or even in Detroit, for 30 years, and you can tax his 100 feet square for anything you please. He will add it in the bill. But Ford has not the sole right to make automobiles. No, and neither is Detroit the only town on earth where automobiles can be made. Suppose you tax Mr. Ford to the place where it's cheaper to move. When he leaves town what becomes of the 51,000 employees and the \$26,000,000 spent annually for goods in Detroit, which he represents? (I quote from the daily press.) Then where is your tax to be spread?

The trouble with farming is that it has no secrets, and has been granted no patents. However, income and inheritance taxes do frequently even things up, without removing that hope of profit, which is the only reason for improvement in anything.—George W. Straight, Ottawa county.

Farmer vs. Miller

I have been studying Mr. Smith's defense of the milling industry published in M. B. F. I certainly agree with Mr. Smith on one point. He is in a position to be much better informed on the milling proposition than most farmers, but I cannot think that those conditions existed for any length of time. The Valley City Milling Company had a representative in Vicksburg this past week. They claimed to have an abundance of wheat on hand, but he stated that for about one week they had hard work to get any wheat. Be that as it may, we will leave the Grand Rapids mill out of the question. I am going to submit some figures from our local mills with which we are all familiar. Now for the figures: They have paid for the best wheat delivered at the mill, per bushel, \$2.10. One bushel of wheat will make 42 pounds of the best flour. They are selling this flour in 25-lb. sacks for \$1.50, or 6 cents per lb., making \$2.52 for flour from one bushel of wheat. Now, they are getting for bran, \$2.50 per cwt., farmers to furnish bags, or 2½ cents per pound; for middlings, \$2.75 per cwt., or 2½ cents per pound, for convenience we will figure both at 2½ cents per pound. There is 16 lbs., or better, of bran and middlings per bushel of wheat, at 2½ cents would sell for 40 cents. Now 40 cents for feed plus \$2.52 for flour makes \$2.92 for the proceeds from one bushel of wheat, which cost \$2.10, making a profit of 82 cents for handling one bushel of wheat. Now our miller, E. H. Miner at Vicksburg, Mich., claimed to have more work than he could do, and I have been unable to get a bag of feed ground there this winter, as he has run on wheat and buckwheat all the time. You will see that I have allowed for 2 pounds waste, which they do not have. These figures are not exaggerated and will apply to most of the mills in this part of the state. Is this profiteering?—Ray L. Cartright, St. Joseph county.

Endorses M. B. F.

At a large and lively meeting of the Van Buren County Gleaners' Federation a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING as the "best exponent of

the farmers in the state. Companion Harry Hough of Hartford Arbor was there with sample copies and was doing a lively business.

The program of the Agricultural Congress which met at Washington early in January was adopted and a resolution asking the legislature to abolish the office of township treasurer, allowing us to pay our taxes direct to the county treasurer without the percentage added carried unanimously.—*J. C. Stafford, Lawrence, Mich.*



A Mess of Spinach

I notice that one of Swift an' Company's paid writers has kind o' taken notice of one of my "stories," if they can be called stories—an' says "if Uncle Rube had known that since November 1, 1917, the large packers had been under government regulations he wouldn't have written what he did."

Well, now b'gosh, your Uncle Rube knew about that gov'ment regulation an' also knows jest about what it amounts to where millionaire corporations are concerned, an' knowin' it so well is jest the reason he wrote what he did an' by ginger your old uncle also knows that Swift an' Company, as well as some more big packers are experiencin' a little gov'ment investigation, notwithstanding the fact that said gov'ment has been regulatin' their business since November 1st, 1917. An' a real investigation is a dein' the business, an' things don't look quite so innocent as the nice little articles—paid for with good money, would seem to indicate.

Accordin' to gov'ment investigators, Swift an' Co. an' the other big packers, have been takin' enormous profits—they have practically controlled the stock markets, transportation, wholesale prices of dressed meats, an' a lot of other things too numerous to mention, an' all this in spite of the fact that the gov'ment is supposed to be regulatin' the business—an' that's why I said in my other article that mebbe Swift an' Company was tryin' to pull the wool over somebody's eyes, an' why they was willin' to pay out hundreds of thousands of dollars for space in newspapers—to kind o' quiet an outraged public when the real facts should be made known.

However, I was real glad to hear from Swift an' Co., thru their hired man, an' if he wants to take this for an apology he's welcome to it free.

Bein' here, right near Camp Custer where soldiers have been more numerous than flies 'round a molasses barrel, an' comin' in contact with 'em considerable, I jest want to say something about the jobless soldier, an' why a good many of 'em are jobless. Only a small percentage of the discharged soldiers are lookin' for jobs—it's positions they want, where the pay is heavy an' the labor is light—an' many of 'em who only had jobs before entering the service are not willing to go back to the same jobs now—they want something a little mite more dignified, an' where they can wear good clothes an' be noticed by the women, an' kind o' looked up to by everybody. There are jobs open to most of the boys who want jobs an' are not afraid of work, but there is a sort of a shortage of positions jest now—not enough to accommodate all the army men, an' as long as the boys refuse to accept real jobs, where muscle is the main requirement, there will be many men idle.

It might be a good thing to give each soldier 6 months or a year's pay when discharged, but that would not help the labor situation a particle. The only remedy lies with the soldier himself—he must come back to an equal footing with other laboring men—accept the same wages, an' do the same work; an' when the boys make up their minds that industries are not goin' to pay any premiums to discharged soldiers jest 'cause they were soldiers, but are willin' to hire them for what they can do an' pay them for what they do, then the problem will be nearly solved an' the boys will be back to work in no time.

With all due respect to the soldier boys I jest want to say this: Some of 'em have got a purty dum high idee of their ability, an' that's all right if they have the ability, but bein' a soldier out to Camp Custer or over in France or any other place, has not added a single cent to their worth in a shop or factory or on a farm, or any other place where work is what is required and what the employer wants.

The war is over now, an' the boys in kaky—both privates an' officers, must come back to the civilian class or join the reg'lar army, an' the sooner they do it the better for all.—*Uncle Rube.*

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.)

Applying Lime to Sandy Land

I am on a farm of very light sand and would like to sow some lime. Now as it requires so much time to draw the amount of limestone needed I would like to know if there is anything else I can use in its place which would not require so much per acre. If there is anything to use instead of limestone, please let me know where it can be obtained.—*G. H., Oak Grove, Mich.*

When lime is needed on land, that is, when the soil becomes deficient in lime, there is nothing that will take the place of it. To get the best results it is absolutely necessary to buy the lime at any price. There is no substitute for it whatever.

If your land is acid so that red clover will not grow luxuriantly it is a pretty good indication that the land is sour and needs lime to sweeten it. You can determine this quite readily and inexpensively by getting a little blue litmus paper and burying it in the moist earth over night. If the blue is turned to a reddish or pinkish color that is positive evidence that the land needs lime.

Caustic lime or hydrated lime, in other words, burned lime, is more concentrated and takes less to produce results than simply ground limestone. One reason it is very much finer. Another reason because the heat in burning drives off the carbonic acid gas and the moisture. One ton of hydrated lime is equivalent to over a ton and a half of ground limestone for practical purposes. You can get very good results by applying one-half ton of hydrated lime per acre, where if you apply ground limestone, at least one ton should be used because much of this is coarse and does not become available for some little time.

There is no other form more concentrated than hydrated lime. Any other form of lime will require more per acre than this.—*Colon C. Little.*

Soiling Geese

I wish advice thru your columns on what to sow for succession of crop for grazing for geese. I have one-quarter acre of low, heavy, rather wet clay for one plot; another that is high, dry and of gravelly sand, in an orchard; another is where it has been used for a barnyard, also dry and of a gravelly sand. In your opinion would the cowpeas with oats or rape be advisable for a finishing crop for fall? Please advise.—*Mrs. C. M. L., Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.*

Geese will eat almost any plant while it is young and tender. Any crop that will grow in succession will furnish a good goose pasture. As a matter of fact, you could sow the same crop in different fields and then alternate the pasture, that is, let the geese feed in one pasture until it is eaten pretty close and then turn them into another, and when the first one starts up they could be turned back again. Geese, of course, graze the closest of any kind of animals, even closer than sheep, and it is not a good practice to let them eat the tender plants too close, especially in hot weather.

For an early crop I would say there would be nothing better than field peas and oats mixed and sown together. They come about the earliest. Some dwarf Essex rape could also be mixed with this seed. If you already have a little red clover, part of this could be used for an early pasture and June grass pasture which comes the earliest could be used the first thing in the spring. By the time the June grass and clover were well eaten down the peas and oats would be ready. Cow peas and soy beans sown thickly with dwarf Essex rape would make a splendid pasture for later on. Of course, it is understood that these crops should not be allowed to grow up tall before the geese are turned in, otherwise they will waste a larger portion of it by tramping it down and wallowing it.

This piece of clay land would be all right for the peas and oats and you could put them in any time as soon as the land will do the work. The dryer up-land is better for cow peas and soy beans but you could raise a pasture of peas and oats on any kind of land.—*Colon C. Little.*

Objects to Big Road Tax

We hear there are petitions in for good roads on three sides of our farm. They claim every farm within two miles of said good roads will be taxed four dollars per acre; that would be on the three roads \$12 per acre. That means more trouble for the farmer. Why not let the millionaire auto manufacturers pay some of that if they want the road. We can get along without it until we get our Liberty bonds and Thrift stamps paid which we had to sign up for. A few years ago they were saying "don't bite the hand that's feeding you." I suppose that did not mean the American

farmer. I read in the *Detroit Journal* that lack of education in the country was driving the young people to the city. Now I know merchants, teachers and lawyers in Detroit from the country, and you can't blame the young, for the old are beginning to leave their homes, and we will all have to go to the city to live whether we want to or not.

Maybe we had better quit farming for a couple of years and work on the good roads.

Now this good roads business is a very expensive concern. They pay their men six dollars a day for drawing gravel and no loading or unloading. The farmer, when doing his road work, is allowed three dollars a day, does his own loading and unloading, and he is also taxed to pay the other fellow his six dollars. Why don't the government take over the farms and pay us interest on what we have invested. We will work for them for less than \$5 a day, but would like to know how it would seem to quit after eight hours work?

Please let us know in the M. B. F. if we have to pay this tax or can we get out of it. Don't we have a vote on it, or have we nothing to say?

Why not send Uncle Rube Spinach to Washington, D. C. Nature did a lot for him. If you could see the vacant homes in the country you would realize something must be done.—*Subscriber, Armada, Mich.*

Sec. 4671, C. L. 1915, and following provide for a method of improving highways by petition of 60 per cent or more of the owners of frontage. Sec. 4680 provides for objections and hearings thereon. Sec. 4686 provides for the assessment of the benefits that will accrue to each parcel of land included in assessment district, and shall be assessed according to the benefits received. This section provides for an appeal from the assessment for benefits and section 4689 provides for the review of the assessment. Sec. 4711 provides for an appeal and application for the appointment of a board of review by the Judge of Probate of the proper county. The decision of this board of review is final and whatever taxes are assessed for the improvement would then become binding.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

Supervisors Hire County Agent After Voters Turn Him Down

Please answer in next week's issue whether the Board of Supervisors can hire a college-bred agriculturalist for this county, Benzie, without the voice of the people. This they have done and the people of this county have voted this down two different times, and still they have hired him. I always supposed the majority ruled, not the minority. How about it? If it lays in my power I will have the supervisors pay the bill, not we, the people, who have voted him down twice.—*Ouster Higgins, Benzie county.*

C. L. 1915, Sec. 7868, provides that the provisions of the act to authorize and regulate county agricultural department shall not apply in any county until the question of adopting the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors thereof. The supervisors would have no right to appropriate money for such purposes nor order any tax spread for such purposes until approved by the electors first in adopting the provisions.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

Question of Lease

A man leases a building for 10 years. After six years he sells his stock to another party; said party agrees to take over lease as it stands. Now third party, after getting some repairs made on building gets a new lease for another 10 years. Does this necessarily make the old lease void? The owner of building is trying to make the party of the first lease pay for said repairs, as the lease reads, "any repairs made while the first party occupies building must be paid by said party." The question is: Is the old lease void if owner makes another lease to the new party occupying his building?—*J. S., Coopersville, Mich.*

Under the statement of facts from what is said about the lease it would be my opinion that upon surrender of old lease, acceptance by landlord and making of new lease the original lessee would not be liable further upon lease.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

What Must Tenant Pay?

If you rent your farm and furnish teams, tools and stock, give tenant one-third, what share will he have to have for feed, threshing, fertilizer, and repairs, if any?—*H. A., Oxford, Mich.*

You do not state what the tenant agreed to do. If the tenant did not expressly agree to pay a portion of the cost of "seed, threshing, fertilizer" he would not be obliged to pay any of it, with the possible exception that a custom of the community might be so strong to have some influence upon it.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*



MARKET FLASHES



FOOD PRICES MAY ADVANCE

Belief of Market Experts That
Slump is Only Temporary
and Higher Prices are
Expected

All markets seem to be in a waiting position just now, and there is considerable speculation as to which way prices will go when trading again resumes its normal activity as it is shortly expected to do. Many profess surprise that prices have not declined more in the face of lessened demand and believe that as soon as the export demand improves prices will advance. It is reported that the army and navy departments, when asking congress for appropriations for the purchase of food supplies urged that provision be made for ten per cent higher costs on food products purchased next July over present prices.

Export restrictions having been lifted an effect is expected to be noticed soon upon the general markets. Germany has received permission from the allied nations to import 6,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs a month. The bulk of this business will come to America. Added to this will be the demands of allied nations and the expenditure of the \$100,000,000 for American food for European relief work.

A Detroit dealer in food, Edward Neuman, recently warned the people of Detroit not to put too much confidence in an era of low prices. He believes this period of underselling will be brief and followed by a reign of high prices due to an increased shipment of canned goods. During a visit to jobbers this dealer discovered that enormous orders were coming in from hungry Europe. Germany, too, it is alleged, is buying through Sweden.

Mr. Neuman is under the impression that as overseas shipments increase, the quantity of domestic supplies will decrease and higher prices will follow. He points to coffee as an example of the effect of European orders. Coffee has jumped 38 to 50 cents a pound as a result of the intention of the Brazilian planters to reap big profits because Europe is off coffee substitutes and wants the real stuff.

A temporary decline in the demand for meat is analyzed by Thomas Glynn another dealer, as a condition entirely due to the weather. He finds that where damp, or mild, unseasonable weather prevails, consumers will not use the normal amount of meat food.

Howard T. Keating regards the slump in butter, eggs and cheese as undoubtedly due to high prices because these are staples that the people can and will do without where prices seem out of proportion. Today eggs will be sold at a phenomenally low price at the market because retailers are endeavoring to circumvent the condition that will naturally follow high prices. Farmers claim they can get 60 to 75 cents a dozen for eggs and they will sell only where they can obtain those prices.

Butter suffers from the same condition, but here and there will be noticed a considerable reduction in the retail price. Cheese is high and not moving easily.

"Look to speculators," Mr. Neuman says. "I recently returned from the celery centers and found that speculators were buying right and left at \$4 and \$5 a crate where the usual price is \$2.50. Growers who refused to deal with the speculators told me that the propositions put to them were to sell all or none."

"Where growers offered to sell part of their produce at the abnormal prices, the speculators refused to do business. 'Sell all you have and we'll pay \$4. Otherwise we do not want any.' Naturally it required a lot of courage for any grower to turn down such an offer. You can apply this kind of business to almost any kind of

LAST MINUTE WIRE

Detroit—BEANS ACTIVE AND 25c HIGHER, first activity in two months, credited to bean investigation recently completed in New York. Potatoes easy, no change in prices. Oats and corn higher than a week ago; cloverseed higher. Chicago—Potatoes lower; hay weak with lower prices; apples firm; onions and cabbage lower. New York—Better feeling in beans, export demand moving some accumulations; potatoes trifle lower; hay condition better; grains steady and weak.

perishable produce."

We have been advising farmers for a couple of months to be "patient" and wait the turn of the tide that will surely come in most markets. But we realize that there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue and farmers will become anxious over the prospects. We are unable to account for the slowness with which trade picks up following the removal of export restrictions. Unless there is a radical change for the better in the markets within the next thirty days, we, too, will begin to lose faith in the situation and come to the conclusion that somebody has been "ham-stringing" us all. But we expect that change to come; we expect it to come soon; and when it does come, we expect prices on such products as are in demand for export to steadily advance.



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30 1-2	2.35
No. 3 Red	2.25	2.25	2.30
No. 2 White	2.25	2.25	2.34 1-2
No. 2 Mixed	2.25	2.27	2.33

Winter wheat has been damaged to some extent. The weather has been dry, and the alternating freezing and thawing has injured the tender plants in many sections. Just how great this damage has been is a matter of conjecture. No fears are expressed, however, that it will make any material decrease in the estimated crop. There is promise of colder weather for March and if snow does not come in the wheat section it is entirely possible that large areas will be seriously affected.

The bill to make effective the government's guaranty on wheat only awaits the president's signature to become a law. The bill gives the President practically unlimited control over the distribution and payment of the 1919 crop and authorizes him to retain control until Dec. 31, 1920, as originally provided. Of course, the grain men are raising loud and vigorous protests against what they believe to be a trespass upon their rights, but they avail themselves of nothing. As long as the government has to foot the bill, the government should retain the right to control the wheat market so long as a single bushel of the 1919 crop remains unharvested.

Despite the alleged surplus of 1918 wheat, prices still remain somewhat in excess of the government price. Most of the wheat is out of the hands of Michigan farmers, something over 125,000 bushels being harvested in January. Some farmers are holding their wheat in the belief that the government will permit freer trading and as a result prices will go higher. This is extremely doubtful, altho not outside the range of possibility.

We would like to learn from our readers what their plans are so far as planting spring wheat is concerned. Do you expect to plant a normal acreage or will you increase your acreage as a result of the guaranteed price? Will our crop reporters tell us in their next report what the farmers of their localities are planning in this respect?



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow			1.47
No. 3 Yellow	1.38	1.38	1.45
No. 4 Yellow	1.31	1.28	1.42

The grain trade papers say that the present feeling in corn is decidedly bullish, altho they fail to account for the comparatively low price in view of the known shortage of the crop. The speculators are still playing up the menace of Argentine corn, and were it not for the farmers' fortunate and persistent refusal to sell, the situation would be decidedly shaky. The farmers seem to hold the situation in their own hands and if they sit tight long enough, prices on corn should soon advance to where they belong.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	68 1-2	.59	.68 1-2
No. 3 White	.68	.58	.67
No. 4 White	.68	.57	.65

Altho oats are quoted a trifle higher on the Detroit market than a week ago, there is no firmness to the market. There has been the same story for several weeks, long receipts, small offerings at country points and a slow domestic and foreign demand. Light as it is the demand exceeds the supply and should the export trade pick up to any appreciable extent, it would create a temporary shortage in the accumulated stocks at primary points. The future of the oat market is very uncertain and even the wisest ones attempt no estimate of what may develop. To a certain extent oats will continue to follow corn, but this sympathy will cease when high enough prices are reached to induce holders of oats to sell liberally.



RYE & BARLEY

The best report on the rye situation we have seen in a long time was published in a recent issue of the Price Current Grain Reporter. It is as follows:

"The stock of rye in the United States presents the only available surplus of this grain anywhere in the world, while the shortage of rye in Europe far exceeds our surplus. In addition to the requirements of the Scandinavian countries, according to newspaper advices, Germany has been accorded the privilege of buying in this country 6,000,000 bus. of breadstuffs per month, and it is quite certain that Germany (a rye bread eating country) will prefer rye at \$2.26. The result of the recent developments then is to open to individual exporters the world's markets for our surplus rye. Temporarily, while the necessary arrangements are being made, prices may decline below the real world's value, but competitive bidding will soon bring prices to the proper level. If the true world's value of rye is above current values, then rye will surely advance, while on the other hand, if this value is below current quotations, rye will just as surely decline. In either event, the greatest possible progress has been made toward placing the rye market on a legitimate basis."

There is no change in the price of rye over a week ago. It is still being quoted and sold at \$1.48 on the Detroit market. Demand is slow and trading consequently not active.

The barley market is decidedly "off" just now. Prices have declined 3 to 5 cents a bushel during the last week at the primary points. It is quoted this week at \$1.30 to \$1.35 Detroit market.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	25 50 26 00	24 50 25 00	23 50 24 00
Chicago	25 00 26 00	24 50 25 00	22 00 23 00
Cincinnati	28 75 29 25	28 00 28 50	27 50 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	24 50 25 00	23 50 24 00	23 50 24 00
Chicago	22 00 23 00	21 50 22 00	21 00 22 00
Cincinnati	26 00 27 00	25 00 26 00	24 00 25 00
Pittsburgh	25 50 26 50	25 50 26 50	25 50 26 50
New York	25 00 27 00	22 00 24 00	21 00 23 00
Richmond			

We believe the present range of hay values will continue thru the balance of the season with little change. Nothing but unusual activity and much higher prices in feeding grains can stimulate the hay market to any extent. The mild winter weather has put a crimp in the hay business from which it is not likely to recover. Texas, and other southwestern states will soon be putting their new crop on the market, and while it will not be large and may not enter into any of the markets where Michigan hay is sold, it will nevertheless have its effect. The Hay Trade Journal gives the following review of the hay market for the week ending February 14th:

"The supply of hay moving marketward is less than a week ago and a better feeling prevails generally. There has been market declines in values at nearly all points within the past ten days, but just at present the market seems to have steadied at the lower range. Heavy supplies forced declines on all varieties of stock, there being a rush to get high-priced hay on the market to avoid heavy losses. As the decline became more rapid there has come a hesitation on the part of shippers to accept the sharp declines and in consequence the pressure of offerings has been reduced during the past few days. Continued open weather has reduced the demand away below normal and altho reports indicate that there are a few sections of the country that are pretty well cleaned up, in fact, farmers are buying from each other, the country as a whole has at least 25 per cent of the crop back. This amount under the present volume of demand, would seem to be ample for the balance of the season."



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.75 cwt.	1.65 cwt.
Chicago	1.60	1.55
Cincinnati	2.00	1.95
New York	2.10	2.00
Pittsburgh	1.90	1.85

We have no encouragement to give our potato growers this week. The market is still in a bad way, and sentiment is still pretty evenly divided as to which way it will turn. Shipments are still large, Maine shipping out 50 to 75 cars a day and Wisconsin and Minnesota almost as many. It doesn't seem possible, considering the steady stream of cars from producing sections since the season opened last fall, that holdings at country points can be very large at this time. So long as daily shipments run better than 400 cars there will be no improvement in the situation. Cold

weather or any cause, for that matter, which would reduce shipments for a few days to 300 cars or less would materially strengthen the market and advance prices. No doubt the dullness of other markets has a bad effect upon the potato market, and we believe potatoes will quickly reflect any improvement in the grain or bean markets.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	6.75	7.50	8.00
Prime	6.00	7.00	7.50
Red Kidneys	11.25	12.00	12.25

The bean situation is covered complete on the first page of this issue. As we go to press the market is extremely dull and the price quoted on the Detroit market is \$6.50 per cwt. But wait till Uncle Sam places his order for 700 cars. Then watch the indicator.



ONIONS

Onions, like nearly all other vegetables, are in a more or less unsatisfactory position. The warm weather has raised havoc with the demand. Both dealers and growers are holding for higher prices which, we are afraid, are not very apt to materialize.



APPLES

Apples are firm, with no change in prices over last week. Chicago prices are as follows: Barrels of fancy Northern Spys were quotable at \$9 to 9.50, Winesaps \$7.50 to 8.00, Greenings \$7, Starks \$7 to 7.50, Baldwins \$7.50 to 8, Rock Russets \$6.50 to 7, Ganos \$6.50, Ben Davis \$6 to 6.50, and No. 2 stock \$3.75 to 4, according to variety.



BUTTER

Both the butter and egg markets are in a better condition this week than they have been for many weeks. For a time farmers quit selling eggs altogether and creameries withheld butter shipments. This had a good effect on the market, and both products are now quoted firm and a little higher. It is not believed that this condition is more than temporary, however, as receipts are already showing considerable increase, and the least over-supply will mean lower prices.

New York Butter Letter

New York, Feb. 15, 1919.—The feeling of confidence that pervades the market at the present time is in very strong contrast to the feeling of two weeks ago. With the quotation steadily advancing jobbers and retailers are stocking up and seem to feel that there will be no decided set-back in the near future. Demand, which must necessarily be backed up by consumption, came as a strong surprise and dealers have as yet hardly been able to realize the changed condition. Heretofore, since the advent of high prices all of the free buying has been confined to high quality butter, but at present all grades are moving well. All the fresh arrivals are absorbed quickly and a large part of the accumulations have melted away. In addition to the active buying a feeling of optimism has been created by the partial promise of the government that very little more of the commandeered butter will be turned back to receivers. It is thought that our army and navy will use a great portion of it and what is not needed by this government will undoubtedly be used by our allies.

At the close of last week there was a feeling of weakness, but that was quickly dissipated on Monday when the quotation on extras came back strong at 49c. That was followed by a price of 49½c to 50c on Tuesday, which continued on Wednesday. On Thursday there was a further advance of two cents and on Friday there was another advance of a full

cent. While the price of undergrades has advanced with that of better quality butter the range in the price of firsts has widened appreciably. Several cars of centralized stock sold yesterday at prices ranging from 46½ to 50c. Unsalted butter is moving readily and there is strong demand for high grade stock. At the close yesterday established quotations were as follows: Extras, 53c; higher scoring than extras, 53½@54c; Firsts, 47@52c; and, Seconds, 43@46c. Unsalted is selling at a differential of two cents above corresponding grades of salted butter.



POULTRY

Poultry receipts are again increasing. The small supply of the past few days boosted prices a notch or two and encouraged farmers to ship more freely. The market is still active, and will doubtless take care of considerable receipts for the next week without much change in prices. Prices quoted this week in Detroit on live poultry are: No. 1 springs, 30 to 31; small springs, 28 to 29; hens, 31 to 32; small hens, and Leghorns, 29 to 30; roosters, 20 to 21; geese, 28 to 29; ducks 35 to 36; turkeys, 36 to 37c per lb.



LIVE STOCK

Detroit Live Stock Market

(By Special Correspondent)

Detroit, Feb. 19.—Hogs (dressed), light, 21@22c; heavy, 19@20c. Calves, (dressed) choice, 20@21c; fancy, 22@23c. The market on both hogs and calves is steady, with no immediate change in prices anticipated.

Michigan Central Stock Yards, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 18.—Cattle: Receipts, 551; strong, best heavy steers, \$14@15.50; best handy wt. butcher steers, \$10.50@11; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.25@10; handy light butchers, \$8.25@9.00; light butchers, \$7.50@8.00; best cows, \$9.00@10.00; butcher cows, \$8@8.50; cutters, \$6.50@6.75; canners, \$6@6.25; best heavy bulls, \$9.50@10; bologna bulls, \$8@8.50; stock bulls, \$7@7.50; milkers and springers, \$6@12.50. Veal calves—Receipts, 451; market steady; best, \$17@18; others, \$8@15.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 712; market strong, 25c higher; best lambs, \$17.50@17.75; fair lambs, \$16.50@17.25; light to common lambs, \$14.50@15.50; yearlings, \$14.50@15.50; fair to good sheep, \$10.50@11.00; culls and common, \$7@9.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,778; pigs dull; hogs, \$17.50.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

United Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 1919.—A strong underlying position of the live stock market is daily becoming more apparent. The cattle trade showed some rather sharp price recessions early last week from the high close of the week previous under a material expansion in the marketing but values rebounded the moment supply pressure eased up and has since recovered on most classes the loss registered a week ago. Monday with 18,000 cattle on sale here and a crop of only 43,000 at seven markets or 30,000 less than the same day last week, the market was active and generally 25c higher than best or closing levels of the week previous. It seems evident that there will be a very moderate movement of fat cattle marketward for several months to come and sentiment is conservatively bullish. Quality and conditions of beef steer offerings was never poorer at this season. Daily marketings are carrying but a few odd loads of beef steers weighing 1,300 pounds or better, the bulk consisting of a warmed up and short fed class of 900 to 1,150 pound stuff. There are few heavy cattle in the making and ripe heavy bullocks are expected to maintain a stiff price premium right along. Best steers, here Monday sold at \$19.75, nothing

prime arriving. Most of the medium to good 1,050 to 1,200 pound steers are selling from \$15.50 to \$17, with common and plain light killers around \$12 to \$15, and only crooked, thin stuff not adapted to feeders' needs at \$11 or under. Indeed it is a sorry feeder steer weighing 800 pounds that will not now command \$11 and a long string of good to choice 800 to 900 pound feeders have gone to the country during the past week costing \$12 to \$14.50, such cattle along with good quality stockers are commanding the highest prices in trade history but demand is coming from all sections, evidencing feeders' faith in the future market.

Butcher cattle values are following much the same course as the steer market, Monday's trade being 50 to 75 cents higher than the low spot the fore part of last week and back to the high levels of the week previous. Most of the medium to good butcher cows and heifers sold Monday at \$9 to \$12.50 with choice strong weight beef cows up to \$13 and higher, a few prime Kosher grades in fact reaching \$15. In the canner trade only occasionally old shells sold at \$6 or below; bulk of the canner cows making \$6.25 to \$6.85 and poor to good cutters from \$7 to \$7.75; bologna bulls are going largely from \$8.75 to \$9.50 and butcher bulls mostly at \$10 to \$12, with choice heavy beef bulls as high as \$13. Veal calves of good to choice grade are making \$15.25 to \$15.75.

A marked expansion in eastern shipping demand for hogs, suggestive of dwindling supplies in eastern territory, has been a strong prop under the hog trade the past week, only moderate declines having followed a much heavier marketward movement which modification of the car allotment embargo has made possible. It is planned to permit the arrival of 4,000 cars of hogs at Chicago this week and believed that this number can be taken care of providing eastern demand is unabated. A run of 52,000 hogs on Monday together with 11,000 holdovers from the week previous was fairly well absorbed at prices averaging about steady with last Saturday, although prices were unevenly 20 to 35c lower than Wednesday, high day of last week. A top of \$17.95 was made early in the session on prime heavy butchers, but few hogs sold after the opening round above \$17.80, and the bulk cashed between \$17.35 and \$17.80. The general average at about \$17.65 was 20c lower than a week ago. Below the \$17 line only pigs and throwout rough stuff is now selling and most of the desirable pigs are moving at \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Live mutton supply has been light all around the market circle during the past week and prices have been marked up sharply, fat classes advancing anywhere from 25 to 75c, while feeding and shearing lambs are as much as \$1 per cwt. above prices current 10 days ago. The entire trade is on the highest basis since last September and predictions are freely made that the advance has not yet run its course. A few Colorado lambs are reaching Missouri river markets, but none have yet reached Chicago, and a few are expected before Mar. 1. Best lambs sold Monday at \$18.

(Continued on page 19)

OHIO FARMERS OWN MANY ELEVATORS

More than 100 grain elevators in Ohio are now owned and operated by farmers' co-operative companies as found by a survey made by H. E. Erdman, of the Ohio State University. Only four were in operation in 1910, the oldest of these being at Rocky Ridge, Ottawa county; it was started in 1904.

While the principal line of farmers' elevator companies is that of buying and handling grain, the selling activities have been rapidly developed with farm supplies such as feeds, coal, flour, binder twine, salt, fencing and posts, cement, lime and fertilizer, the survey shows.



Early Tiling is possible this year

This open winter with but little frost makes it possible for you to tile earlier than usual.

American Vitified Salt-Glazed Tile

Don't wait till the last minute—start now to haul. Write for booklet, "Add More Acres to Your Farm." It tells why American Tile lasts longer.

American Sewer Pipe Co.

Michigan Branch Jackson Mich.
Drain Tile Building Blocks
Sewer Pipe Vitified Tile Siles

Paint Without Oil

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.

10 Beautiful Flowering SHRUBS

The largest collection ever offered. The assortment is so arranged that their flowering seasons overlap, thus providing

Nine Months of Fragrant Flowers Every Year.

The shrubs are about a foot high, the best size to plant. They are well packed in moss to preserve the roots, and are GUARANTEED to reach you in growing condition.

Your Favorite Shrubs

The collection consists of the following beautiful shrubs, which grow rapidly to the size indicated.

- 2 Golden Bell. Blooms very early, brilliant yellow flowers, 14-16 ft.
- 2 Candyberry. Canary flowers, red berries remain through winter, foliage scarlet and gold in fall, 4-5 ft. high.
- 2 Sweet Shrub. Wood fragrant, flowers chocolate red, 4-5 ft.
- 2 Rose of Sharon. Beautiful variegated flowers remain until late fall, 10-12 ft.
- 2 Trumpet Vine. Grows rapidly, bearing immense clusters of orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers.

These shrubs are perfectly hardy, will grow anywhere, and if planted according to instructions

They Will all Bloom the First Season

and every year afterward, ever increasing in size and beauty, and bearing thousands of fragrant flowers. With each collection we send complete instructions for planting.

To secure these 10 shrubs with absolutely no cost, simply get one of your neighbors to subscribe to Michigan Business Farming. Send us his name and his dollar to pay for 1 year's subscription and the shrubs will be sent to you prepaid for your trouble.

One condition: The name you send in must be a NEW subscriber, not a renewal.

Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.	
Enclosed find \$1 for which send M. B. F. for one year to	
Name	
P. O.	
R. F. D. No.	Mich.
Send 10 shrubs (prepaid) to	
Name	
P. O.	
R. F. D. No.	Mich.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Greetings, Friends!

ALREADY we are preparing for the rush of spring work. The sap pails are being hauled out and rinsed, extra wood chopped for the boiling, and Mother has put in her plea for some help in the home. So I'm to be the new "hired girl," and I hope that I will please you and that we may work together so well that we will both be very happy in this new relationship.

In the city they have a parlor maid, and a kitchen girl, with perhaps one or two others if they can afford it, but in the country we just live and work together, and so I have come to offer my services in the kitchen, the living room or anywhere that I can be of most assistance to you.

If you have an idea which has helped to make your housework easier, please pass it on to me, and I'll tell the rest of our family, for the biggest job I ever tackled is to make of this the best Home department in any farm paper, and with the help of everyone, we can do it.

Do the young people in the home want to celebrate some special occasion with a party and long for some new ideas in entertaining; perhaps a new guessing game or something different to serve for refreshments; just write me a week or ten days before the party and let me help you. Tell me the kind of an entertainment and let me tell you what other people have done on similar occasions and we'll share our ideas.

And then, if your home store doesn't supply just what you want, remember the city shops are replete with the out-of-the-ordinary things, and I shall be glad to get prices, samples and even do your shopping for you.

"Children Have More Need of Models Than of Critics"

THE TURNING of the search-light of investigation onto the methods and means of conducting the state school for girls at Adrian should interest every mother of Michigan. Because these poor unfortunates are deprived of a real home and motherlove is all the more reason why the state, which takes upon itself the task of feeding and clothing them, should select with the utmost care the teachers and matrons of this state home who are to look after the moral and physical welfare of these young girls whose ideals have been shattered and who have strayed from the beaten path. These young girls are just now at the impressionable age. Are they to grow to grow to womanhood with their ideas of home life so perverted that they will want nothing of it? What kind of wives and mothers will they make if this is to be their idea of the home life?

Very commendable indeed is our action when we raise thousands upon thousands of dollars to educate and clothe the homeless children across the seas, but in so doing are we going to forget the well being of our own little charges, for lack of proper funds, if that be the real reason? To meet the problems confronting the teachers at an institution such as this requires more than mediocre skill—both teachers and matrons should be those who have a keen insight into human nature; who are naturally adapted to that kind of work and who love it and do not work simply for the pay they receive and also they should be women especially trained to deal with the varied needs of these girls who are making this their home for the time being. In the regular schools the teachers have their pupils for only a few hours each day, but here it is different. After the studies are finished, there is no inviting home to go to, and it is then that the teachers have their greatest opportunities for good—opportunities to instill into these young minds right ideals, not by lectures, but by working patiently with them at their tasks and guiding their recreations so that they will leave the home to go out into the world and make useful citizens.

And while this investigation is going on, let it continue to other state institutions, such as city hospitals where it will be found oft times that the patients, because they are unable to pay, are treated with the same lack of consideration by attendants whose only idea is to draw their pay envelope with as little work as possible, as are the girls at Adrian.

Just a few weeks ago a poor girl reeled into my office, so weak she could just reach the chair I pushed forward. She had just been "dismissed" from one of the free wards of a hospital in the city, and had come to ask a little help to get back to her rural school, where she had just entered

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

her first term of teaching when the dread influenza had claimed her as a victim. With pay day a couple of weeks away, she hadn't the railway fare to get back to her school even. Perhaps the matron of the hospital didn't know just how the nurses on duty had treated this poor sick girl, but wasn't it her duty to know? When a patient is unable to pay for treatment, the state does pay, and who, pray, is the state?

When public opinion is so stirred by the recital of these stories that it is aroused to action, con-

The Toy Strewn House

*GIVE me the house where the toys are strewn,
Where the dolls are asleep in the chairs;
Where the building blocks and the toy balloon,
And the soldiers guard the stairs;
Let me step in the house where the tiny cart
With its horses rules the floor,
And the rest comes into my weary heart
For I am at home once more.*

*Give me the house with the toys about,
With the battered old train of cars,
The box of paint and the books left out
And the ship with her broken spars;
Let me step in a house at the close of day
That was littered with children's toys,
And dwell once more in the haunts of play
With the echoes of by-gone noise.*

*Give me the house where the toys are seen,
The house where the children romp,
And I'll happier be than man has been
Neath the gilded dome of pomp.
Let me see the litter of bright-eyed play
Strewn over the parlor floor,
And the joys I knew in a far-off day
Will gladden my heart once more.*

*Whoever has lived in a toy-strewn home,
Though feeble he be and gray,
Will yearn, no matter how far he roam,
For the glorious disarray
Of the little home with its littered floor
That was his in the by-gone days.
And his heart will throb as it throbbed before
When he rests where a baby plays.
—Copyright, EDGAR GUEST.
(Used by permission.)*

ditions will be bettered and not until then. We are to be voters now and it is up to every woman in this state to make it her business to find out what position the candidates for nomination are going to take on matters of this kind.

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

(Conducted by Miss Elizabeth Matheson, of the Valley City Milling Co.)

One of the most interesting phases of cookery is that of watching the various changes sugar undergoes at the different temperatures and for that reason both jelly and candy making prove so fascinating.

If certain principles are understood one can always obtain the desired results by exercising a little care, but the chief thing is to know just what you want, and then to recognize the result when you obtain it.

There are a number of kinds of sugar in nature but the one we use most is the cane sugar, or sucrose. It will undoubtedly be sufficient to say that this is the sweetest of all sugars and by boiling it with water we cause each particle of sugar to undergo a chemical change and split up into two other sugars. This process of breaking up the particles of sugar can be hastened by adding a little acid and using a little less water with the same result. The acid also aids in preventing the crystallization.

An acid is always present in jelly making and will take care of a certain amount of sugar. If too much sugar is added for the acid and pectin to take care of, the remainder will crystallize. Too long boiling will also cause sugar to crystallize. In both jelly and candy making we always wish to avoid the crystallization. In jelly making one should avoid too much sugar, and boil for as short a time as possible to secure the jelly. In candy making we usually add an acid of some kind to retard this crystallization, or "sugaring" as many call it. Hence we add a bit of cream of tartar to

boiled frosting, or cream candies, and vinegar to molasses taffies.

Crystallization of sugar starts easily if it has something to start upon. In the familiar rock candy one can see how the sugar crystals have gathered upon the string which was put into the boiling candy. In making our bit of candy at home, one difficulty has been in having it crystallize on the edges of the pan. This can be overcome by frequently washing down the sides of the pan with a little cold water during the boiling process, and undoubtedly the easiest way is to leave on a close fitting cover until the sides of the pan are moistened by the steam which forms. Care must be taken, of course, that the cover is not left on too long, else the candy boils over and instead of saving work one has made a lot more of it. Stirring will also cause sugar to crystallize and that is why one is cautioned so frequently to avoid stirring the boiling candy.

Of course the perfectly accurate way to make candy is to have a candy thermometer, but very few of us indeed make candy enough to consider the expenditure, and there is no reason why one cannot obtain perfectly satisfactory results by watching the physical tests. As I said before, the chief thing is to know just what result you are after and to recognize it when you have obtained it.

The first thing that one notices in boiling sugar and water is the formation of a thin syrup. A drop pressed between the thumb and finger and then slightly separated will form a very short thick thread which quickly breaks. After boiling a bit longer we have the formation of "threads" or "hairs". This is the test for "boiled frosting" or "seafoam."

Just a word of caution here. Do not let the sugar continue boiling while making any of these tests, for the change from one result to another is made so quickly that while you are getting the result of your test, the balance of your sugar will be carried way beyond the point desired.

Most of the candies call for the various "ball tests". These are made by dropping a bit of the boiling sugar into a cup containing some very cold water. There is the "soft ball" which is reached when the bit can be rolled between the fingers and the ball remain soft but still firm enough to retain its shape. The "hard ball" stage is reached with very little more boiling, and then comes the time when the ball will crack, or will rattle against the cup.

Fondant

Fondant, the base of all cream candy, is made by boiling sugar and water together with a small quantity of cream of tartar added to prevent the sugar from crystallizing until the soft ball stage is reached.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cups of granulated sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cold water
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon of cream of tartar.

Put ingredients into a smooth pan and bring gradually to the boiling point. Boil without stirring until the soft ball stage is reached. Pour into a slightly oiled cold platter and let stand a few minutes to cool, but not long enough to harden around the edges. Work with a spatula or knife until it becomes creamy and white. It will quickly change and begin to lump when it should be kneaded with the hands until perfectly smooth. Put into a bowl, cover closely to exclude the air and let stand for at least 24 hours to "ripen." It can then be worked into various shapes and variety obtained by adding different flavorings and colorings.

Maple fondant is made by using maple sugar for half the quantity of sugar. Boil and work the same as the white fondant.

Children love to make candy and while the boiled candies are hard for them to make it is well to have "up your sleeve" for their benefit a recipe or two that they simply cannot spoil. Then one obtains two results: material is not wasted, and the children do not become discouraged.

A satisfactory fondant and one where perfect results can be secured is made by stirring into the stiffly beaten white of an egg as much powdered sugar as is necessary to give the right consistency for kneading and shaping. Or as eggs are high and scarce, let them try the fondant using a boiled potato as a base. A medium sized potato, as big as one's fist will use up about three pounds of sugar, so gauge your quantity accordingly. Mash the potato finely and while hot stir in as much powdered sugar as is necessary to give the right consistency for kneading. When stiff enough to knead put out on a board and work and knead as you do bread. It will fall to pieces but pick them up and knead on, and you will soon have a creamy mass which can be flavored and colored to taste, and needless to say the little people are delighted when they have obtained good results.

A satisfactory and easy way to coat chocolates

is as follows. Melt chocolate in a deep dish over hot water and put into it just a little bit of cocoa butter or paraffine. Have ready pieces of cardboard, not too stiff (I find these are most easily handled if small enough to hold ten or a dozen pieces of candy.) Put the candy to be dipped firmly on the eye of a darning needle, dip into the chocolate then punch the needle point first, through the cardboard. The perfectly smooth candy will be left on top of the cardboard. A few trials will insure success.

The Quaker's Whiskey Cure

William Penn was once urging a man he knew to stop drinking to excess, when the man suddenly asked: "Can you tell me an easy way to do it?"

"Yes," replied Penn, readily, "It is just as easy as to open thy hand, friend."

"Convince me of that," the man exclaimed, "and I will promise upon my honor to do as you tell me."

"Well, my friend," Penn answered, "whenever thee finds a glass of liquor in thy hand, open that hand before the glass touches thy lips, and thee will never drink to excess again."

The man was so struck by the simplicity of the great Quaker's advice that he followed it.

Helpful Household Hints

When ironing a garment that has a row of buttons, fold a Turkish towel into several thicknesses, then lay the garment with the buttons downward on the towel and iron it on the wrong side. The buttons will sink into the towel and the garment will be smooth and well ironed.

Grease stains can be removed from leather by applying the beaten white of an egg.

The ends of paraffin candles can be melted strained and used for saturating dust cloths.

When washing your "best" glasses, put bluing in the water and it will add to the brilliance.

Rice is rich in starch and deficient in oils, therefore rice pudding is good served as a dessert when you have had pork in any form for your dinner.

When mashed potatoes are served with gravy, you don't need to put any butter in your potatoes.

If honey becomes granulated, put

in a dish in hot water or in a double boiler.

If food is to "stand by" one, remember that it must contain milk, butter, cheese or eggs.

Keep the air moist in rooms near the kitchen by a kettle of boiling water on the stove.

In cakes and puddings, one does not have to use as much sugar if raisins are used.

A good fowl has enough fat of its own to season it without using butter in the dressing.

To tighten sewing machine bands put a few drops of castor oil on the band, turn fast for a moment and no cutting will be necessary.

A little flour spread over the top of cakes before they are iced will prevent the icing from running off.

When baking, if the oven seems too hot, put pans of water over the bread or article being baked.

A cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

Advance Spring Styles

No. 2747.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material.

No. 2748.—Ladies' Costume. Waist 2748 cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material. Skirt 2742 cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 will require $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 44-inch material. With plaits extended the skirt measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards at the foot.

No. 2755.—Child's dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 27-inch material.

No. 2435.—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes, small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2741.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2754.—A Stylish Frock. Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 15 yards.

No. 2769.—Child's Romper. Cut in 4 sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2485.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 27-inch material. The dress measures about 2 yards at the lower edge.



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

Feed Your Family Healthy Nutritious Food

If you want to avoid doctor bills, illness, inefficiency and all the disagreeable things that go with them.

Medical Science says most ailments are traceable either directly or indirectly to improper eating.

It is an undisputed fact that most people eat too much and not properly balanced food.

Sour pickles and sweet milk are a poor combination to put into a healthy stomach to say nothing of a sensitive one, but this combination has nothing on sour, soggy, indigestible bread and heavy, sticky pastries when it comes to destroying health.

Look well to the flour you use when baking for flour is really the foundation of cookery, and the use of good flour will prove just as gratifying as the use of poor flour will be disappointing.

One thing is certain, if you always insist on having

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

on hand, you will always be in a position to serve a healthy, nutritious, palatable meal.

Only the very choicest wheat is used in the manufacture of LILY WHITE.

This wheat is all cleaned three times, scoured three times, and actually washed once before going onto the rolls for the first break.

The result is a perfectly pure, clean flour.

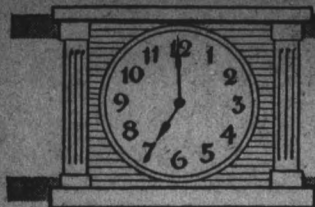
That is not all. Flour must be more than pure and clean to bake good biscuits and breads. It must be properly ground.

Every woman knows it is necessary to have the pieces of potato of equal size to insure thoroughly uniform cooking.

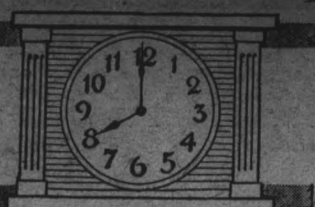
The same principle applies to flour. The granulation must be absolutely uniform to insure uniformity in baking and without this uniformity good baking results are impossible.

Why take chances when you can get LILY WHITE FLOUR and be positively assured of having the very best.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.



The Children's Hour



(Send all stories and letters for this Dept direct to "Laddie," care Rural Pub. Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.)

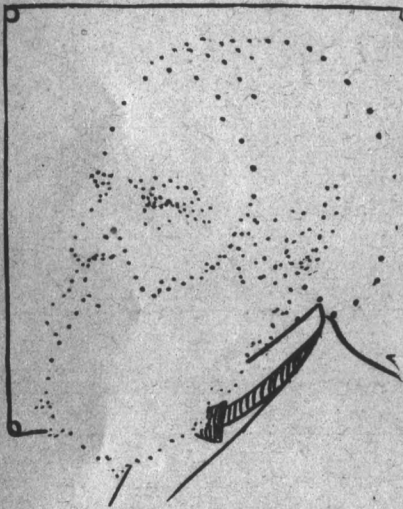
DEAR CHILDREN: How do you like the new name for our page? Gather up close while I tell you all about this new name and then we will have a puzzle to guess before March 8th.

Years ago there was a wonderful old man who loved children so well that he wrote many poems just for them. In fact he wrote so many of these poems for just little folks and about little folks that the grown-ups came to call him "The Children's Poet." And the poem which he loved best of all was the one he called "THE CHILDREN'S HOUR." It starts like this:

*"Between the dark and the daylight,
When night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupation,
That is known as the children's hour."*

And what a wonderful time of day that is for us all. Supper is over, the dishes are done and then we can gather in the sitting room and learn pretty little poems like this one, or if MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has come during the day, we can turn to our own page, read the stories, the other children's letters and look at the pictures, for there are always some pictures or puzzles made by our artist just for your page.

This week I give you the picture in outline of the poet who gave us the



name for our page and whom I have told you about. Now I want you all to guess who he is and send your guess in to me before next week is over. To every little girl or boy sending in the correct answer I will send a copy of the whole poem "The Children's Hour," so that you can memorize it, and I am going to keep a list of the successful children and every other week for awhile we will have the picture in out-

line of some great man with a little story about him so that you can guess who he is, and when we have guessed who ten men are, the children who have guessed the largest number correctly will be given a lovely book. The boys will get a boy scout book and the girls will have a wonderful story for girls.

The Doo Dads played so hard last week that they are all tired out and so didn't come to see us this week, but we hope they will be rested enough so that they can perform some more of their funny tricks again next week. However, we have another pretty little story which I am sure all the little cousins will enjoy. Affectionately,—LADDIE.

Story of Our Club Trip to Lansing

We went to Lansing on the third and stayed until the eleventh. I went all alone and found my way to the Agricultural college three miles out of town. There are over a thousand acres dotted here and there with large buildings. We all went to the Capitol and saw the governor, Mr. Sleeper.

We visited all the barracks, saw the

war relics, war munitions, army cadets in charge of the Y. M. C. A., and Girls' exhibits from the college departments showing what M. A. C. did during the war. We also saw a caterpillar tractor, veterinary display, boys' and girls' exhibits, reception room exhibits, garden, kitchen, drying, canning crops, sewing handicraft, school lunch, demonstration on canning, and sewing. Among other things of interest were forestry or Michigan lumbering, maple sugar, entomology, insect pests, horticulture, showing fruit, botany, plant diseases, farm management, home economics, wild life, game birds, state department of health and all through the stock buildings.

There were a hundred or more that slept in the woman's building in cots which were the soldier boys' beds, and in the same building we girls made ice cream for ourselves. We all had our meals in Wells hall which held 176 but there were over 218. We all registered at room 213, one of the college rooms. All the clubs made the rooms sing wherever they went with songs.

One night we went over to a big four-story building and played games. The next afternoon we went to the movies and the last night we were at the college gymnasium where they had a grand march by counties and our county was led by our school commissioner, G. F. Roxburt.

We saw the swimming exhibition, plunge from a great distance, Ed Van Dyke, state champion fifty yards, had a record of a hundred yards, and three other swimming people, and six different boxing and two wrestling acts. One of these by Naito of Japan, who

knew 130 different kinds of wrestling holds. I went through the museum and saw hundreds of different things. There were members of lots of different kinds of clubs. There were three state champions, the writer being the Osceola champion.

Hoping that the boys and girls of Osceola will carry off the state ribbon for the coming year and that the contest from beginning to end will make them as handy and practical in home work as it has done for me.—A Club Member, Martha G. Ealy, Tustin, Mich.

Farm Leaders of Tomorrow Visit M. A. C.

Of all the many hundreds of visitors who flocked thru the halls of the Michigan Agricultural College during the Farmers' Week and the Housewives' Congress, none received a more cordial welcome, and none were accorded a greater measure of respect than 225 boys and girls who came upon invitation of the boys' and girls' club department of the college. The young people were "achievement" members of the young peoples' clubs—boys and girls who had carried out their club work in full and filed reports with the state leaders. Among them were half a dozen state champions and members of a number of prize-winning demonstration teams. The demonstration teams were one of the hits of the club exhibits of the college exposition. One of these was the championship canning team from Coldwater—Helen Hadley, Alice Boss and Ruby Butcher;

another was the sewing team, Ruth Weiss, Marvel Slackman and Alice Wachowicz, from Buena Vista, Saginaw county; a third was the hot school lunch team from Coopersville. The members of this were Jennie Hinken, Esther Lou Cook and Minnie Van Allsburg. A hot school lunch team was also present from Scotts, Kalamazoo county. The members of this were Lucille Goldsmith, Louise Smith and Alice Hayward. A boys' poultry demonstration team was another feature. The members of this, who were Eland Spotts, Clifford Geddings and Fay Welding, came from Hillsdale. The boys put on, for the instruction and edification of their elders, a series of demonstrations in the practices of culling pullets and hens, identifying breeds and making feed hoppers.

While in East Lansing the young people were banquetted and feted, treated to shows and expositions, and given a talk by the Governor. A visit was also paid by them to the legislature, now in session at Lansing.

But to the grown-ups in attendance, the records made by the members of the clubs themselves were of most interest. As doers of deeds, the 225 young men and women—the farmers of tomorrow in Michigan—would probably have been able to excel any other similar number of junior citizens within the state. While in East Lansing, Ray M. Turner, state leader of Junior extension, and Miss Anna M. Cowles, leader of girls' clubs, compiled a list of the accomplishments of their guests. These showed that among the 225 there were 46 who owned Liberty bonds; 134 who owned War Savings stamps; 103 who had bank deposits, 18 girls who had earned the money to buy their kitchen equipment, 15 who owned pigs, 8 who owned sheep, 25 who owned poultry, 19 who owned calves, 69 were attending high school and 68 expected to go to college.

It was also mentioned that during the year, these young people, with the other members of the boys and girls' clubs in Michigan, earned a net profit of more than \$188,000 in 1918.

Winners in 1919 will also be brought to the college, probably during Farmers' Week in February, 1920.

My Dear Laddie: I am a girl 12 years old. I am in the seventh grade at school. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have three horses and two cows. The horses' names are Dick, Pat and Jim. For pets I have a dog and a cat. I have about a half mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Hazel Sprague. Our house burned last year. I have 3 brothers and one sister; their names are Charley, Marvin, Lawrence and Ha. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I have three uncles in the army. I will send you a song that we learned at school:

Over the Rhine

Good-bye everybody, for we're going o'er the sea;
Going for a visit to some friends in Germany.
They don't think we're coming, but they'll find out mighty soon.
Wait until they hear us marching to the Yankee tune.

Chorus

Over the Rhine,
Over the Rhine,
Over the Rhine to the German line.
Tell Kaiser Bill that his time has come,
We'll put his army on the bum, bum, bum.
He'll bite the dust, he'll bite the dust.
Oh, we'll get to Berlin or we'll bust, we must.
So come, come on, you're going to miss the fun.
For we're all going over the Rhine.
When those Germans see us they'll have fifty-seven fits;
We'll just take the Kaiser's crown and fill it up with Schlitz.
We know lots of other things we're going to make him do,
And then put him in a can and send him here to you.
—Minnie Doolittle, Stanton, Mich.

The Brave Dog

One day Bessie and Ned thought they would have some fun, so Ned said to Bessie, "We'll go to the creek and have a good time." "Alright," said Bessie, "but we had better ask mother first." So they went and asked their mother and she told them to run away that she was busy. "Never mind, Bessie," said Ned, "we will go anyway; mother is so busy

The Story of Little Miss Talkey

WHEN Eleanor Robbins was six years old she and her father and mother moved back from China where they had lived for two years, to America, where Eleanor had been born, and the very first thing they did was to put Eleanor into school. Not the big public schools, where Eleanor would be proud to go later, but a tiny little school in a friend's house where the little girl might learn something of the ways and customs of the country she loved but knew so little about.

All the first day Eleanor kept very quiet and watched what the others did, but the second day she felt more at home and she began to talk. She talked about the room and the lessons and the children and everything that happened to pop into her head and all the polite little hints the kind teacher gave her about stopping did no good.

So finally the teacher said, "Eleanor I guess we'll have to call you little Miss Talkey! Don't you see, you'll have to keep quiet dear. Suppose we see if you can. You put on this paper cap and hold my ruler and see if you can stand on this little stool for five whole minutes without saying one word."

Eleanor didn't mind, in fact she thought it would be fun to stand on the stool in front of everybody and see just how long five minutes was. One minute went by; two minutes, and then Eleanor happened to look down at the floor. There, right below the stool was a tiny, tiny mouse nibbling at some crumbs left from luncheon. Eleanor thought she'd have to scream, but no, she'd promised not to speak and promises were things one couldn't break. So she opened her mouth all ready to speak and then kept still! Three minutes; four minutes; the teacher looked over to praise the little girl who was keeping so still—and saw the mouse!

Then there was a hurry and scramble in that school room and not one bit of quiet till Mr. Mouse, who was the most frightened of all had folks

only known, had skipped off into the safe darkness of the basement.

"Eleanor," said the teacher, "I think you were the quietest of us all. I wish you would tell me why, when you can be so good and still, you talked so much before."

Eleanor blushed shyly at the praise and said, "I thought I was helping. I thought I ought to talk, that's the way they did when I went to school to visit."

The teacher laughed and petted her on the head. "Why didn't I think of that!" she exclaimed, "of course they did." And then she let Eleanor tell the school about her visit to a Chinese school; about the queer boys and girls who dressed so much alike and how they all studied their lessons out loud and made the biggest noise they could.



"And I thought that was the way to do," ended Eleanor.

"Not here," laughed the teacher as Eleanor took her seat, "but I think I'll have to call you Miss Talkey because you talk so well about a land we have never seen."

the creek, and when they got there they saw a lot of sticks in the water and wanted them to throw them in themselves. Bessie and Ned did not know how to get them, so finally Bessie said, "I will wade in and get them, so she went in to get the sticks. All at once Ned said, 'Look out for the old swimming hole,' but he spoke too late and Bessie went down in the water. Their dog Carlo was with them when Bessie fell in. Carlo jumped in and brought her to the shore.—Bernice M. Mosher.

My Dear "Laddie": This is the second letter I have written to you and it shall not be the last one. I have sixteen Thrift Stamps. I had the Spanish influenza. We were quarantined for three days. We have no school now as we had two weeks' vacation on account of the "flu." Our teacher had it, too. Her name is Miss Chadwick; she is very good. We have our silo filled and our threshing done. We had 37½ bushels of beans. We have six horses; their names are Kit, Barney, Topsy, Pansy, Beauty and Cutie. We got a little calf the 17th of October, but papa sold it yesterday; we sold three pigs and they weighed 187½ pounds. I must close as my letter is rather long.—Mildred Brining, Marlon, Michigan.

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she hated noise;
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,

If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead,
And then, of a sudden, the town grew still;
For all the boys had fled.

And all thru the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view;
The baseball lot where they used to meet
Was a sight to make one blue;
The grass was growing on every base,
And the paths that the runners made;
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The dogs were sleeping the livelong day;
Why should they bark or leap?
There wasn't a whistle or call to play,
And so they could only sleep.
The pony neighed from his lonely stall,
And longed for saddle and rein;
And even the birds on the garden wall
Chirped only a dull refrain.

The cherries rotted and went to waste,
There was no one to climb the trees;
And nobody had a single taste,
Save only the birds and bees;
There wasn't a messenger boy—not one—
To speed as such messengers can;
If people wanted their errands done,
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise;
There was less of cheer and mirth;
The sad old town, since it lacked its boys,
Was the drearest place on earth.
The poor old woman began to weep,
Then awoke with a sudden scream:
"Dear me!" she cried, "I have been asleep,
And, oh, what a horrid dream!"

My Dear "Laddie": As I have never written to you before I thought I would write. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I have about a mile to walk to school. We have 8 cows, 3 horses and quite a few young cattle. For pets I have a cat and a dog. The dog's name is Colonel and the cat's name is Nig. I have a little nephew living at our house and he is a war baby; his name is Eldred Arthur Thompson, his daddy is "somewhere in France," he has never seen his baby yet; he is a sergeant. I have a little sister, Vera. She is not big enough to write yet, she is 7 years old and in the 2nd grade at school. I wish that some of the children who write to you would write to me, too. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls in the paper. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much.—Beatrice E. Rawson, Harbor Beach, Michigan.

My Dear "Laddie": I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade. We live on a 50-acre farm. We have two horses and four cows. The horses are Dan and Nelly and the cows are Snookum, Fanny, Goldie and Spotty. We have five pigs and more than 100 chickens. I walk nearly two miles to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Hoyt. I have three sisters older

than myself; their names are Laura, Helene and Lillian. I have been reading the children's page and like it very much. Two of my school friends have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much.—Agneta Hansen, Greenville, Michigan.

My Dear "Laddie": I am a little girl 8 years old. I saw the Doo Dads in this week. I think they are very funny. I am going to school now every day. I will write a story:

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Beulah. She had a papa and mamma. She lived in a house upon a hill. One day while the war was going on, she said to her mamma, "I wish I could do something for the soldiers." She was ten years old. Her mamma said, "Beulah, I will teach you how to knit." So this little girl learned how to knit and she became a Red Cross nurse.—Grace Groh, Pinconning, Mich.

My Dear "Laddie": I am a girl twelve years old. I am in the seventh grade at school. I go to the East Decatur school. Our teacher's name is Nellie Dunnington. I like her very much. We have four horses, their names are Topsy, Billie, Tricksey and Molly. Our calf's name is Daisy. We have two cows. My brother wrote a letter but did not see it in print. I like the children's page very much.—Laura Roy, Paw Paw, Mich.

Dear "Laddie": I have already written to you once before but I thought I would write again. My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes to read it very much. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. We have five cows; their names are Daisy, Spottie, Blacky, Cherry and Baldy. I have five sisters; their names are Grace, Ethel, Sylvia, Goldie, and one brother, his name is Emery Groh.—Helen Evelyn Groh, Pinconning, Michigan.

Dear "Laddie": I think I would like to join your club, so I am sending you a story which I made up myself. I have two sisters, Marie and Harriet; one brother, Chaplin. We have organized a Junior Red Cross in our school. We have not gotten our material to work with yet. Marie is our president. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade.—Milan McAllister, Bangor, Michigan.

The New Nest

"Oh," said Janet, "there is a stone in my shoe, I must take it off." Janet sat down and took off her shoe; there was the tiny stone that caused her so much trouble. Just then Billy boy came running along. "Where are you going, Billy?" asked Janet. "Down to the barn," said Billy. "There is a calf, a black calf, come on." "All right," said Janet, forgetting her shoe. She had tucked her shoe in behind one of the posts on the porch. The shoe stood behind the porch and said, "I cannot walk alone. Must I sit here all day? I want to see the calf, too." Just then a twittering and chirping was heard. Down came Mr. and Mrs. Wren. Soon Mrs. Wren saw the shoe. They decided to make their nest here, so there was no time to waste, for it was after noon when they found the shoe. When it was about four o'clock Janet came home. She had been to the village. Her mother said, "Janet, where is your other shoe?" "Oh, it is out on the porch, I will go and get it." She saw the wrens in the shoe and called her mother. "May we let them have the nest, mother, in my shoe?" "Yes," said her mother. Every day they chirped to each other as if they were thanking her for her shoe.

My Dear "Laddie": I have been reading the children's page for a long time. I like the Doo Dads and also the Giants of Lilliputania. I hope that it will keep up as long as the Children's page lasts. I have only written once before, but I thought I would write again. We have six cows and two calves and three horses. The cows' names are Nigger, Silver, Rosie, Star, Foxie, Spottie. Our horses' names are Dan, Belle, Mabel. For pets I have a dog and cat. We have 80 acres of land and we have four pigs and about fifty chickens. I saw in the children's page that we could get the City of the Giants of Lilliputania if we sent a subscription for the M. B. F. My father sent his in about three weeks ago, and I was wondering if I could get the city anyway. If so, I would be very glad if you would send it.—Hilda Shafer, Saint Clair, Mich.

Dear Hilda: Wouldn't it be possible for you to get a subscription from someone else? The subscriptions which were entered before this advertisement appeared will not count. I believe if you try you will succeed in getting the city which I am sure you will greatly enjoy.

My Dear "Laddie": After I have read the letters from the other boys and girls I thought I would write one to you. I live on a farm of 50 acres. We just put up a silo this summer and papa thinks it is very nice as we had some soft corn. We have seven cows and two calves. The cows' names are Dot, Lucy, Susan, Jane, Nellie, Brownie, Belle and Lucky. The calves' names are Mary and Peter. I have a brother in the army, his name is Stanley. I had two other brothers and one sister but they died. Stanley is 18. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Bertha Graves. I have 8 war savings stamps and was going to get another but would have had to get a new book and wait until 1924 before I got the money. I hope to see this in the paper but it is long and not very good.—Louise Chase, Charlotte, Mich.

My Dear "Laddie": This is the second time that I have written to you. I am 13 years old and am in the 8th grade. I go to the Ranney school. I weigh 100 pounds, and am 5 feet, 2 inches tall. I read the letters from the boys and girls and I like to.—Eva Olney, East Jordan, Michigan.

some questions, Mr. Farmer

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Isn't this, after all, your most important problem every year?

What does it profit you if you raise big crops, if your products are of the highest quality, if you use economical methods of production—but if you are not sure of how, when and where to sell your products at the best prices?

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Do you simply sell all the product of your toil, knowledge and investment at whatever the nearest buyer offers you and without any thought to the conditions that govern the market at the time?

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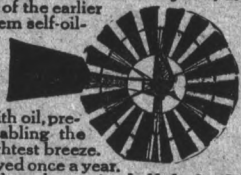
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has become so popular in its first four years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor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



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Each little tree is produced by grafting a bright, new branch from a heavy-cropping tree to a healthy root. These trees are about a foot high. They make rapid growth, and reach bearing size even sooner than larger trees planted at the same time.

TWO EACH of the Five Best Varieties

TWO GENUINE DELICIOUS
The finest apple grown. Wonderful flavor and aroma.

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Early summer. A heavy bearer of fine, almost clear white apples.

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A favorite everywhere. Yellow skin, nearly covered with red.

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Deep, rich red, a decided improvement over the old Winesap.

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Vigorous, hardy, medium sized tree, streaked with white. Quality unsurpassed. Flavor delightful.

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Send 10 apple trees (prepaid) to

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P. O.

R. F. D. No. Mich.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Ludington (W.)—The warm, pleasant weather of the past few weeks has given place to colder weather, and raw winds. There is now a light covering of snow. Wheat seems to be in good condition despite the unseasonable weather. The Mason County Co-operative Association is now conducting a vigorous membership drive. It is hoped a membership of two hundred will speedily be obtained. Work was beginning on the formation of the association last fall but had to be discontinued on account of the influenza. Now the farmers hope to get it in working order before the rush of spring work. The Fruit Association in the southwestern part of the county has completed plans for enlarging its membership. A large packing house and storage room will be provided at Ludington. *B. M., Feb. 8.*

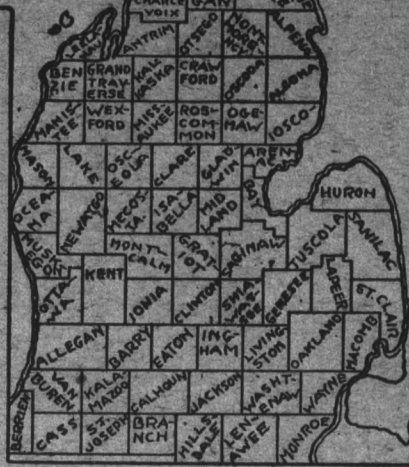
Saginaw (West)—We are having quite a lot of rain with the weather a little colder this morning. Not much doing at present. The farmers have been drawing a lot of tile getting ready to do some ditching this spring. The Ford agents are selling quite a lot of Fordson tractors to the farmers this winter. Prices offered at St. Charles on Feb. 15: Wheat, 2.10; corn, ear, 55; oats, 52; hay, 17 and 15; potatoes, 1.00; hens, 21; springers 21; butter, 35; butterfat, 40; eggs, 32; veal calves, 16. *G. L., St. Charles, Feb. 15.*

Jackson (N. E.)—Weather good until the 13th then rain for the rest of the week, which made the roads very soft and badly rutted in places. Farmers are getting out wood and some manure being drawn. Feed very high, farmers using cull beans for hogs and cattle, a carload being sold here at \$38.00 per ton of good quality. The meeting held last Saturday, the 18th, for the formation of the live stock shipping association was well attended. Mr. Floyd Anderson of the Parma Co. gave an interesting talk regarding the results attained by their county in the past two years. Following Mr. Anderson was a representative of the of the state bureau of markets, who spoke of the formation of associations meeting this week is to elect officers and directors and proceed to file application for the charter. *A. F. W., Munith, Feb. 15.*

Cook—Quite a few farmers have been doing spring plowing already. Truck gardeners are fast preparing and getting ready for the early spring. All the hot beds are planted already; the hay and strawbales have been busy all winter and will be yet for quite awhile. Those people who still have woodland are cutting and splitting wood. Not much ice made. All the milk trucks are again hauling the milk to the city, also the stock trucks which haul the livestock to the stock yards, Chicago. Winter rye looks very good. Not much, very little winter wheat was sown last fall; reason, for three years the farmers in this locality had bad luck with it. Corn shredders have been doing their finishing jobs where they had to quit last fall. Very few farmer boys in this locality have been discharged from the army; farm labor is still very scarce; robins have been around for the last two weeks.

The following prices were offered at Arlington Heights on February 12th, 1919: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.20; oats, 55; rye, \$1.15; hay—No. 1 Timothy, \$25; No. 1 light mixed, \$20 to \$22; straw—rye, \$9; wheat-oat, \$7, \$8; hens, 25; springers, 26; butter, 57; eggs, 35; sheep, 17; hogs, 16.50; veal calves, 18.

Grand Traverse (West)—Not much doing; a few cutting and hauling logs to Karlin; some gone to camp to work. Most of the "flu" is quiet here now. The weather is quite cold lately, not much snow, hardly enough for sleighing, yet. Prices on everything the farmer has to sell has gone away down except hay, and there is but little for sale here. I read your statement about the government owning the



warehouses. Good! Every farmer ought to be in favor of it, and the laboring class in the city also. The following prices were quoted at Karlin this week: Wheat, \$1.90; oats, 65; rye, \$1.35; hay, \$5 to \$30; rye straw, \$12; wheat-oat straw, \$12; potatoes, \$1.10; butter, 30; butterfat, 35; eggs, 35. *W. W. C., Karlin, Feb. 7.*

Wexford (West)—Two inches more snow this week; not hardly enough for good sleighing. The following prices were quoted this week at Cadillac: Corn, shelled, \$3.25; oats, 55; hay, \$25; beans, \$5; potatoes, \$1.20 cwt.; hens, 16 to 19; springers, 18; butter, 40; butterfat, 47; eggs, 33; hogs, dressed, 19 to 20; beef cows, dressed, 10 to 14; veal calves, 10 to 15. *S. H. S., Harrietta, Feb. 7.*

Bay (N. E.)—Weather very mild for this time of year. Roads fine. Not much grain being sold; farmers holding for higher prices. If the prices do not come back farmers will lose money on their 1918 crops. Beets will be the main crop this year, and if we do not get a square deal on beans the farmers will raise no more. The following prices were offered at Linwood this week: Wheat, \$1.75; corn, \$1.25; oats, 50; rye, \$1.25; hay, \$16 to \$18; rye straw, 10; wheat-oat straw, \$8; beans, \$6; potatoes, \$1; hens, 25c; springers, 25; butter, 40; butterfat, 50; sheep, 12 to 14; lambs, 19 to 20; hogs, 19 to 20; beef steers, 12 1/2 to 14; beef

cows, 10 to 12; veal calves, 19 to 20; apples, \$1. *G. G., Linwood, Feb. 7.*

Van Buren—Grape trimming is well along; some brush drawn. The weather has been right for doing most anything. Some hay and oats are moving, prices on the decline. At sale cows are selling for \$120. Hay at sale \$23.25; oats, 67c. We have had spring-like weather for three weeks with clear days and frosty nights.

Ingham—The last week has been quite mild, not much storm. On the 14 we had about one inch of snow, temperature about 23 above zero. Not much doing but chores, getting wood for summer, etc. More farm auctions than ever known before in the same length of time. Some farmers are drawing gravel on the state road. At Mason the following prices were offered on Feb. 11: Wheat, \$1.07 to 1.10; oats, 50; rye, 1.26; hay, 18; potatoes, 1.00 to 1.25; alsike seed, \$15; clover seed, \$18; hens, 20; butter, 40; butterfat, 43; eggs, 30; lambs, 15 1/2; hogs, 16 1/2; beef steers, 9 to 12; beef cows, 8 to 9; veal calves, 15 1/2; wool 65 to 70. *C. I. M., Mason, Feb. 15.*

Kent (N. E.)—Weather mild, a little skim of snow on the ground. Farmers are drawing manure, cutting wood, threshing clover seed, etc. Clover seed is turning out fair. No stuff is being moved to market. The Grange Shippers' Association of Courtland is getting some fancy beef prices for its members. A good many farmers are going to lay down the coming summer and do what work they can themselves and let the rest go. They are also going to tell the agricultural implement dealers to keep their old implements until they can price them in proportion to farmers' returns. Potatoes are 20c a cwt. higher in Chicago and 20c a cwt. lower in Greenville. Kind of funny, ain't it. Let them go it. We should worry. They're the ones to do the worrying. Mark what I say. Those dealers will hunt new jobs inside of two years or go to the poor house. Wheat is \$2.18; corn, 1.40; oats, 50; potatoes, \$1.00 cwt.; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 40; butterfat, 45; eggs, 33; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, live 16 to 16 1/2; dressed 20 to 21; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 9 to 11. *G. M. W., Greenville, Feb. 14.*

Branch—Farmers doing chores mostly. Weather, rain and snow, no freezing. Soil lightly covered. Selling stock and hay; holding beans, no market. No building or buying; several are planning sales and moving. Prices offered at Union City on Feb. 14: Wheat, \$2.16; corn, 1.25; oats, 42; rye, 1.25; hay 17 to 18; potatoes, 80; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 38; butterfat, 40; eggs, 32; lambs, 15; hogs 16 1/2; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 7. *F. S., Union City, Feb. 15.*

—make every coupon count

You want this weekly to succeed because it means better profits, and thus better living for every man or woman who farms in Michigan!

This is a year of co-operation—we must all help each other—down the road in the next home to yours is a neighbor who does not receive our weekly. Ask him tonight to sign this coupon and send it in. He can give you the dollar now or send it to us any time between now and April 1st.

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SATISFIED USERS wrote this Ad for Us.

Their Experience
is worth real
Money to YOU!

I have had several spreaders on my farm, but there are none like yours. I could not farm without it. Last winter I put six acres to wheat, first putting on 30 loads of manure. This spring I put on 20 loads more. Your just very good, and it will give 35 bushels per acre. If I had not used the Spreader this spring I am sure I would not have gotten over 15 bushels. Your spreader is one of the best investments you can put on the farm.
C. E. HUPPICH, Ohio.

I would not be without your Spreader, because it saves so much labor, puts the manure on the ground evenly, and I can spread any kind of straw or cornstalks. I believe my spreader will pay for itself in two seasons. With the proper use of manure on my place and using lime, I have increased the yield of my farm 25% in six years.
E. M. PHILLIPPE, Virginia.

Your Spreader has given entire satisfaction. I can recommend it to anyone needing a spreader. It is the lightest draft spreader I ever used. I handled mine in top dressing corn with two horses and I like it fine.
S. A. WUICK, Missouri.

I purchased one of your Spreader eight years ago and it has spread all of my manure from fifty head of stock during that time, and as a labor saver it has easily paid for itself each year. I believe that any farmer having more than five head of stock cannot afford to be without a manure spreader, unless he is especially fond of spreading manure by hand, which I am not.
C. E. HOUGH, Connecticut.

I have owned three spreaders in my time. The first two I didn't think much of. Then I got one of yours and now I am more than pleased with the spreader proposition. I find by hauling manure in the winter time on clover sod and letting the rains leech it down before plowing it under will oftimes double the corn yield or even wheat. Where I wheat last year I got 600 bushels of wheat, an average of 50 bushels per acre. A farmer that owns two acres can't afford to be without a spreader.
WILL HENSIL, Ohio.

THESE letters answer every question you may have about the New Idea Spreader. We will gladly send you the writers' addresses and copies of similar letters from many others, if you want further proof. These letters, like the New Idea itself, stand every test. They prove that you yourself should have a

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New Idea Spreader Co.
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Gentlemen: Bliss, Okla., December 15th, 1918. We are very much pleased with the three NISCO Spreaders. We have used several other makes, but seeing your advertisement, decided to investigate your spreader. After looking them over, we ordered three of them and have them working every day along with these others. Yours truly, MILLER BROS., "101 RANCH."

The largest diversified Farm and Ranch in the United States.

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Pedigree Wolverine, Worthy, College Wonder, College Success, and Alexander Oats. Wisconsin Pedigree Barley, Early Wonder and Robust Beans. Pickett, Golden Glow and White Cap Corn. For names of growers address Sec'y Michigan Crop Improvement Association, J. W. Nicholson, East Lansing, Michigan.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. NEW BUTTERFLY. 30 Days FREE TRIAL. and on a plan whereby they can their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. 1918 Laugh-Bover Co., 2260 Marshall St., Chicago

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Northern Grown Early Maturing Varieties

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

Isbell's First Choice—the best early yellow dent corn. Silver King—the prize winner white dent. Northwestern Dent—the earliest dent corn. Isbell's Sure Thing Dent—a sure cropper. White Cap Yellow Dent—for the lighter soils. Flint Corn and Ensilage Corn.

Isbell's Seeds
As They Grow, So Your Farm Grows

S. M. Isbell & Co., 1125 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 13)

the bulk at \$17.25 to \$17.90. Light fleshed feeding lambs went to the country at \$16 and a class of heavy fleeced fleshy lambs for which shearers hankered was gobbled up by killers at \$16.50 to \$17. Prime handyweight yearlings are quotable to \$16, some averaging 94 pounds reaching \$15.90, while mixed yearlings and two-year-old wethers with heavier weight touched \$14. Choice aged wethers would easily command \$12.75 and prime fat ewes are quotable to \$12.

FARM TO MARKET VIA. MOTOR TRUCKS

(Continued from page 4)

that all's well. Nothing so far, has taken form that will bring to life the emergency has been for the time being set aside, or which will adjust our actual living conditions within proportionate fairness. We started into the war woefully lacking in transportation facilities, not to say anything of its inefficiency. The development greatly hindered and in convenience. Our railroads were falling down; waterways were not being utilized and we were beginning to realize that our improved highways are incapable of sustaining the loads we wished them to carry. Railways were struggling to care for the long hauls; short hauls were being thrown upon the highways and in the case of transporting certain lines light in weight and great bulk, long distance hauls are resorted to.

"Highways have been considered for years the avenue bearing only the nation's production to the primary market. Of necessity and through the encouragement of the Government Transport Board, they are now carrying an ever increasing secondary haulage, relieving the railroads and helping to keep alive industrial activity, but moving the freight without a single track provided for wheels to run on.

"Farm products—food—is so burdened with such transportation disadvantage that no other expectancy than low price at one end and high price at the other can be expected.

"Cost on the farm has been studied relentlessly. Whether in terms of pounds, dollars, labor or so many bushels—what 100 bushels of wheat or 100 pounds of pork costs is known to a cent.

"Freight rates for railway transportation have been studied, criticized and compared, trimmed in fractions, and raised in multiples, regulated by rule as if life or death were hanging in the balance.

"All men know, once on the cars, the cost of a bushel of wheat—Peoria to Shanghai. On the farm, the cost of a bushel of lime, a hundred pounds of barnyard manure and even by comparative tables the worth of one per cent of potash in a ton of fertilizer is known.

"But who knows the cost of anything between the farm gate and the city kitchen? Who knows the cost of hauling the production of 160 acres of farm products to a five mile delivery point over a mud road?

"The future progress of the country in all its industrial efforts is affected by great disadvantages of inadequate transportation facilities; loss and waste in which everybody shares the burden, is perfectly apparent, not so keenly as the crop loss and low price at one end and high price at the other, but in the aggregate volume enough, if laid down on the bank counter, would discharge our war debt in five years.

"A commission composed of broad minded men, capable of appreciating the whole question in all its phases is the remedy. The highways of the country must be placed under federal care and supervision and made to respond to the nation's needs."

MICHIGAN LAND BOOSTERS MEET

(Continued from page 3)

how the development of that part of the state will be retarded so long as the settler is left to work out his own salvation, "with little if any capital, and no source from which to obtain it. It has tried to show, also, what a vast impetus would be given to development and settlement if the prospective settler could be assured of sufficient cheap capital to help him get fully established, and his farm put on a paying

basis. To this end, it has argued that the state of Michigan should issue development bonds and loan money at a low rate of interest and for a long period of time to these hardy and honest souls who are willing to undergo the hardships of pioneer life in order to build themselves a business and a home. In our judgment nothing could be better calculated to stimulate interest in northern Michigan lands and speed their development.

Mr. W. P. Hartman, agricultural agent for the G. R. & I. R. R., who has co-operated with Mr. John I. Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development Bureau, in attracting settlers to that part of the state and conducting numerous successful experiments to prove the agricultural excellence of western Michigan, addressed the gathering upon several phases of the development work, and urged that the plan of Secretary Lane be encouraged.

Judge Howard Wiest of Lansing presented a very able address upon the duty of American citizens to protect the Constitution and property rights from the devastating influences of Bolshevism and red socialism. He talked at great and fervid length upon the dereliction of Germany, insisting that this common enemy had not been whipped and urged the erection of economic barriers that would make it impossible for Germany to again participate in the benefits of the world's commerce until she had expiated her crimes.

Jas. R. Snody, president of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, told the story of the bureau's achievements; and the secretary of the Bay City Board of Commerce spoke enthusiastically of the benefits northeastern Michigan was receiving thru the work of the bureau.

PRICE-FIXING COST WHEAT MEN MILLIONS

(Continued from page 3)

kets as high as \$3.75. The government stepped in and fixed the price at \$2.20, Chicago base, subsequently raised for the next year's crop to \$2.26.

"Bear the date in mind, 1917, the year when the American wheat crop fell to 651,000,000 bushels as against a yield in 1915 of more than one billion bushels. The crops in 1916 and 1917 were short in this country and still more scanty in Europe. Wheat, along in the summer of 1917, was responding to the law of supply and demand and there is every reason to believe that if the government had not laid its hand upon the price the market would have gone to \$4 or \$5 a bushel.

"Who are the beneficiaries of this government price suppression? Very largely the people of the non-wheat growing states of this country.

"The North Atlantic group of states, as shown by the reports of the United States department of agriculture, had a wheat deficit in 1917 of 110,534,000 bushels. That is that group of states had to buy for their own consumption 110,000,000 bushels from the wheat-growing states of the union. Massachusetts bought 17,000,000 bushels; New York, 43,540,000 bushels; New Jersey, 12,047,000 bushels, and Pennsylvania, 23,530,000 bushels.

"Of the same 1917 crop the South Atlantic states bought 10,472,000 bushels, and the south central states 26,688,000 bushels.

"The New York Tribune ridicules the assertion made by other New York dailies that under the price guarantee the government is likely to lose one billion dollars on the 1919 crop. On that point it says: 'Some experts of perhaps equal competence will be surprised if the government loses by its guarantee one single dollar. Even if it would, the loss would benefit a class that has suffered long in adversity and could well enjoy a little temporary prosperity. There are no millionaire farmers, yet the farmers patriotically accepted a government price for their wheat one-third less than the prevailing market price and one-third less than the relative price received by the south this year for its staple product, cotton. We note that cotton in a free market is still selling at around 30 cents a pound, or three prices over the pre-war average. Wheat is only two prices and our fear mongers apparently want to cut wheat down to the pre-war basis, while farm wages, the cost of living and everything else are at their highest average.'

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Herd Sire: Rosalind B's Nestor 5401

His dam, Rosalind B. Champion 5 yr. old R. O. P. 16,804.4 lbs. milk 727.84 lbs. fat. Will soon have some of his get for sale.

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

Several male calves and a few females.

Herd under Federal government control and tested for tuberculin.

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1867 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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LABOR SAVING HINTS

(Readers are invited to contribute to this department. Ideas and descriptions of labor-saving devices will be paid for according to length and practicability)

Protection When Handling Bull

I take it for granted that every man who owns a bull has taken the precaution to put a good copper ring in the nose of the bull.

By the time the calf is nine or ten months old this should be attended to. The ring will not only aid a great deal in the handling of the bull but is the first requisite for further protection, by use of the bull staff.

Many a life could have been saved, had the bull been handled with a staff.

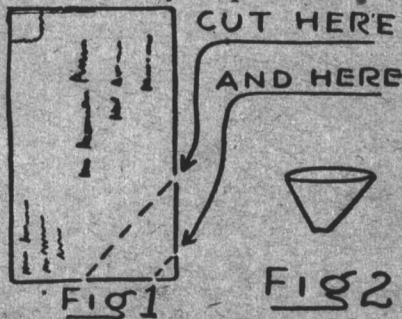


The drawing below illustrates the most common sort. The head snap, chain and screw eyes can be secured from most hardware stores at little cost. When properly attached to a stout staff, about three feet long, you have something that can be relied on more strongly than a rope.

We have two such staffs, one hangs by the door to the bull stall and the other for emergency use. Combining the use of the staff and a nose lead you can handle a vicious cow to advantage.

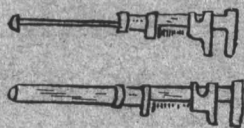
—C. I. Hammet, Indiana.

A Sanitary Paper Funnel



Take an old envelope and cut off corner as indicated in sketch. Four funnels can be made from one envelope.—M. G., Macomb county.

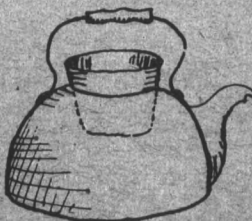
Repairing a Monkey Wrench



Quite frequently, for one reason or another, the wooden handle on a monkey wrench becomes broken or worn away before the wrench is too old for use.

By removing the nut on the bottom a piece of pipe can be fitted to take the place of the wooden part of the handle. When the pipe is cut the right length and the nut replaced. File off the rough place and you have a wrench that is as good as new, so far as utility is concerned.—C. I. Hammet, Indiana.

Grafting Wax Heater



Recently, while doing some grafting it was found that some means of keeping the wax warm was necessary as it was on a cold, windy day, when it cooled quickly. A dish, tapering as shown, was procured from the kitchen and the wax melted in it. Then it was placed in the top of the teakettle as shown and carried to the work to be done. The heat from the water kept it melted a long while.

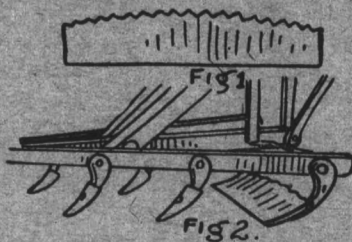
Making Paper Fuel

The waste paper which accumulates about the house day by day, may be converted into fuel that does quite well, especially for starting fires and when a slow fire is to be kept for a length of time. The old newspapers are torn apart and thrown into a tub of water and allowed to soak for awhile. Then the sheets are wadded together with the hands, into balls about the size of pop-corn balls and left in the sun or near the furnace

to dry. After they are thoroughly dry they may be thrown into a bin and used as needed. To start a fire in the morning, pour a little coal oil over one of the balls and ignite under the fuel.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.

Weeder for 1-Horse Cultivator

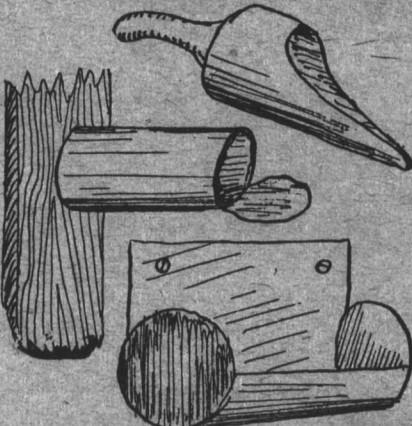
Take the two back teeth off your cultivator, then hunt up that old cross-cut saw you threw away and cut off a section of it long enough to



reach across the back of your cultivator from one leg to the other, and allow about two inches lap on each side, then with the teeth edge up drill two holes into the saw so you can bolt it to the legs, then bend the lower edge up a little and file the edge down. When going thru the rows it is the finest thing in the world to get the weeds.—M. Grenell, Macomb county.

Making Tin Cans Useful

Open the next few cans of corn and peas on the side as shown in the sketch and after they have been cleaned, tack in convenient places as match holders. Place one over the stairway to the cellar, one in the henhouse, one in the granary, and so on,



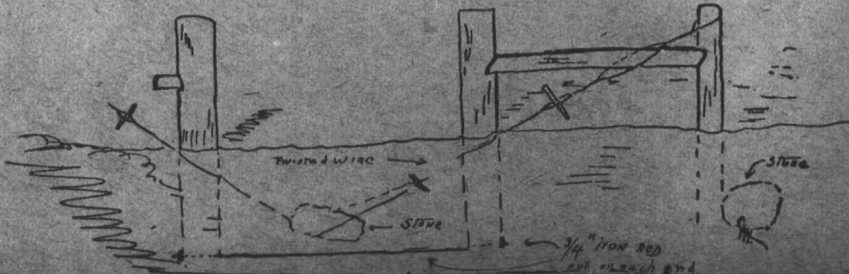
and place a few matches in them. They will often come in handy. Still others may be nailed to trees and fences for the birds to nest in. A scoop for use in the kitchen may be made by cutting the tops off as shown in figure two and nailing on a suitable handle. The rough edges, after cutting with a pair of tin shears may be smoothed off with a file, and if desired, painted.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.

Easy Way to Remove Corks

Corks that have been replaced in bottles are often hard to pull out again. To remedy this before replacing the cork wrap the cork with a thin piece of white cloth, tying it at the top with a piece of twine and allowing the cloth to extend far enough to take hold of with the fingers. In this way the cork is easily removed. This saves time when one is in a hurry and can't find a corkscrew or knife.—Mrs. E. H. G., Mecosta.

Anchoring Fence Posts

The sketch below represents the manner of anchoring either gate posts or corner posts used by a great uncle of mine. Many of the posts on his farm have been there for years. When properly set they stay as long as the



post will last. You can plow as close to the fence as you wish and not strike your brace wires for they are six inches below the surface on the outside of the post.—C. I. Hammet, Ind.

Magnetizing Hammers

Small hammers, such as tack hammers, if of steel, may be easily and quickly magnetized and when so treated, helps out in inconvenient places. If the head of the hammer is brought near the soft core of an electric coil and left for some little time the hammer will become thoroughly magnetized, its degree of hardness determining the length of time that it will stay magnetized without further treatment with the coil. If possible, it is best to rub the face of the hammer head against the exposed end of the coil. Hammers thus treated will pick up small tacks and broadheaded nails and makes it possible to lay carpet much tighter, than ordinarily. Nails may be driven in out of the way places, too, which would otherwise require the use of a step-ladder.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.

Fresh Meat—How to Keep a Week or Two in Summer

For farmers or others, living a distance from the butcher shop, they can keep fresh meat very nicely for a week or two by placing the meat into sour milk or buttermilk; put away in a cool cellar. The bones or fat need not be removed. Rinse well when ready to use.—Mrs. E. H. G., Mecosta.

Iosco (East) — Farmers are doing chores and going to auction sales, getting up wood and ice. Getting tired of the way we have been used in regards to buying and selling produce. The farmers had a big meeting on February 12th and pledged money enough to put up two farmer elevators under the Grange Co-operative System, T. W. Michael being our organizer with good success. We earnestly hope that the farmer will get what is due him for his hard work. The following prices were offered at Tawas City on February 10th: Oats, 50; hay—No. 1 Timothy, \$18 and \$19; No. 1 high mixed, \$18; cows, dressed, 13.—A. L., Tawas City Feb. 12.

HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

DANGER OF FLYWHEEL BURSTING

I have had a good deal of experience with machinery and sometimes, when my car is running at high speed



I cannot help wondering whether there is any danger that the flywheel may burst. Has this ever happened?—A. R. W. S.

We believe that cases of burst flywheels have been reported, but we personally never knew of one and they are extremely rare. With the diameters ordinarily employed, a sound cast iron wheel should be safe up to fully 5,000 revolutions per minute, without taking into consideration the strengthening effect of the solid web and the actual bursting speed would be considerably higher. Few engines are capable of turning over above 3,000 revolutions per minute and at this speed the factor of safety must be between 3 and 4. Steel or wire wound wheels can safely be run at much higher speeds than the ordinary cast iron variety, but they have never been generally adopted, their advantages from the standpoint of safety being too slight to warrant the additional outlay.



GIVING QUICK START TO SPRING-PLANTED CROPS

IN MICHIGAN where winters are long and growing seasons are short crops "have to hustle" to make good. In the early spring the ground is cold, lifeless and unresponsive. The winter's rains have leached out the soluble nitrogen; bacteria have not yet had an opportunity to rot the organic matter of the soil and to make nitrogen more available, and the tender rootlets of the young crop get a cold, forbidding reception. Even such crops as wheat or grass, that have lived through the winter, often fail to start growth promptly in the early spring.

This soil condition accounts for the sickly, yellowish looking corn that we



A Slow Start—Available Nitrogen Lacking.

so often see for several weeks after the young plant has broken the surface crust of the soil. The basis for poor crops, weakened plants subject to disease attacks, slow growth and delayed maturity, are laid right there and then. A little quickly available nitrogen at hand just at that time is valuable out of all proportion to its cost or actual "plantfood" value.

A sixty bushel corn crop removes from the soil 105 pounds of nitrogen. At the usual rate of application, fertilizer containing two per cent of ammonia or less, furnishes but a small fraction of the total needed supply of this plant food element. Its value lies in the fact that it serves as a starter—it furnishes available nitro-



With Plenty of Plantfood, the Plant Forges Ahead Rapidly.

gen (or ammonia) at the time when it is most needed, and when other sources supply little or none.

Every corn grower wants "hard corn"—corn with ears that are big and kernels that are deep; ears that dry out hard and solid and make highest quality food. To grow that sort of corn, the plant must work every minute of the growing season.

The seed kernel contains but little ammonia, and when this reserve food supply is exhausted the young plant has to stop growing until the soil warms up and nitrogen becomes available from the organic matter in the soil or from manure. That is the reason why the young plant often stands for days at a time without

growing; why it has that sickly yellow-green color instead of the full dark green typical of healthy growth.



A Quick Start Helps Make Hard Corn.

That is one reason why we harvest soft corn instead of hard corn.

It doesn't matter where you are growing corn, you probably grow a variety which works pretty close up to the frost date. A week lost in the early spring is almost as bad as a week lost later—time which cannot be made up.

Ammoniated fertilizers give the crop a running start in the spring, and keep it growing every minute of the season. Even a small amount of ammonia placed where the young rootlets can reach it as soon as they start often makes the difference between a good and a poor start; between a crop of ripe corn that keeps, and a crop of soft corn that rots in the crib.

The small grains show very plainly any lack of available ammonia, or lack of available phosphoric acid. They show it in restricted leaf growth; and in failure to "stool out" and cover the ground. Lack of ammonia especially is indicated by poor color of the foliage, as is the case with corn, with grasses, and with many other crops.

The Delaware Experiment Station has found that both ammonia and phosphoric acid are necessary for the proper "stooling out" of all grains. Furthermore, they bring out the fact that up to a certain point increasing the quantity of both of these plant foods favors the "stooling" and increasing the yield nearly pro rata. By using a high grade ammoniated fertilizer, the available plantfood will cause the wheat to tiller out, cover the soil, and make a worth-while crop where otherwise only a poor crop might result.

Oats and spring wheat are essentially cool weather crops. They must be planted while the ground is still cold. The cold soil does not furnish enough available ammonia to start the young plant rapidly on its way. At least two per cent of ammonia should be used in the fertilizer to furnish this quick start. As to how much more may be used at a profit, depends, of course, on soil conditions, and upon the amount of manure and how often it is applied, and the quantity of legumes grown.



A Slow Start Frequently Means Soft Corn.

SAVE

~~\$10.00~~ To ~~\$15.00~~

\$20.00 To \$30.00

per cow per year

with a

DE LAVAL

Formerly, with butter-fat at 25 to 35 cents a pound, a De Laval Cream Separator saved \$10 to \$15 per cow per year over gravity skimming.

Now with butter-fat selling at 50 to 65 cents a pound, and even higher, the saving with a De Laval is doubled.

If you have only two cows and are selling cream or making butter, a DeLaval will soon save enough to pay for itself.

With butter-fat at present prices you need a De Laval more than ever before, and if you already have an inferior or half-worn-out separator, your cream loss with such a machine is too big to be neglected.

The best cream separator you can get is the only machine you can afford to use these days, and creamerymen, dairy authorities and the 2,325,000 De Laval users all agree that the De Laval is the world's greatest cream saver. They know from experience that the De Laval skims the closest, lasts the longest and gives the best service.



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

The DeLaval Separator Co.

165 Broadway
New York

29 E. Madison St.
Chicago

OVER 2,325,000 DE LAVALS IN DAILY USE

SEEDS

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

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

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

OUR 1919 SEED BOOK and samples of any Farm Seeds you wish to buy, Free on request. Don't buy anything for either Garden or Field until you investigate our values.

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

\$4800 A YEAR on a 50-foot lot raising Rufus Red Belgian Hares and Flemish Giant Rabbits. We furnish high grade stock and pay \$7.00 a Pair, also express charges, for all you raise from same. We need 3000 weekly. Get our FREE BOOK telling how to feed, breed and house. Get started right. Don't breed common rabbits.

DAVIS & SON, 128 AVE. 31, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Chickens Sick or Not Laying?

Most poor layers are "OUT OF CONDITION" or have Colds, Roup, Bowel trouble, Sorehead, Chicken pox, etc. GERMOZONE is the best remedy for all these disorders. At dealers or postpaid 75c, with 5-book Poultry Library. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 196 1/2, OMAHA, NEB.

Tix-Ton-Mix

Keeps away Worms
Germs and Ticks

"Your Flock Needs It"

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

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

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS
Leona Park Experiment Station, GRAND LEDGE, MICH.

Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

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

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

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

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

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

See our agent in your vicinity.

Colon C. Lillie, President

Harmon J. Wells, Sec. and Treas.

319 Widdicombe Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. Graebner Bldg., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.

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.

CHAS. BRAY, OKEMOS, Ingham County, MICHIGAN.

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

ROBERT R. POINTER & SON
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE BETTER RETURNS

If so ship your FURS to

BEHR BROS. Co.

351-359 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Ask the man that has used this tag.

Write for Price List and Tags.



CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City
East Buffalo Fort Worth East St. Louis Sioux City
El Paso South St. Joseph



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 "Nutrition and Care of Sheep"

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Grand Ledge, Michigan

What 15¢ will bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15¢ to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15¢ does not repay us; we are glad to invest in new friends.

The matter of 15¢ in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth, now in its 26th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but 15¢ a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your paper. The matter of 15¢ in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth, now in its 26th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but 15¢ a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your paper.

The Pathfinder, Box 3, Washington, D.C.

WYANDOTTE

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

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

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

FOR SALE One pr. thoroughbred Wt. Holland turkeys \$12.00 pr., tom, \$7.00. Mrs. W. P. Teeter, Scottville, Mich.



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

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Strictly thoroughbred, for sale. Gobblers weigh 15-23 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.

FOR SALE—My 80-acre farm, good land, good buildings, good water, pumped by windmill in house and barnyard. 5 miles from good markets, good roads. Sold at a bargain if bought at once. For particulars write to August C. Borek, Reed City, Mich. R. No. 8.



The Silo After the War

The war is over but a hungry world is demanding food and economy. The greatest calls for live stock and stock products. The cattle of Europe have been depleted. They are millions of cows short. These must be supplied by the United States. Therefore, to feed well and with economy is the great problem before the American farmer.

The economy of the silo is well known. It has been proven that it will save 10c on the production of a pound of butter; 40c on the production of 100 pounds of milk and \$1.50 on a hundred pounds of beef. It also saves labor, insures large milk production and quick fattening. It insures your corn crop, for, neither drouth, frost or hail can claim the total loss where the silo is used.

Silage is the cheapest known source of the great food element known as carbohydrates and the wise farmer makes liberal use of this ration. This is why you find silos on our best stock farms. Most of the great dairy records have been made from cows fed on silage and nearly all of the prize-winning fat stock have had silage in their ration. Success in the dairy and live stock business are accomplished thru the liberal use of silage.

Supplement your pasture with a silo. Six times more feed can be raised on an acre put into corn and that put into the silo than this same acre in grass. Land is high and pasture on high-priced land is a losing proposition. Make your acres earn each year, a good dividend.

Silage and alfalfa or clover hay makes a balanced ration and wonderful results have been obtained from these two feeds alone. It is of the greatest importance to the keepers of live stock that they feed a cheap and wholesome ration during periods of high priced grains. Good feeding is profitable feeding.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, every extension station, every college of agriculture, every county agent, every stock and farm paper and every silo user advocates the silo.

Plan to have one this season or add another to your farm equipment.—A. L. Haecker.

Michigan Poland-China Breeders Hold Meeting

About fifty of Michigan's prominent Poland-China breeders met in annual session at the Michigan Agricultural College, Feb. 5.

A very interesting program was carried out and much enthusiastic discussion engaged in. President P. P. Pope spoke briefly in his address along lines vital to the best interests of Michigan breeders. He brought out plainly the fact that breed improvement could be brought about only by retaining the best of our stock for herd building, that the feeding end of the game should never be lost sight of, for feed is the stuff that makes the blood tell. He laid special emphasis upon the application of business principles to the work in hand, which would mean doing by the other fellow as we would be done by. This includes the satisfying of every customer even though it may call for a sacrifice, promptness in answering correspondence, especially getting out pedigrees and certificates of registry, shipping animals in clean attractive crates, etc. President Pope also called attention to the importance of advertising and the continuance of public sales in Michigan. He reminded the breeders that they were back of the best swine proposition on earth, that the breed didn't need any booming, but boosting was always in order.

Mr. E. R. Leonard, the genial young

scout from St. Louis who was successful in pulling down most all the Poland-China prize money in Michigan last year, discussed size and quality. Mr. Leonard is a real constructive breeder. He would make them big as a mountain if possible and retain quality, but quality they must have. Bone is very necessary, but he is fond of ham, tenderloin and bacon.

Mr. L. L. Chamberlain of Marcellus discussed the question of forage crops bringing out at some length the importance pasture has in the development of breeding swine. He would rather have for his breeding stock plenty of good clover or alfalfa pasture and half of a grain ration than a full grain ration in dry lot.

The subject, "In What Way Can the Association Help Most?" was ably discussed by the daddy of Michigan's big type Poland-China business, W. E. Livingston. Mr. Livingston is, no doubt, Michigan's best known Poland-China breeder. He had just returned from a trip thru Ohio and Indiana and says that these states have us badly beaten. In reply to the question, "In what way have they beaten us?" Mr. Livingston said, "In price."

In the general discussion and round table talk in which Boone, Hutchins, Maystead, Clark, May, Jacobs, Livingston, Leonard, Chamberlain, Hawkins and others took part, many points of interest to Michigan breeders were brought to light. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion of the breeders that the time was ripe for some definite action on the part of the association looking toward the advancement of the breed in Michigan and the benefit of members of the association. The executive committee was instructed to get out a directory of Michigan breeders and attempt any promotion work that seemed advisable. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant; Sec'y and Treas., Wm. J. Clark, Mason; executive committee, John L. Jacobs, St. Johns; E. R. Leonard, St. Louis; L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus.

Result of Horse Sale at M. A. C.

PERCHERONS

Black Joe 136688, black, star, foaled May 21, 1916—Vernon E. Preston, Fremont, Mich., \$150.

Golda 107522, black, star, foaled June 5, 1913—E. P. Kinney, Lansing, Mich. \$280.00.

Cinderella's Queen, black, small star, foaled April 11, 1912—A. H. Rowland, Climax, Mich., \$300.

Verdun 129448, black, small star, foaled February 25, 1916—R. C. Gridley, Lansing, Mich., \$250.

Topsy 111147, dark grey, star, foaled May 30, 1914—Eli Sprunger, Saginaw, Mich., \$295.

Victor Hugo 124738, red roan, white strip, foaled May 24, 1916—Eli Sprunger, Saginaw, Mich., \$270.

Daisy Belle 143332, black, small star, foaled June 10, 1917—Eli Sprunger, \$220.

Queen Belle, sent for record, foaled June 5, 1918—W. I. Hicks, Gregory, Mich., \$125.00.

Edith 148383, black, star, foaled June 10, 1916—Charles Bray, Okemos, Mich., \$125.00.

Susanna 103368, black grey, star, foaled June 23, 1913—Lou Hunt, Eaton Rapids, Mich., \$400.

Bird 57507, gray with white strip, foaled July 3, 1908—Alex Fenton, Jonesville, Mich., \$185.

Dora Belle 83243, grey, foaled May 16, 1910—J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich., \$210.

Konette 142925, grey, foaled April 17, 1917—L. R. Moyer, Eagle, Mich., \$145.

Rosamond 45547, black, small star, foaled April 4, 1904—George Pratt, Grand Ledge, Mich., \$155.

Ruby 104322, black, white crescent, foaled March 12, 1913—Creyts Brothers, Lansing, Mich., \$405.

Mary 135538, light grey, foaled June 27, 1916—August Miller, St. Johns, Mich., \$230.00.

Metha 135534, bay, foaled May 6, 1916—Rollie Speer, Mason, Mich., \$180.

Amicle 77499, black, foaled June 2, 1910—Robert Titus, Munith, Mich., \$80.

BELGIANS

Bertha De Dick 5912, sorrel, foaled May 6, 1916—L. S. Marshall, Leslie, Mich., \$480.

Lisse De Bievne 5913, sorrel, matched with Bertha de Dick—L. S. Marshall, Leslie, Mich., \$480.

Monaka 2354, roan, foaled March 15, 1910—F. L. Brokaw, Eagle, Mich., \$280.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



**\$17,500 Per
Year in Prizes**

for officially authenticated butterfat records is offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the purpose of furnishing reliable data as to the merits of the Holstein-Friesian breed as butter producers. This method has demonstrated the unequalled ability of the breed. These cows hold all A. R. O. records for amount of butter.

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

E. L. Salisbury Breeds High Class

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Twenty dams of our herd sire
Walker Lyons

average 30.11 lbs. of butter in seven days. Nothing for sale at this time but young bull calves.

E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170508. 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, 548 to 574 lbs. milk 7 days, \$1.25.

ROBIN CARR

HOWLerville, MICHIGAN

CLOVER DAIRY FARM

Offers a beautiful Holstein bull calf born October 10, 1918, Sire Flint Hengerveld Lad whose dam and sire's dam average 32.65 butter in 7 days. Dam 19 lb. Jr. 3 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 Kornidye, 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 Kornidye 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 Kornidye, a great combination of breeding.

We are breeding this young sire to the daughters of Judge Walker Pieterie, 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.

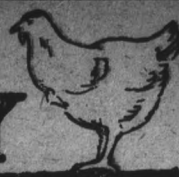
HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY. Two near-est dams of herd sire are both above 33 lbs. butter in 7 days, average 700 lbs. milk. E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.
DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.
R. F. D. No. 1



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CAFE from good producing Cow and sired by a No. 1 bull. Price \$50.00 for quick sale. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Michigan.

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

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

ARWIN KILLINGER,
Fowlerville, Michigan.

We Sell at Breeders' Sale

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

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

FOR SALE Five or six good large Reg. Holstein cows, just bred to a 21.61 lb. bull. Paul Steinhacker, Howell, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

GUERNSEY

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

SHORTHORN

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.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Maplelane Laddle 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, Elletts 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.

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS all sold out. None for sale at present. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

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

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 BULLS. One yearling and two fine calves; all roans; heifers all sold.

ROY FINCH, - Elletts 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.

For Sale SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS, roans and reds, both sexes. At head of herd grandson of famous Whitehall Sultan. Write for prices and description. S. H. PANGBORN, Bad Axe, Michigan.

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 AYERSHIRES 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. GOOD 125-lb. BOAR PIG, \$30. per setting. Parks Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. 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.



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 33857 heads herd. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

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

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

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

PEACH HILL FARM

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

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

MEADOWVIEW FARM

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

POLAND CHINA

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

FOR 25 YEARS

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

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

Large Type Poland China Hogs

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

THREE Registered Big Type Poland-China pigs. Sept. farrow. One boar, two sows, \$70.00 takes the trio, \$35.00 each. Certificates free. M. R. Hess, 111 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Michigan.

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Spring boars all sold. Bred gilts ready for shipment. Inspection invited. L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Michigan.

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

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

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

BERKSHIRES

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

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

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE

I SHALL BE ABLE to furnish for season of 1919 anything needed in Registered Shropshire Sheep of the same High Quality that have given satisfaction in many States since 1890. C. LEMEN, Dexter, Michigan.



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Everything indicates that there will be more orders for Chicks this year than can be filled. Orders are already booked for future delivery; those who want to be sure of Chicks should order now and have them shipped later when you will want them. Our breeds are:

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Eggs from any of the foregoing breeds for sittings or in quantities for incubators. Special price for 500 to 1,000 eggs during season. Special price for eggs for early Broilers.

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A.—It is reliable.

Q.—What makes it reliable?

A.—The chassis was designed five years ago to be extremely simple. Then we kept on making and making Maxwells all alike on this chassis year after year until now we have made 300,000 of them. Our policy is to do one thing well and thus obtain perfection.

Q.—Have you changed the original design any?

A.—Not in any single fundamental. We have added an improvement here and there from time to time—but no changes from our original program.

Q.—Have there been any great chassis improvements in the last 5 years?

A.—We believe not. There have been multi-cylinder cars and multi-valve cars; but in a car under \$1000 we do not believe them to be practical.

Q.—How much of the Maxwell car do you build?

A.—We believe that we manufacture more of the parts that go into our car than any other manufacturer.

Q.—Why do you do this—can you

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A.—In some cases yes; but not so good as we can build them. In other cases no, for we operate 8 great plants, have an investment that runs into many millions of dollars, carry a tremendous inventory, have a rapid "turnover" and a large one. Besides, we make parts for cars other than our own including some that cost in excess of \$4000.

Q.—Has the Maxwell every modern equipment?

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