

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

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Fifty Millions of Federal Funds for Michigan Trunk Line Roads

By Philip T. Colgrove
Pres. Michigan Good Roads Ass'n

THE PEOPLE of Michigan I think are generally familiar with the fact that in the early forties the state undertook a system of internal improvements, including the building of a railroad which bid fair to wreck the finances of our state, which had been but recently admitted into the union. Growing out of this unfortunate undertaking, our constitution was so amended as to forbid the bonding of our state for internal improvements, and we were limited only to the borrowing of money in case of insurrection or for war purposes. Our primary school system was planted on a firm foundation, however, and to the credit of our state it has ever remained. Little or nothing was done or perhaps thought of towards building up the highways of Michigan at this early period. From the date of our admission up to the Civil war, we were rather busy as a people clearing up the forests and making a way for a great agricultural state. Up to and until the Civil war we did practically nothing towards establishing a drainage law, although perhaps no state in the union needed it more than Michigan. From 1860 to 1865 as a people our hands and hearts were full, and the reconstruction period followed with its sorrows and burdens that have and always will follow in the wake of the great monster, war. Then came the period of building railroads. The government entered very largely into these early operations. These great transcontinental lines were built in the face of great opposition. Our public men suffered criticism that followed this great undertaking. The great empire builder, James Hill, was uniting the states, tunnelling the mountains and crossing the streams, and scarcely before we knew it, the great West became all that Ex-President Roosevelt has described in "The Winning of the West." We had in connection with the building of this great

system of transportation which made possible the building up of the states west of the Mississippi, the other great system which the government had championed in the name of cheaper transportation, the building up of the waterways. The government was spending millions upon the deepening of waterways, our rivers and harbors, not alone for cheaper transportation, but for national defense. As this great development progressed, reaching a high degree of efficiency, there came a time when we discovered that the 225,000 miles of highways in our country over which were being carried ninety-two per cent of the products of toil had been neglected. That although the government was using practically half of these roads daily in the carrying of mail and parcels post, yet they were being neglected, sadly so. American inventive genius had made it possible for railroad transportation and water transportation to reach its highest degree of efficiency. We had even connected the Great Lakes with the Eastern seaboard, to enable water transportation to better serve our people.

And then came that other invention of American genius, the automobile. We have watched its development with interest. The truck came into being, and with it another seven day wonder. All at once we discovered the fact that this new tool was our greatest and best servant to transport the products from the farm and from the shops that are overcrowded, railroads and congested terminals, and must of necessity aid and assist to enable them to render anything like acceptable service to the people. We did not learn just what the railroads could do and

could not do, until the demand came growing out of the world war. To relieve this situation, the new arm of transportation, the truck, came to the rescue, and while it performed a wonderful service and relieved the situation very largely, it was found that this new tool, destined to be the greatest servant and friend of all classes of our people, was crippled and almost helpless by reason of road conditions. Our people learned from personal contact and experience that the roads of France and of the Old World were very largely answering the demands that were made upon them. Then came the rural express delivery system, which purposes to establish a depot at every farmer's door, conditioned only that the right of way over which it travels is made sufficient for the purpose.

The government commenced to understand that it must do as France has done, as England and Germany had done and aid and assist in the building up of these highways and thoroughfares, not alone for national defense, but for the purpose of aiding in the solution of the great question of transportation. We have in the nation many states that do not have a river or harbor, but all of these states have thousands of miles of road that must be improved to make way for this new tool of transportation, the automobile and the truck. The government has adopted a plan to distribute large sums of money to the various states who will accept it, in order to build up these main arteries through which the life blood of the nation will run in the years to come. Michigan has received her full share during the past three years, but has been required to meet the federal government dollar for dollar. Just now the nation has ready for distribution \$200,000,000.00, of which Michigan will (Continued on page 2)

Once again Shylock Meets a Learned Judge and Forfeits his "Pound of Flesh"

By Forrest Lord

YOU HAVE all heard the story of Shylock, the rich Jew of Venice, who became very notorious for the exorbitant rate of interest which he charged on loans to people who came to him in dire need. And you remember that a certain merchant of the city, whose wealth was invested in cargoes still at sea, went to the Jew for a loan. There was bad feeling between the two. The Jew saw his chance to get even. He agreed to make the loan, but demanded as a bond for its payment a pound of the merchant's flesh. With visions of his incoming ships laden with ten times the wealth needed to repay the loan, the merchant agreed to the bargain. The ships were reported lost at sea. He could not pay the loan. The Jew, happy in the thought that he was about to exact vengeance from his enemy, demanded his bond. It seemed that the unfortunate merchant must forfeit his life because of his foolish bargain. But not so. His attorney demanded that the Jew take his bond, but threatened all the penalties of the law if the money-lender spilled one drop of the merchant's blood in so doing. The Jew, frightened at this untoward development, agreed to forfeit the bond and take only the nominal money interest. This compromise the merchant's lawyer refused to accept, and finally in order to escape the merchant's wrath, the Jew not only forfeited his interest, but the principal of the loan as well.

You may not be so familiar with the Shylocks of the twentieth century. But they thrive in large numbers. They are as greedy and as heartless as the Shylock of old, and they go about their business quite unmolested,—respectable citizens of the communities in which they operate. Indeed, it is not infrequent that they rise to positions of trust and honor, successfully cloaking their usurious transactions from the public eye. But on occasions, they are not satisfied with nominal usury; they

must have their usurious pound of flesh; the victim writhes and protests; he seeks the protection of the law; the court rules; and invariably the usurer loses his interest altogether.

The court records of Michigan do not cite many cases growing out of violations of the laws against usury. The money lenders in small communities exert a powerful influence. Farmers and merchants are practically dependent upon them for capital and emergency loans, high as the interest may be. To contest the legality of the interest charged on any loan is to practically destroy one's credit in the community.

There is a legal rate of interest which money-lenders may charge in this state. On small sums of money for short periods of time, many banks charge what we might term "legitimate" rate of interest, a trifle higher than the legal rate, which the law does not sanction, is made necessary because of a certain fixed expense in carrying the record of the loan. To this nominal additional charge on small amounts, there can be little objection. It is the charging of bonuses which actually amount to a rate of interest (running in cases brought to our attention from ten to twenty-five per cent) that makes a mockery of the law and should call forth the condemnation of all reputable banking concerns.

In one case, \$300 bonus is charged for a loan of \$1,200. In another case, \$200 bonus for a loan of \$1,200. One bank asks for a note of \$125 for a \$100 loan and charges interest on the whole at 7 per cent. Another bank demands a bonus of \$100 for a \$500 loan, and so it goes. Not a half dozen cases but hundreds of cases, usually with hard-working and debt-burdened farmers the victims, and men of wealth and high standing the usurers.

Turn to page 5 and read the story of Oscar Anderson, Alcona county farmer; and Mores Marks, money-lender.

receive her just share, providing that for every dollar that is given to us by the government, our state will come halfway and pay our share. The bill known as the Swanson Bank-Head Bill, does not represent by any means all that the government is ready to distribute. As fast as the states are prepared to accept more and are ready to pay their half, we shall find the Congress willing and anxious to meet us. Our citizens must remember that the government has only authority to distribute these various sums in the building up of our main market roads. We cannot hope for more until the main roads are an accomplished fact. In Michigan we have upwards of five thousand miles of roads of this class which must first be improved, and when improved, will serve at least seventy-five per cent. of our people. To raise by taxation the amount required in any one year would be burdensome. It has been thought wise, just and right that these blessings which are to be enjoyed by those who shall come after us and shall help and assist in paying for them. It is my confident belief that our children's children do not ask us to bear all of the burden.

Will Not Spend Over \$10,000,000 in Any 2 Years

Governor Sleeper has well said that it will be impossible for us to expend more than ten millions in any two years, which altogether with the ten million from the government, will enable us to keep all the labor that can be employed busy for a period of at least two years. We may be able to use more than this. It is certain that if we could complete the system in the next five or six years, it would be a blessing that can scarcely be realized. Let us use these roads during our lifetime and have the benefits of them.

paying our full distributive share, but by the issuing of serial bonds carrying a portion of the expense into the years that are to come, we shall be able to get all the interest charge through the Michigan fund now pouring into the treasury of the state from the automobile licenses, and perhaps retire many of these bonds before the last are issued. These are questions that are up to the Legislature. That they will solve the problems as they arise, there is no question. It became necessary for us to name some sum beyond which the Legislature could not go, and we placed that limit at fifty millions, and will require it all to complete the system. With the amount that we shall receive from the federal government, together with the amount that we shall receive from the various local communities, all together it is hoped and believed that the amount will be large enough to build and complete this splendid system of main market roads that reaches into every section of our state, connects every city and village, and forms a network of roads that will serve more than three fourths of our citizenship. The various counties will be enabled to pay greater heed to the lateral roads and gradually they will be developed to a higher degree of efficiency. The state will maintain these main market roads very largely, and the various counties and townships through which they run will be relieved of a great burden. With the completion of these roads, the community idea will reach its highest degree of development.

What Other States Are Doing

I wish time and opportunity would permit me to discuss the moral and the spiritual lessons that will be the outgrowth of the plan now under consideration. Almost every state in the union is adopting a similar course to our own. Illinois

has already bonded for sixty million, and Pennsylvania has by vote bonded for fifty million, Minnesota is asking for one hundred million, Washington forty million and many others in like amount. In case Michigan fails to adopt this resolution, the distributive share that would come to Michigan from the federal government will go to the states more progressive and patriotic. It does not seem possible to me that the farmers who after all are the real producers of wealth in this country of ours will fail to grasp the benefits they are to receive. I wonder if they realize that Wayne county pays one third of the taxes of the state, and hence must pay one third of this proposed bond issue, while at the same time they have already bonded and have built the most perfect system of roads of any county in the world. Yet in the face of these facts, the great city of Detroit is ready to answer "here" on this amendment and will carry it by an overwhelming majority. Why? Simply because they understand that into the great metropolis there will flow a stream of commerce from the farms and that the outlying country over these roads and that they will be a bigger Detroit from every viewpoint. I have faith in the farmers and in the business men of the state, and I believe that when this proposition is thoroughly explained, that the agricultural sections of our state will support the amendment most royally.

In this hurriedly dictated article I have not been able to cover all points, and none as well as I would like. But I do hope there has been enough said that will be at least helpful to those who are trying to solve the problem and solve it right for the future of this great state of ours, who must keep abreast with her sister states in this great nation wide movement to build up the highways of the land.

Who's Who in Michigan Farm Bureau

Brief Biography of Men and Women chosen to guide Destinies of New Organization

WE ARE greatly indebted to Mr. Chas. Bingham, acting sec'y of the Mich. Farm Bureau, for the following information about the folks who were elected at the instance of the founding of that organization, to shape its affairs during the first year of its existence. Mr. Bingham modestly refrains from any mention of himself, so we feel in justice bound to supply what he omitted. *Mr. Bingham writes:

"We wish to submit the names of the following citizens representing the official and executive department of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

"While these citizens may not, in the estimation of some, be the best qualified to fill these positions, they have at least shown by their past activities their willingness to devote a considerable part of their time and knowledge for the benefit of the agricultural industry of this great state.

"While we know that it would be impossible to please all of the people in selecting for positions of this kind, yet it is gratifying to know that the citizens so chosen have signified their willingness to do all in their power to complete the organization of this Farm Bureau movement."

President, Mr. Roland Morrill, has large farm interests in Berrien county. He is a heavy grower of peaches and cantaloupes. Had 400 acres of grain this last fall. He has always been a farmer and his interests are with the farmer but is a broad minded man who lives on the level and is absolutely square and right.

1st Vice President, Mr. R. G. Potts, is a young man of unusual ability. He is a product of the M. A. C., and one of which they may well be proud. In connection with general farming, he runs an extensive dairy. Along public lines for agricultural betterment Mr. Potts is always ready to sacrifice his own time and pleasure. He is at present the president of Macomb County Farm Bureau. With such progressive men as Mr. Potts at its helm, the Michigan Farm Bureau is sure to win.

2nd Vice President, Mr. F. H. Vandenboom, of Marquette county, owns and operates the largest and most successful dairy farm of the Upper Peninsula. He is also state senator from that district. He is well informed on agricultural conditions of the Upper Peninsula and is one of the main supporters of the Farm Bureau movement of the northern part of the state.

* Mr. Chas. A. Bingham is a prominent farmer and fruit-grower of Birmingham. He has held numerous offices in various state organizations, including the presidency of the Michigan State Horticultural Society. He has always taken a keen interest and active part in the fruit-growing industry of the state and is considered one of the leaders in that field.

Through the Coming Year

Treasurer, Mr. Fred Van Norsdal, for a number of years has been one of the most prominent and successful farmers in St. Joseph county. He is one of the men who might be considered the prime mover and organizer of our local Farm Bureau. Since organization he has been president for two years and is now serving on the Executive Board. Mr. Van Norsdal owns and operates one of the most successful fruit, as well as general farm, in his county, and has the distinction of having the best paying apple orchard in his community. Mr. Van Norsdal is at all times an agricultural student; a safe, conservative and sane thinker along agricultural lines and is absolutely solid man to have in the important office to which he has been recently elected.

Crops: Fred F. Cornair, president of the Michigan Crops Improvement Association, owns and operates two farms, breeder of pedigreed stock, is a man of very high standing in Saginaw county; willing at all times to do his bit for the betterment of agricultural condition.

Soils: A. J. Rogers, Jr., president of Benzie County Farm Bureau, graduate of Wisconsin University College of Agriculture, is an expert on fruits and soils. He is at present elected to serve on the Executive Board of the Michigan State Horticultural Society.

Fruits and Vegetables: J. Pomeroy Munson is engaged in the fruit industry near Grand Rapids, Kent county. He has a vineyard of large size, also raised cherries, apples and gooseberries. Mr. Munson served two years as president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society and at the present time is treasurer of the same society. Is a man who is always ready to help in public service for the benefit of his brother agriculturists.

Live Stock: A. E. Illenden has always been an active worker in the Grange. Owns and operates one of the largest stock farms in this state. At the present time he is acting as president of the Lenawee County Farm Bureau and is very active in all public work.

Dairying: Alfred Hendrickson is a progressive, up-to-date dairyman, who graduated from M. A. C. in 1911, and since that time has devoted his attention to the up-building of a herd of pure bred Jerseys. Together with his brother he is joint owner of the Elmhurst Farm at Shelby, Mich. They are growers of pedigreed grains, breeders of Hampshire hogs and registered Jersey cattle. Mr. Hendrickson is also president of the Oceana County Farm Bureau.

Buying and Selling: James Nicol is a successful farmer and fruit grower, living in the southwestern part of Allegan county, who has for many years been identified with every forward movement in that vicinity, more especially being known as one of the originators and promoters of the South Haven Fruit Exchange.

This exchange has been very successful and its success has been due very largely to Mr. Nicol's untiring activities. He is a man highly respected by all who know him and will fill the position to which he is elected, satisfactorily. Mr. Nicol has the view points of the business farmer which is what we need in the work of the State Farm Bureau.

Farm Management: Austin Cowles specializes in the feeding of live stock and owns one of the largest and best equipped plants for feeding cattle, sheep and swine that can be found in this part of the state. He is not only a good business man and a good farmer but he finds much time to devote to the advancement of the farmers' interests of Clinton county and it was largely thru his efforts that the Clinton County Farm Bureau has been established.

Legislative: Arlie Hopkins spent his early life in assisting his father who was a lumber man and saw-mill operator in Manistee county. Shortly after this Mr. Hopkins started to clear up the 800 acre farm which he now has under cultivation, having made a study of horticulture and is now owner of one of the best orchards in Northern Michigan. For a number of years was employed as an institute lecturer by the Agricultural College. Elected to the Michigan State Legislature in 1914, re-elected in 1916, again without opposition 1918 and being a member of the Ways and Means Committee and active in all legislations for the interests of the farmer and the people of Michigan.

Publicity: Earl Trangmar is a graduate of M. A. C. since which time he has been at the head of the publicity work of the college. It was largely through his efforts that the editors of the rural press of Michigan were brought in close touch with one another at the conference held at the college last summer.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs: Mrs. John Ketchum, wife of the master of the State Grange, is a well known and capable woman who has spent considerable time in assisting Mr. Ketchum with the duties in connection with his office, in fact, during his absence, has conducted the entire business. At all times she is actively engaged in public welfare work.

Home Economics: Miss Flora Buell comes to her new work possessed with a wealth of experience, which coupled with her natural qualifications assures a success of her department. For years she has been among the farm organizations of Washtenaw county in organizing and sustaining them and through her experience of the past year as chairman of the Home Economics Department in the Washtenaw County Farm Bureau she has become an enthusiastic convert to the work of this department. Having spent her life on the farm she has an intimate knowledge of the problems of the farm home and her training as a teacher has developed a keen insight into and a splendid vision of the part for which she has been chosen.

MILK COMMISSION FIXES MARCH PRICES

Seventy-Five per cent of Milk in Detroit Area Gets \$3.60 f.o.b. Detroit; 25 per cent Surplus, \$2.50 f.o.b. Shipping Station

We believe that in this great constructive campaign, which is enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the best minds of Michigan, that the first consideration to the milk producer, as well as to the consumer, should be the moral obligation. Yet how few of our people ever appreciate the fact that there is any moral obligation connected with the milk business. Most producers, distributors, and consumers see in it only the commercial side and the money consideration. We forget that, according to the investigation of the best scientists and experimenters, the future mental, moral and physical well being of the American people depends more upon a large consumption of dairy products than upon any other food product in use at the present time. With this vision of our opportunity and our responsibility, let us acquit ourselves like true noble men; a part of the greatest people of the greatest nation that the world has ever known.

In order to accomplish this purpose we must get ourselves out of the rut and practices that have so long been a menace and hindering cause to a better and larger consumption. Aren't there brains enough in the dairy and milk distributing fraternities to devise some effective method to accomplish this desired result? The report of the Boards of Health concerning infant mortality show that for every American soldier lost on the battle front eleven American children die in their homes as a result of a lack of their bodies being properly nourished by the use of milk. What a field—what an opportunity—what a mission is ours! Eternity alone can reveal the extent to which we have either been derelicts or played well our part in this great drama.

The Price

That will furnish an adequate return is and must be a vital question, for every successful business must have in it two vital and fundamental principles. One—a compensatory price. The other, and most vital, a confidence which permeates every part of the industry. The misguided effort to gain a price has often resulted in the destruction of the latter and more important factor—confidence in the business.

Strikes may have been necessary in the days gone by, but not since the beginning and work of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, for we are confronted with the facts that despite our pacific, constructive, methods—which have been so freely and severely criticized by a part of our people, yet as we look back we find that the Detroit price (which is and has been the backbone of the milk market of Michigan) is comparable to the price obtained in any other similar location. Not always the highest, but the average is fully as good. And we have avoided that most expensive factor in all business economy—the strike.

It is estimated by the rural New Yorkers that the recent strike of 60,000 milk producers in the New York Dairymen's League cost in the neighborhood of six million of dollars. This tremendous loss must, eventually, come out of the milk business and like the burdens of the recent war in Europe, these burdens must be borne by the parties participating.

There is no question but that the producer should have control of his product and be in position to get the price for which he will sell it. The manufacturer of every other product does this and nobody objects. The dealer is not forced to buy at the seller's price.

Surplus

We are confronted at the present time, by some of the distributors in the city of Detroit, with the claim of a serious surplus. How this surplus shall be cared for is a question up for immediate solution. *** If the milk producers of Detroit area would establish some kind of a factory that might be available on any similar occasion in the years to come I am very sure that it would compensate for itself in one season.

Organization

While we have always protested against drastic and destructive methods yet it has been our constant desire and aim to bring to our people continually the thought of the need of better organization. In our touch with the powers at Washington and the financial circles of the na-

tion we were impressed, months ago, that the effort would be made to reduce first the price of farm products. This purpose you have seen realized in the milk business and the value of organization has been very apparent to us and is today. If we take a survey of the price in the organized and unorganized territory of Michigan; where two years ago there was a local organization that made its influence felt upon manufacturers, and where we were enabled, by working with the selling committee of the local, to get an advance that meant hundreds of dollars a day to the community, as soon as this advance had been gained the milk producers settled back, feeling

MARCH MILK PRICES

OVER 200 persons, mostly farmers, attended the session of the Milk Commission at Detroit on Monday of this week. One of the biggest problems that looms up before the Commission and the farmers is the surplus, now estimated to be in the neighborhood of 25 per cent of the total supply. To fix prices that would enable consumption of this surplus without a total loss to the producer was the big task before the Commission. It was finally decided to fix the price on 75 per cent of the milk shipped into Detroit at \$3.60 F. O. B. Detroit; and \$2.50, F. O. B. shipping station, on the balance. This arrangement appeared to be mutually satisfactory to all parties concerned and will obtain during the month of March.

that they had accomplished all that was necessary. They would not pay their dues to the State Organization; they would not keep up their local organization; they simply drifted apart, and today they are paying a tremendous price for this neglect for some of the condenseries in the unorganized districts are paying \$1.00 per hundred pounds less for milk than are condensaries in the organized districts of Michigan. Some of the powderer plants in the unorganized districts of the state are paying from 55c to 70c per hundred pounds less than other plants are paying in organized districts. Consequently, we come back to this proposition that we have asserted to you so many times, and which today is a dominating factor in all other industries it pays to organize.

We are reminded again of the truthfulness of the assertion of some of our best statisticians—that the organized movement has meant to the milk producers of Michigan not less than 10% and probably 15% more than otherwise would have been obtained.

Now we appeal to your manhood, to your sense of fair play, and ask you to get busy and do your part to maintain the organization in your locality. It pays you. Be a hero and not a zero in this campaign. You owe it to yourself to your family, to your business, to exert every ounce of energy in this organized movement.—R. C. Reed, Field Secretary.

U. S. WOOL DIVISION HEARD FROM AGAIN

Advises That Government Will Have Entire 1918 Wool Clip Appraised by March 1st, When Final Returns Will be Made

The last information we have had from the government's wool purchasing agency was under date of February 17th, when a letter from Mr. Charles J. Brand, chief of the Bureau of Markets, was received containing the following facts:

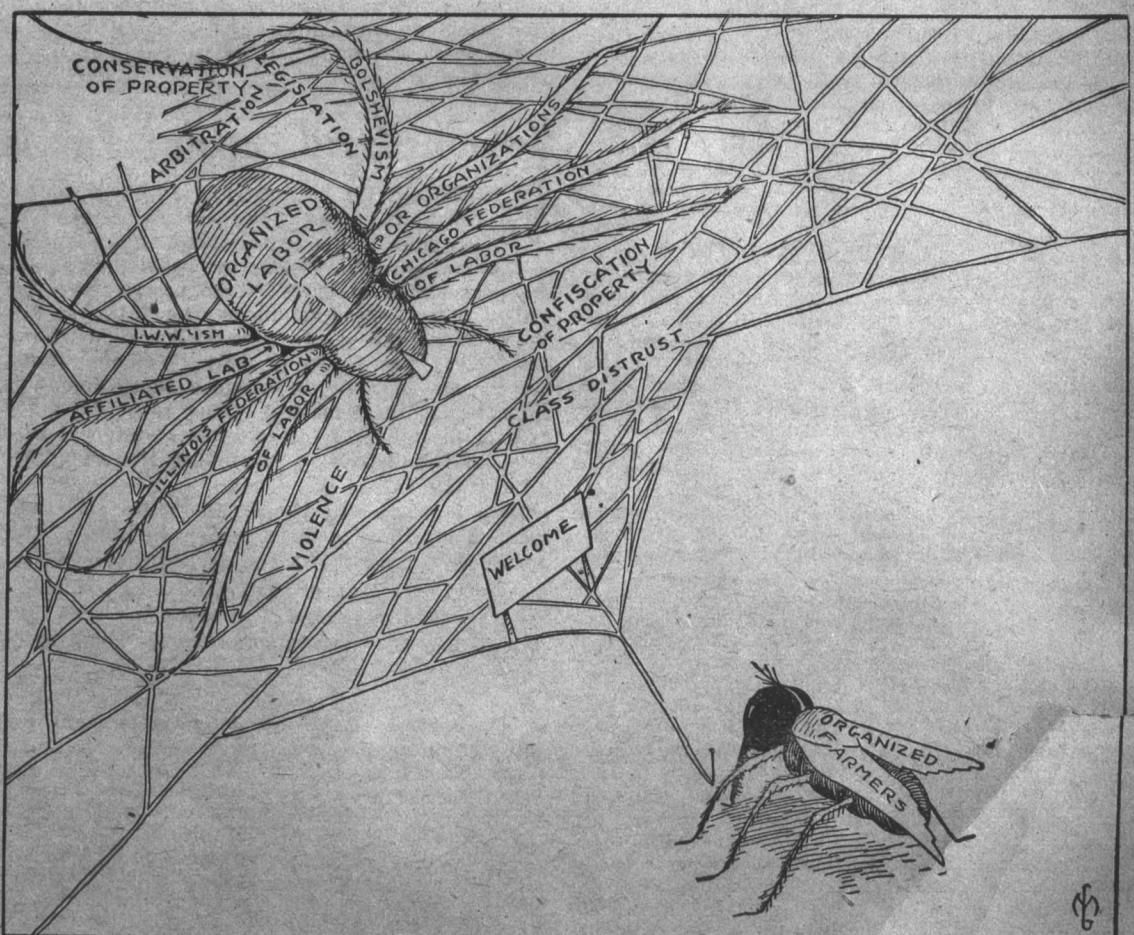
"The values definitely fixed by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board on various grades of fleece wool are based on the wool being scoured clean and delivered at Atlantic seaboard. The price received per pound in the grease by consignor of the wool will vary according to both the grade of the wool and the percentage of shrinkage as the heavier the wool is in shrinkage, the less the grower will receive from the government per pound of wool in the grease.

"It is difficult for the wool grower who consigns his wool to the distributing center to realize that the government is buying the wool strictly on merit and the man shipping light shrinking medium grade wool will receive more per pound in the grease from the government than his neighbors who have heavier shrinking wool of even similar grade. In past seasons, previous to government control of the wool, the speculators who purchased wool from the producers in many cases purchased all the wool in certain sections at an average price per grease pound which meant that the man who had a superior clip of wool received less than full value for his clip while the grower who had an inferior clip received relatively more than his wool was worth.

"The government expects to have entire 1918 wool clip appraised by March 1st, 1919, and immediately thereafter final returns will be made on all wool consigned to distributing centers where it was valued and taken over by the government."—Charley Brand, Chief, Bureau of Markets.

We receive so many letters from our readers upon the wool subject that we have found it impossible to answer them all in detail and give the special information requested. Now that the final appraisal of and settlement for the 1918 clip is near at hand, all these letters will go forward to the Bureau of Markets, with the request that each transaction be investigated and the dealer be compelled to return to the grower his just share of the refund, if any there be.

Caproni is reported to be building a giant triplane, driven by Liberty motors capable of developing 21,000 horsepower, and designed to carry 25 passengers, two pilots, and two observers.



"Won't you walk into my parlor," says the spider to the fly.

WESTERN FARMERS AFTER NEW GRADING

Minnesota Farm Paper Takes up Belated Campaign in Interests of Farmers Who Will Fight Against the U. S. Spud Rules

It is very refreshing to MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING to note the awakening of the farm press the country over to the undesirable features of the U. S. potato grading rules. Having been the first farm paper in the United States to discover these defects and to lead the farmers in a successful fight against them, we are naturally well-pleased that others should now concur with our opinions.

It was over a year ago that the farmers of Michigan first expressed their dissatisfaction with these rules, and M. B. F. sought to modify or abolish them altogether. While these efforts have not met with the results hoped for, they have been productive of great good to potato growers everywhere, for they sowed the seed for a nationwide revolt against them, a revolt that not even Mr. E. P. Miller, late of the Food Administration, and recently crowned president of one of the biggest produce dealers' associations in the United States, can put down. One of the latest converts to the necessity of a change in these grading rules is Farm Stock and Home, one of the most influential farm journals of the west. In its February 15th (1919) issue, this publication has the following to say:

Three Distinct Potato Areas

"There is a fundamental business reason for the general dissatisfaction felt by growers and shippers of potatoes alike as to the workings of the federal potato grades. There are three or possibly four very distinct potato growing areas in this country. From New Jersey southward along the Atlantic coast, and to some extent along the Gulf coast, there is a region where potatoes are grown for the early market. Much of the seed for this section comes from the north and particularly from the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The stock is small and immature when dug. In order to avoid loss it requires quick handling and quick sale, with as little bruising as possible. The second area includes the states at the head of the Great Lakes. Here quality is of the best, the nuttiness of the potato being a marked factor in its favor. The trade is largely export to southern and eastern states. Possibly the New York main area should be included in this second division. There is a third great potato growing area scattered at various points thruout the west and depending largely upon irrigation for the success of the growing crop. Special attention is paid to size and appearance, and by far the larger percentage of these potatoes find their way outside of the locality where grown, coming into competition with crops grown under Eastern conditions.

"These three potato areas with their fundamental differences of product due chiefly to climate, have long been recognized by the trade and until the Bureau of Markets stepped in with its autocratic universal grade system there was at least some semblance of recognition of the meritorious features of the product from each area.

Farmers Not Consulted on Grades

"As near as F., S. & H. can get at the facts, Professor More, of the Bureau of Markets, assistant to Mr. Brand; and Mr. Lou D. Sweet, of Colorado, aide to Mr. Hoover of the Food Administration, are in large measure responsible for the existing grades. Both of these gentlemen have personally assured F., S. & H. that they were individually responsible. It is of course not at all to be assumed that they were unadvised, but if the farmers were ever asked as to their opinion of the grades before they were promulgated, F., S. & H. is unaware of the fact. If the shippers had knowledge of what the proposed grades were to be they have done an extraordinary lot of individual and collective denying. Again, the real fact seems to be that technical experts here and there were consulted and a system of grading was devised which in the opinion of these experts would meet the requirements. It is somewhat singular that outside of Mr. L. D. Sweet, so far as known, the names of no important grower or shipper appears. Considering the situation as it now stands, one is led to believe that the natural, individual predilection of Mr. Sweet for western stock had an unconscious bearing in determining the requirements of No. 1 standard grade. So far as size goes the existing grades are discriminatory against potatoes raised in non-irrigated sections and they nowhere make proper allowance for quality as compared to mere bulk. Passing by that rather obvious suggestion, the establishment of two market grades of seconds and two of whites has done anything but simplify the potato

selling proposition. It has, in fact, had the exactly contrary effect. It has forced potatoes coming from diverse conditions to pass under the same ruling. It has made marketing unduly easy for one area and unduly hard for another. It has not brought about a smoothing out of market difficulties but at each turn of the road has presented new problems for the grower and the shipper to overcome.

"The present potato grade system must be thrown into the discard and in its place there should be substituted potato grades fitting the special needs of the regions already mentioned,—a western, a northern and a coast standard. There should properly be a grade for long potatoes and another grade for rounds, applying to each of these sections; but there is no commercial necessity for a second quality grade. Potatoes should be either market or cull, and if the buyer desires extra quality the trade may be expected to cater to that demand without the over-lordship of the Bureau of Markets.

With this plan as outlined the potato men of the northern states are in general accord. A representative of F., S. & H. recently visited the headquarters of the Gleaners at Detroit and found their marketing superintendent satisfied that such a step as is here considered is absolutely necessary to protect the interests of the grower.

STATE GRADING LAW SOUGHT

THE COMMITTEE appointed at the annual meeting to the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, consisting of Rep. Braman, L. A. Siple, Dorr D. Buell, A. M. Smith is at work drafting a state grading law that will carry out the wishes of the growers as expressed at the big meeting a year ago. Farmers who wish to be heard upon this subject, may use these columns for presenting their opinions.

FIGHT AGAINST ANIMAL DISEASES IS PROGRESSING VERY RAPIDLY

In a report recently issued by Dr. J. B. Mohler chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, we learn that great results are being secured from the efforts of that bureau to stamp out communicable diseases among animals. Dr. Mohler declares that there is an animal preventable loss from live stock diseases amounting to \$175,000,000. It is to eliminate this loss and to segregate disease-free animals that the department of agriculture is spending many millions of dollars each year in the inspection of herds, the slaughtering of animals infected with incurable diseases, and the educating of farming communities to means of prevention and control.

D. D. Aitken of Flint, president of the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, is an indefatigable worker in interests of disease-free dairy herds. He is urging that the state legislature enact a law to create a fund for the payment at full value of any infected animals slaughtered within the state. In this way he hopes to practically eliminate disease from Michigan herds and thus be able to absolutely guarantee the quality of our breeding stock to the rest of the world.

Your Federal Income Tax is Due and Payable March 15

WORK ON the collection of \$6,000,000,000 has been begun by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This is the estimated revenue of the new bill. The income tax provisions reach the pocket-book of every single person in the United States whose net income for 1918 was \$1,000 or more and of every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more. Persons whose net income equalled or exceeded these amounts, according to their marital status, must file a return of income with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they live on or before March 15th.

Here is what will happen to them if they don't; for failure to file a return on time, a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent. of the amount of tax due.

For "willfully refusing" to make a return on time, a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both.

For making a false or fraudulent return, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, together with an additional assessment of 50 per cent. of the amount of tax evaded.

For failure to pay the tax on time, a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 5 per cent. of the amount of tax unpaid, plus 1 per cent. interest for each full month during which it remains unpaid.

In addition to the \$1,000 and \$2,000 personal exemptions, taxpayers are allowed an exemption of

TWO SONS IN ARMY; SEEKS THEIR RELEASE

Snover Mother Wishes Return of Two Boys Who were Patriotic Enough to Enlist and Are Now Needed to Take Care of the Farm Work

"I have two enlisted boys in France. Can you tell me what to do or where to write to get their discharge? My husband is very poorly. We have a farm and stock and the oldest boy in the army has a farm and stock we have to look after. It is impossible for us to do it without their help."—*An old subscriber, Snover.*

It is of great regret to us that there is so little we can do to help this subscriber secure the release of her sons. Unfortunately little information has been given out by the federal authorities upon this matter, and state army officials are without jurisdiction. The war department does not encourage efforts to secure individual releases, as it would conflict more or less with the regular demobilization plans. The only information we have been able to get upon the matter is a statement issued by the war department on February 3rd, authorizing General Pershing to send to the United States for the purpose of immediate discharge individual drafted or enlisted men upon presentation of convincing testimony that there exists sickness or other distress in the soldier's family. Men may make their own request for such discharge or a request for discharge may be made direct by letter or cable to the commanding general, A. E. F. France, by a member of the soldier's family. In either case, the request must be accompanied by good and sufficient testimony to the effect that sickness or other distress really exists. Such testimony should be certified by a responsible person, such as a physician, minister or notary public. Requests originating in this country should give the full name, rank and organization of the soldier whose discharge is desired.

General Pershing has also been authorized to discharge in Europe, on their own application, men who give good and sufficient reasons for requesting such discharge and who waive any claim for sea travel allowances from Europe to the United States. Men so discharged will be paid travel allowances from their station in Europe to the port of embarkation and from Hoboken, N. J., to the place of enlistment or induction into the service. These instructions apply to enlisted or drafted men who entered the service since April 1st, 1917.

The term "other distress" may cover a multitude of good and sufficient reasons for discharges, and would no doubt include your case. We would suggest that you go to a notary public, or a minister; place all the facts before him, and have him draft them into an application for your son's release, and send to address given above.

\$200 for each person dependent upon them for chief support if such person is under eighteen years of age and incapable of self-support. Under the 1917 act, this exemption was allowed only for each dependent "child." The head of a family—one who supports one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption is entitled to all exemptions allowed a married person.

The normal rate of tax under the new act is 6 per cent. of the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemptions, and 12 per cent. of the net income in excess of \$4,000. Incomes in excess of \$5,000 are subject also to a surtax ranging from 1 per cent. of the amount of the net income between \$5,000 and \$6,000 to 65 per cent. of the net income above \$1,000,000.

Payment of the tax may be made in full at the time of filing return or in four installments, on or before March 15th, on or before June 15th, on or before September 15th, and on or before December 15th.

Revenue officers will visit every county in the United States to aid taxpayers in making out their returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their offices may be ascertained by inquiring at offices of collectors of internal revenue, postoffices and banks. Failure to see these officers, however, does not relieve the taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay his tax within the time specified by law. In this case taxpayers must seek the government, not the government the taxpayer.

Once again Shylock Forfeits his Usury

Money Lender who Exacted \$300 Bonus on Loan of \$1200 to an Alcona Farmer, Loses all his Interest

OSCAR ANDERSON is a farmer. When he settled in Alcona county a number of years ago he had plenty of ambition but little money. But he was made of the stuff of the pioneers who for the past century have been beating down the frontier barriers, clearing lands, developing farms and building homes. Despite the lack and the high cost of money, the hard work, the oft-times disappointing set-backs and all other problems that beset the settler of the north, Mr. Anderson persevered and is succeeding at his task. But not to the men who should have given him aid and encouragement, is Mr. Anderson indebted. Far from it. For those who had the money they might have loaned to this honest, hard-working farmer, held it at so high a lending cost that he found it difficult to meet their terms, and often struggled along on little capital when he should have had more.

In 1912, Oscar Anderson bought from John Anderson a piece of farm property on contract. During the next summer John Anderson wished to realize on this contract. There was due at that time \$1,330, including interest, which Oscar Anderson could not pay. As an inducement to Oscar Anderson to secure the money and pay the mortgage, John Anderson agreed to give a deed on the property in return for \$1,200.

Living in the village of Oscoda, Iosco county, which adjoins Alcona county on the south, was a money-lender by the name of Mores Marks. Mr. Marks was quite in the habit of helping (?) improvident farmers in need of money providing they paid his usury. So Mores Marks came forward and tendered to John Anderson the sum of \$1,200 and took from Oscar Anderson a note for \$1,500 and a mortgage on the property.

Oscar Anderson could not quite understand why Mores Marks made him sign a note for \$1,500 when he, Marks, advanced only \$1,200. At the time he signed the note and on later occasions when he paid interest or payments on the principal, Oscar Anderson, ignorant of the ways of money-lenders and unused to business transactions, would ask Marks about this, but Marks always put him off with an excuse.

And so matters ran, until January, 1916, when despite every effort to pay up the principal and interest on the principal and usurious bonus exacted by Marks, Anderson owed \$1,587, or \$87 more than the original note. At the request of Marks, Mr. Anderson gave a new note and a new mortgage for the sum of \$1,587, but this note and mortgage was made out to an ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PART, one A. Barnett, who did not figure in the original transaction at all. Money-lenders and attorneys the state over will recognize in this maneuver a trick that has been practiced for years by the usurers in a vain endeavor to protect their usurious transactions and invalidate any claims made against them. Anderson was unable to carry out the terms of the second note and mortgage, and therefore, A. Barnett, thru his alleged agent, Mores Marks, instituted proceedings in the circuit court of Alcona county before Judge Albert Widdis to foreclose the mortgage.

In the hearing of the case, the defendant, Oscar Anderson, thru his attorney, Herman Dehnke, claims that he was victimized out of \$300 by Mores Marks; that the second note and mortgage given were in law but a renewal of the first note and mortgage, and that they must, therefore, stand or fall as the first note and mortgage might have stood or fallen, if attacked from the standpoint of usuriousness. Anderson further claimed that he never heard of Barnett, did not know that the second note and mortgage ran to Barnett, and believes that the name of Barnett was placed in the instruments for the purpose of carrying out the usurious intentions of Mores Marks.

Marks represented to the court that the interest of A. Barnett was genuine and untainted with usury; and that any relations between Anderson and Marks antedating the time of giving the second note and mortgage were not material in the case.

Marks claimed that he purchased the interest of John W. Anderson in the land in question for \$1,200 and also interest in some personal property upon the land and that this purchase of the personal property accounted for the \$300, the excess of the \$1,500 note and mortgage over the \$1,200. When pressed upon cross-examination

to account for this difference, he admitted, in effect, that he could not do so.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT

I. That the note and mortgage given to Mores Marks October 24th, 1913, rested upon a usurious consideration, as claimed by defendant, Oscar Anderson.

II. That the note and mortgage of Jan. 2nd, 1916, on which this suit is founded, were made in renewal and extension of the former note and mortgage, and that the amount due upon the former note and mortgage was the sole consideration on which the second note and mortgage rested. * * *

V. That the usury as alleged by the defendant, Oscar Anderson, has been proved; that the note and mortgage in issue in this case being a renewal and extension of the original usurious note and mortgage, are tainted with usury and are hereby declared usurious.

VI. That the plaintiff in this case be given a decree against the defendant, Oscar Anderson, for the sum of eight hundred twenty dollars, remainder due of the twelve hundred dollar claim, for which the note and mortgage for \$1,500 were given, less three hundred eighty dollars, paid upon the same, (either as principal or interest). That the mortgage that forms the basis of this suit be foreclosed to satisfy said amount; that the said Oscar Anderson, defendant, be given sixty days within which to redeem said premises from the said mortgage and in satisfaction of this decree, by payment of the sum of eight hundred dollars to the said A. Barnett, less the costs of this case, which are to be taxed in favor of the defendant, Oscar Anderson, and against the plaintiff, A. Barnett.

A formal decree may be prepared accordingly.—ALBERT WIDDIS, Circuit Judge.

In his able review of the case, Judge Widdis wrote:

"While weighing the evidence, I have kept in mind the character of the witnesses in this case before this court. Mores Marks, who testified in behalf of the plaintiff, has been in the money-lending business for many years. He became and is shrewd and sharp in that line of business. The court permitted the introduction of testimony on the part of the defendant, Oscar Anderson, tending to show the habit of Mores Marks, in the matter of loaning money. A long list of the names of persons disclosed by the records of Alcona county to have had dealings with him, was read to him. Of that list he suggested the name of but one from whom he thought he had not exacted a bonus for a loan. It was testified that for a loan of \$200 a bonus of \$50 was added; to a loan of \$300, \$60 of a bonus was added; and on a \$500 note and mortgage there was actually paid by him the sum of \$400 only. The testimony showed that in other instances, he, the said Mores Marks, had added bonuses ranging from eighty to one hundred dollars to loans of varying amounts. Mr. Marks did not dispute or contradict this testimony. This testimony is of importance because it has a bearing upon the truthfulness and good faith of the explanation given by Mr. Marks of the excess of three hundred dollars, which is the real matter of contention in this suit. It is reasonable to say that after it was shown that the universal practice of Mr. Marks was to exact usury, that we may assume reasonably that the transaction now under review by this court was of a similar character."

Who will say that Mores Marks did not get his just rewards when the Alcona county court decreed, according to the law of the state of Michigan, that all interest on the loan of \$1,200 should be forfeited? Here was a professional money-lender who practiced usury contrary to the law of Michigan and against those least able to pay it. But, it may be argued by those in the business of loaning money, people came to him of his own volition. They didn't have to pay his price if they didn't want to. Quite true. And it is equally true that people would not be obliged to consult (Cont. on page 27)

A. B. Cook says York State is Way Behind the Times when it Comes to Organization

HAVING just returned from a short trip to New York State on invitation of the New York Bean Growers Association I am going to give your readers a report of my observations.

The growers' meeting was at Cornell University in connection with the Farmers' Week of their College of Agriculture. Their Farmers' week is conducted along the same general lines as is ours at the M.A.C., and I did not see one little thing that they had on us. I do not think that they in their university, College or their Extension Department are giving the earnest hold to the great marketing problems, and production cost studies that our college people are, but they are rubbing their eyes which is a hopeful sign. Their farmers also are behind the times along these lines and the old



A. B. COOK,
Pres. Michigan Bean Growers' Ass'n.

business methods are setting very secure. Sec. Cox, of the Bean Growers' Association, told me that there was not one Co-operative Elevator or live stock shipping association in the state. When the farmers are so conservative you would look to see the Agricultural College the same. You would not be disappointed in New York State.

The very rotten condition of the bean market is general over this country. New York is affected just as we are and dissatisfaction is just as general. As to the causes a great variety of opinion existed but co-operation of the bean growers of this country was regarded as essential and New York growers are going to be ready to strike hands with other bean growing sections of the country to advertise, standardize and stabilize.

The indications at this time are for a greatly reduced acreage in New York for next year.

While at Cornell I met representative men from Iowa and Illinois who were there to take part in the doings. These men were conservatives but were unusually well posted on actual conditions in the States. They reported that the Non-Partisan League was making tremendous progress and in Iowa bids fair to sweep the state. It is too bad to have things get in a condition so that enough people are in such a frame of mind so that great hoards can be lined by the appeal this league is making.

If we do not want this condition to become general we must have leaders who are leaders born and leaders trained; tremendously strong men, fearless, undaunted, truly representative, thoroughly tried and familiar with the condition which confronts all classes. With such men in our high places, confidence, contentment, prosperity and an all round square deal will prevail.—A. B. Cook, Pres. Michigan Bean Growers' Ass'n.

Dept. of Agriculture Ruled by Rockefeller ?

Dr. Spillman, of Wheat Cost Fame, Charges Policies of Sec'y Houston Guided by Malefactors Great Wealth

AFTER ten years of patient study, the office of Farm Management felt that by the summer of 1917, it had worked out satisfactory methods for determining the cost of producing practically all kinds of farm products. In these studies vast quantities of data had been collected, and several bulletins on the cost of producing various products had been collected, and several bulletins on the cost of producing various products had been published. Just at this time the President directed the Federal Trade Commission to undertake certain studies of food production and distribution with a view to determining costs at various stages and of ascertaining whether or not unfair practices prevailed in the trades based on food products. The Federal Trade Commission took up with the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture the matter of ascertaining cost of production of farm products. Arrangements were made for the office of Farm Management to have charge of this work in co-operation with the Bureau of Markets.

As chief of the office of Farm Management, I requested letters of authorization for the purpose of sending 13 experts from that office to the field to collect the data necessary for determining current costs. This was early in October, 1917. Since the money available for this would lapse on July 1, 1918, it was planned to finish the work by that time.

Sec. Houston Refuses Support

Secretary Houston refused to grant these letters, and called me to his office for a consultation. This is the conference referred to by the Secretary of Agriculture in his letter to the Senate of Nov. 7, 1918, in which he says: "I indicated to him (Spillman) my desire that a system of inquiry and interpretation be devised which would be regarded by competent students of farm economics as sound and which would furnish results reasonably reliable and creditable to the department."

Every word of that statement is deliberate falsehood. Secretary Houston made no such suggestion to me at that or any other time. What he did say at this particular interview was substantially as follows:

He first rebuked me in the sternest manner for having gone before the Garfield committee at the time the price of wheat was fixed the first time, and reminded me that I had done so without his permission. He stated that it was well understood amongst those who were in a position to know that the price to be fixed for wheat was about \$1.90, but that my testimony had resulted in the unreasonable price of \$2.20. He made it very clear to me that I had been guilty of an unpardonable offense in this matter. I had, in fact, prepared a report to be submitted to the price fixing committee with Mr. Houston's consent, but when it came time to present this report Mr. Houston was conveniently out of town and I could not learn where he was. I therefore presented the report in person, and without his permission. The price I urged upon the committee was \$2.30, for at that time a farmer could get \$2.28 for his wheat by feeding it to hogs, and I argued that any price below \$2.30 would induce many farmers to feed their wheat, a result which actually occurred.

The secretary further stated at this interview that he had made a thorough investigation of the whole subject of cost of production on the farm and that there "is nothing to it." He described his thorough investigation as follows: He had visited a cousin of his on a farm in North Carolina and had asked him the cost of producing cotton. "Well," replied the cousin, "last year I had the same acreage of cotton as this; I used the same amount of labor and fer-

tilizer; my expenses were, in fact, the same for the two years. In one of these years I made half a bale to the acre and in the other three quarters of a bale. David, there is no such thing as the cost of producing cotton."

This "thorough investigation" which I may say is quite characteristic of the worthy secretary, had convinced him of what he wanted to believe, namely, that there is no such thing as the cost of production.

Farmer Not Entitled to Information

Mr. Houston then said: "The farmer is not entitled to any information on the subject of cost of production. His business is to

produce. The only use ever made of such information is for agitators like this man Baer of North Dakota to go out and stir the farmers up with it." He then ordered me in the most positive terms to stop all investigations dealing with the cost of production.

The next day I received from the secretary an unsigned letter, sent ostensibly that I might suggest any changes in the wording necessary to make it effective, the first sentence of which began: "According to the agreement we reached in our conference yesterday the following projects in your office will be discontinued;" He then went on to enumerate, by number, every one of our projects dealing with cost of production, including nearly half the work of the office. I sent a note to the secretary reminding him that these particular investigations had been requested by the Federal Trade Commission, but he did not deign to reply to this note. Under the circumstances we were compelled to desist from such of this work as required new letters of authorization.

I immediately resolved to leave the department so as to be in position to force the secretary to change his mind about this work, as well as other work of the office of Farm Management which he had discouraged from the first. It was not until June following that I was able to complete these arrangements. Meanwhile, early in January, 1918, Mr. E. C. Lasater came to my office and inquired as to the progress of the cost of production studies. I told him the situation and he suggested that if I would wait a little he could render some assistance. I told him his help would be welcome.

Live Stock Men Ask for Cost Data

About the middle of January, 1918, the secretary received a telegram from Mr. Ike Pryor, president of the American National Livestock Association, reading substantially as follows: "The American National Livestock Association, in session at Salt Lake City, would like to know the status of the investigations on cost of producing beef being conducted by your office of Farm Management. Please wire reply in time for me to read it to this convention before it adjourns tomorrow at 4:30." This telegram was sent to me to prepare a reply for the secretary's signature. I prepared substantially the following: "The investigations on cost of production referred to in your telegram have been greatly extended and are being pushed vigorously. A report on them will be ready by the first of July."

About ten minutes after I sent this to the secretary's office, Mr. Harrison, secretary to Secretary Houston, called me over the phone and said, as nearly as I can remember: "Spillman, what in the hell do you mean by sending a telegram like this over here for the secretary to sign. You know damned well he has ordered all those investigations stopped." "Yes," I replied, "I know he has ordered them stopped, but I have a suspicion he is going to order them started again." "What do you

Farmers should Demand Congressional Investigation

IF WHAT Dr. W. J. Spillman, late chief of the Bureau of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, told delegates to the semi-annual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations, is true, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is being used as the tool of the predatory interests to block official investigation into the costs of crop production and other economic problems of agriculture.

For years the farmers of the nation have felt, but could not understand the apathy of the Department to their marketing problems. Their bewilderment increased when several months ago Secretary Houston repudiated the wheat cost data compiled by Dr. Spillman but failed to provide substitute and more reliable data. The farmers' conclusion was that Mr. Houston was simply unfitted to understand their problems and that his negligence in ascertaining cost production data was a mistake of the head rather than the heart. They did not suspect that his attitude at that time was only a part of a deliberate scheme to hamper investigational work and withhold from the public the true facts of farm cost production. But the astounding statements of Dr. Spillman, as set forth in the accompanying article, would tend to show that Sec'y Houston was prostituting the duties of his office to the selfish whims of the malefactors of great wealth.

Dr. Spillman's charges are serious enough and specific enough to demand congressional investigation. If the charges are proven, Mr. Houston should be immediately removed from office; if they are disproven, Mr. Houston is entitled to a clean bill. In behalf of our readers we demand that congress appoint a committee immediately to investigate the affairs of the Department of Agriculture, and to this end, we have solicited the aid of Michigan's representatives.

Extracts from Dr. Spillman's Testimony

"The farmer is not entitled to any information on the subject of cost of production," said Mr. Houston. "His business is to produce. The only use made of such information is for agitators like this man Baer of North Dakota to go out and stir the farmers up with it."

"My reports, including the results of 5 years of carefully kept records, * * * were promptly pigeon-holed. * * * There is no shadow of doubt that it has all along been Secretary Houston's fixed purpose to prevent the farmers of this country from benefiting by these investigations."

"This sheet (which was circulated thru the department and was said to have been written by a member of Mr. Rockefeller's General Education Board, and which was said to represent Mr. Rockefeller's views, in which Sec'y Houston concurred) stated that the department should make no investigations that would reveal the profits made by farmers, or that would determine the cost of producing farm products. No representative of the department should ever even intimate that it is possible to over-produce any farm product. The entire business of the department was to teach farmers how to produce more than they now produce."

"I was able by persistent effort, to push to publication several bulletins dealing with cost of production. More than once I was severely brought to task for this. Time and again he (Sec'y Houston) told me he disapproved of such publications."

"When Mr. Houston became Secretary he was a member of the Southern Education Board, a subsidiary of Mr. Rockefeller's General Education Board of New York. * * * This board was putting several hundred thousand dollars a year into this work at that time. * * * When this coterie of men (acting for Mr. Rockefeller) had gotten one of their own men, (Mr. Houston) in for Secretary of Agriculture they began to make it clear that the office of Farm Management was under the ban. * * * I learned that Mr. Houston had pledged himself to destroy this office. * * *

"In order to hamper the work, Mr. Houston issued orders to demonstration workers in the department not to co-operate with any outside agency except Mr. Rockefeller's General Education Board."

"Soon after Mr. Houston became Secretary, the Rockefeller people established a bureau in the department, known as the Rural Organization Service. The important work of the Bureau of Markets was placed under this Bureau, evidently for the purpose of seeing that its work should conform to the Rockefeller issues. * * * Conditions became so unbearable that I wrote a resolution removing the Rockefeller funds from the department. * * *

"The public welfare is at stake. The Department of Agriculture needs to be thoroughly cleaned out before it can ever render the service the vast funds at its disposal justify us in expecting of it."

mean by that?" responded the astounded Mr. Harrison. "I mean just what the words imply," was my rejoinder. "But the telegram isn't true," insisted Harrison. "It will be true when the secretary has signed it," I replied. "But he won't sign it," said Harrison. I said I thought he would, and asked Mr. Harrison if he knew who Ike Pryor is. "All I know," responded he, "is that he is signed here as president of this association." "Yes," said I, "and that is one of the largest and liveliest bunches of men in the country and I happen to know that they know what they are after. Please tell the secretary from me that if he values his job he will sign that telegram."

A few minutes later I received a courteous note from Mr. Harrison with a copy of the telegram, which he said the secretary had signed and sent. The next day I renewed my request for the 18 letters of authorization, and after some wrangling obtained them. But this was in the dead of winter, and the man could not get into the winter wheat districts until about the first of April. We had thus lost six of the nine months available for this particular study, a loss for which the secretary of agriculture is directly responsible. In the three months remaining, we could not, of course, collect and digest as much data as we could have obtained had not Mr. Houston attempted to put a stop

to all work of this kind. As a result some of the reports were not prepared in as good form as might be wished, but the accuracy of the results contained in them was not thereby impaired. This point is fully covered in my letter to the chairman of the Senate committee on Agriculture of December 17, 1918, and need not be gone over again here.

Secretary Scorns Authentic Data

In all, 23 reports on cost of producing various farm products were delivered to Sec'y Houston, most of them on July 12, 1918. Several of them dealt with the cost of producing beef. Included in them (Continued on page 24)

State Farm Losses Refute Theory that Farming is Highly Profitable Business

"Experience is a jewel; and it had need be so for it is often purchased at an infinite cost."—Shakespeare.

THE TAXPAYERS of Michigan are just now receiving some very interesting and instructive information, through the legislative committee appointed to investigate the management of the several state institution farms. Both good citizenship and our financial interests as taxpayers suggest that the final report of this committee be very carefully read and considered, and in this connection M. B. F. is especially anxious that the city consumer give due attention to that part of the report which will have to deal with the state farm ventures. The city man sees no reason why the farmer should not get rich, with farm products bringing war-time prices; and it's a mighty hard job to convince these consumers that their rural brothers are not really rolling in wealth. Occasionally a city dweller purchases a bit of land and starts a "henery," or a dairy farm, according to the limitations of his wallet. It takes only time to convince such as to the actual profits of farming; but the trouble lies in the fact that but few attempt to prove their contentions by actual experience, by far the greater number simply keep right on "cussing" and discussing; but never willing to concede a point or present facts and figures.

Herein do we farmers find some consolation in the actual results the state has been able to secure from its own farms—although our real consolation is somewhat diluted by the fact that we, too, as taxpayers, are obliged to pay the cost of the tuition in this old school of experience. Sounds logical: "Here we have a state institution; hundreds of inmates must be fed and two-thirds of the cost of keeping things going is found in the bills for foodstuffs, ninety per cent of which is raised upon the farms. Why not the state own the farms and thus save the amount paid for farm products? Good suggestion, buy a farm,

the saving is accomplished." And then time and experience gets a chance to finally determine the actual results secured thru these enterprises.

At the present time there is not a single farm owned by the state that is paying the cost of operation. The legislative committee found one farm of four hundred acres, with thirty cattle, six horses and 200 hogs, which asks for an appropriation of twenty-eight thousand dollars for feed during the coming two years. In another instance it was found that the feed for cows giving two and a half quarts at a milking, averaged eighty cents a day. Senator Frank Vandenoob of Marquette, a dairyman, is a member of the committee, and while he has not visited all of the state farms, he is already convinced that they are "luxuries, pure and simple."

All of which leads to the conclusion that farming is, after all, a very complex business, and even at war time prices, when put upon a business basis, the earnings are not sufficient to make the proposition attractive. There is no reason why the farm run in connection with the Jackson prison should not pay its way and give employment to hundreds of otherwise idle prisoners. The same may be said of the Ionia, Marquette and other institutions where a number of able-bodied men are confined; but to do this practical business men and farmers must be in charge. As for making these farms profitable business ventures, that is quite impossible, and further experimenting along this line should not be permitted. These farms with proper management, should pay for the keep of the men who do the work; pay for housing, medical attendance, etc., and with good seasons would no doubt contribute something toward the maintenance of the prison; but all that should be expected of these farms should be to give employment, in the open air, to men who are striving to redeem themselves, and to place them in an environment where re-building is possible; and to become as nearly self-supporting as possible.

The farms which have been acquired in connection with state institutions where inmate labor can be utilized should be disposed of. Under present conditions you cannot make a farm pay, and place it upon a strictly business basis. By this is meant, to charge interest for money invested; charge for overhead, taxes, insurance and all other expenses, and hire labor and power and the going wage and cost. We know of many corporations which have been organized to farm it upon a large scale; where promises were made of big profits and splendid dividends—but we have yet to learn of a single instance where profits were made from actual farm operation. And this statement need not be considered as reflecting upon the results obtained through business farming by a practical farmer and his family, for many progressive farmers are securing satisfactory returns from the business. But this is true: "Those who make money at farming do not figure a yearly salary as superintendent and laborer; a daily wage for each member of the family who assists in the work of production, the going wage for teams and then figure a profit on the operation of their business for the year."

And this is just what the farm land companies and the state institutions have expected to accomplish, and therein is found the reason for the failure and much disappointment. You might as well try to "lift yourself over the fence by your boot-straps," as to expect to make as much at farming as in other manufacturing enterprises; figuring final results on the same basis of business operation. It's going to take time, but some day city consumers will learn that the price of farm products must be in keeping with the cost of production; that farmers are in the business for profit, and not for the purpose of viewing "perfectly lovely sun-rises, and rosy sun-sets." Until the business principle underlying the business of farming is better understood, we must expect such experimenting, and many howls arising from those who have burned their fingers.

Single Tax is founded on Selfishness, says Francis G. Smith, Blanchard Farmer

I AM NOT making an attack on Mr. Grenell, but I am against the single-tax scheme because of its injustice. It is founded on selfishness. Men who are well able to pay their taxes are trying to shift them onto others, who already are heavily loaded, and they are trying to hide their selfishness behind gross misstatements. They say taxes penalize industry. This is false because taxes are not put on for wrongdoing, but for benefits given by the government. No one, least of all the wealthy "tax dodger" would care to live without the protection of the government, and there is no more reason why he should not pay for government protection than there is why he should not pay for his private insurance, or his nightwatchman, or his balancers, as all are working for him.

Then they say that the product of labor should not be taxed. Why not? Has labor ever tried to evade payment for service rendered it? This outcry about the sacredness of the product of labor was not raised until the most of the products of labor had passed out of the ownership of the laborers, and into the hands of the capitalist class, and so ceased to represent labor at all. Instead it represents invested capital and its just profits. In others it is the result of profiteering and extortion and is therefore not entitled to any special consideration. By their own theories profits on money invested in land should be taxed to the limit of such profits, yet they would let the food speculator, the stock gamblers and others of their principles escape the most of their taxes. Men that have not hesitated to swindle the laborers in every way that they can to get their products as cheap as possible have no more right to use the laborers for a screen from the tax collector than the Germans had to use their prisoners to protect them from bullets.

Most of the great fortunes of this country would be exempted by this scheme, yet it is certain that

the present owners of them did not obtain them by work alone. Never in a lifetime has any man saved from his earnings more than a very small fraction of a million, yet there are many millionaires who would hide behind labor. Why let these fellows who are rolling in luxury unload their just taxes on the backs of the hardest kind of workers, men who can hardly supply their families with their absolute needs. Then many of them say that the present system of taxation makes every one liars. I would like to see the first man who told his first lie about tax matters. My idea is that an honest man would be honest in reference to taxation as well as in other things, and that a man who would lie in taxation matters would lie about other things too if he thought that lying would be profitable or safe for him. But be that as it may, any man who used this plea for the site-value taxation convicts himself of deceit and is unworthy of the respect of decent folks let alone having their confidence, for how can you trust a known deceiver? And how can you respect the judgment of a man who publishes his dishonesty and yet expects folks to trust him. Then his talk about moneyed men holding wild lands for a raise in value is way off, as there is no profit in it equal to the interest on the money invested and the taxes on the land. 85 per cent of this country's farms are owned by the men who work them; much of the remaining 15 per cent belongs to worn-out farmers and their families with a little deserted land and some sold for taxes or mortgages. Some times a moneyed man will pick up a big bargain where someone goes to the wall, and try to make money farming, but he seldom keeps at it long around here because there are too many men between us and the consumer that we generally get less than half of what the consumer pays and sometimes only one-fourth. Most of the wild lands belong to the farms, their

owners not being able to clear them; some to lumbermen, if there is no valuable timber on them, or where clearing operations would be likely to injure it they sell the lands and take their big profits on the timber to the cities. They sell usually on contract, to anyone who can make a small payment down. Sometimes they will accept of only \$25 down on 40 acres. Then the settler must build his house and clear the land, plant it between the stumps for years, pay taxes and interest and principal; he must also buy a team, a few tools, some seed, as well as make a living for his family. Do you wonder that he has to work 12 or more hours a day and that his family goes destitute besides? The stumps were so thick that wheat, oats and small grains as well as hay had to be harvested by hand.

It is not quite as bad now, but it is bad enough, so that the small farmers have to work much harder than the city laborer to make the same wages. These are the men who are doing the country a great service by making its wild lands productive, and making food more plentiful, and you know all kinds of business is dependent upon the food supply, and the world is short of food now. To reward the pioneers for their heroic exertions Mr. Grenell would unload a lot of the rich men's taxes on their farms, and so rob them of their homes or cripple their business for years to come. Great economics this is to strangle an important industry in its infancy and turn the best kind of citizens into discontented Bolsheviks or anarchists. Mr. Ford is right in his theory that a full meal means content and that starvation brings desperation and these pioneers do not have the full meals or proper houses and clothes for comfort, and could not respect even any government that would rob them of the little they have to benefit men that are already wealthy.—Francis G. Smith, Blanchard, Mich.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

"TALLY ONE FOR GROESBECK"

When the Supreme Court decided that the so-called "Search and Seizure" law had been repealed by subsequent legislation intended to strengthen that law the hilarious train of bootleggers moving from Toledo to Detroit were suddenly halted by Attorney General Groesbeck who, returning from the Ionia prison investigation and arriving in Lansing after dark, at once engaged an auto and drove to Monroe before morning, woke up the circuit judge and secured an injunction restraining the aforesaid bootleggers from importing booze into the state of Michigan and Zip! Bang, down went the lid and the expected two weeks of "Freedom of the Seas" of booze to move up into Michigan, before the legislature could act, came to a sudden close. The federal government is also taking cognizance of the situation along the boundary, but all those who are disposed to give credit to faithful public servants should not fail to "tally one for Groesbeck."

DOG LICENSES

Each succeeding legislature takes its turn in "fixing" the law for licensing dogs. It is a well known fact that the sheep raising industry of the state has languished because of the dog nuisance. Efforts of succeeding legislatures to abate this nuisance have failed in their efforts because sufficient account has not been taken of the human element involved. To write certain beautiful theories into the law and then rely on the sense of duty on the part of the citizen or public official for its enforcement, has never gotten us any where. If open violators of the law or simple failure to observe its provisions, entail no penalties, but rather instead result in financial advantage general contempt for its provisions is sure to follow. Because of insufficient compensation, the public official, in many instances, has failed to perform the disagreeable duty the law has imposed on him, and because of a disinclination on the part of the average citizen to offend his neighbor by exercising the very limited authority the law has granted him, efforts to "fix" the dog law have, so far, largely failed of their purposes. The best laws are those which provide an incentive other than a "sense of duty" on the part of citizens and public officials, for their enforcement. The writer believes that the dog problem as it affects sheep husbandry, will be solved when the license fee is fixed at a figure that will produce the funds necessary to carry out its provisions, and make the discharge of the disagreeable duty imposed on public officials sufficiently remunerative to at least justify attention. That shall remove its enforcement from neighborhood influences; that shall make the preservation of the family "koodle" depend on the watchful care of his owner rather than the carelessness or indifference of those charged with the enforcement of the law.

In other words if a high license fee were exacted, the sheriff could be paid an attractive fee for killing those on which no license fee had been paid. If certainty of execution were to follow failure to secure license, either the money would come or the dog would go. In either case the sheep owners' interests would be served. If the dog stays, funds for payment of damages would accumulate. If he went to the happy hunting grounds, he would cease to be a source of danger to sheep owners. In addition, the dog at home does no damage. A 365-day "open season" each year on dogs off the property of their owners and out of his control,

SENATOR MCRAE

Senator McRae of the twenty-eighth district is not a farmer but his district is an agricultural one. He knows who sent him here and he respects their interests. His district is composed of Alcona, Crawford, Clare, Arenac, Osceola, Gladwin, Oscoda, Roscommon, Iosco and Ogemaw. He is serving his second term in Senate.



By HERBERT F. BAKER

with, perhaps a bounty feature included, would tend to give to those entitled to survive, the watchful care of their sponsors, and the menace to the sheep of the state would be reduced to the minimum.

Representatives Denel, of Emmet, and Read, of Kalamazoo, have introduced bills approximating these suggestions, and something considerably in advance of past legislation on the subject is quite sure to materialize.

ROADS! ROADS! ROADS

The country as a whole and Michigan in particular, has been making rapid progress in the attainment of a comprehensive system of improved highways. Up to date many bills have been introduced in either house, the general tendency of which is to broaden the scope of the work and enlarge the powers of those in authority in this branch of the state government.

In the session of 1907 it required the most strenuous efforts of the few friends of good roads in the legislature to secure an appropriation of \$60,000 for the use of the highway department with which to pay road rewards and the running expenses of the department for the years 1907 and 1908. Now we are talking about road improvements in terms of "millions." The evolution from the road district with its "pathmaster" and annual community outing at which the roads were supposed to be "improved," (without plan or purpose other than to keep them passable), to the inception and realization of projects like the Lincoln Highway and Dixie Trail, one crossing the continent from east to west, the other from north to south, works an era of progress in road improvement, without parallel in the history of the world. Shall we keep our faces to the front, or shall we turn them toward the rear? Our people will have to answer this question on April 7th when voting on the bond issue.

The explanation of this development is exceedingly simple and consists mainly in the fact that we now utilize for passengers and freight road vehicles which disregard county subdivisions and state lines. There must be a distribution of highways authority among the several subdivisions. In our own councils we have repeatedly discussed the proposition that there should be no smaller unit than the county, which would mean county roads, than state roads, and, finally, federal roads.

"On the way to a federal system, we are following out a partnership with the several states by which equal amounts of federal and state money are spent in the creation of state systems. This was preceded by a joint arrangement between the state and its counties, until finally the state in many instances has taken over the main market roads. Exactly the same thing is certain to result from the present federal and state co-operation, and this is fundamentally set forth in the bill just introduced by Senator Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan, the probable chairman of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads in the next Congress.

The measure introduced by him calls for a federal highway system which will provide not less than two main trunk line roads in each state and joining the federal highway system in the adjacent states and countries. The commission is to consist of five members, geographically distributed, and not more than three of the same political affiliation. The term of office will expire in such manner that only one commissioner would be appointed at a time, after the commission had been created. The appointments are to be made by the president, confirmed by the senate, with the term in office seven years. This commission would take over all existing federal road activities, engage a chief engineer and other engineers, and the commissioners would give their entire time to their duties.

"These provisions will give an idea of the scope of the measure, which, in my opinion, will not only have the support of the motor road users, but will obtain the endorsement of all organizations which have to do with highways' progress."

"Road building in Michigan is not the simple problem it was 50 years ago," says Commissioner Rogers. "In the early days, when the roads hardly justified the term of highways, the townships had entire control of road building and maintenance in those days was a negative quantity. The great majority of the work was done by statute labor. The property owners went out on the roads with teams, men, plows, wagons, and other farm tools and performed the necessary work. At least they performed such work as the overseers of the several road districts directed.

"Any Michigan farmer whose memory goes back to that age of road improvement will smile as he recalls those happy days. He will remember how haphazard was the routine and how lacking in efficiency and direction. Road work was in the nature of a social gathering in most instances. It was timed not to interfere with the routine of the farm work and being a local official, the district overseer never imposed great burdens upon the men who were called upon under the statute to do the work. The hours were short and the work made easy as possible. The quality of the road, so long as it was kept in reasonably passable condition, was of little importance. In the light of present day road building, it was a joke. But it was a beginning and it led to better method just as soon as the economical value of good roads began to get universal recognition."

Counties Adopt System

"During the last ten years 61 Michigan counties have adopted the so-called county road system. This made the county rather than the local district the unit thru which road building and maintenance was administered. Under this plan, a tax is levied upon the property of the county to obtain a fund for building such highways as the county road commissioners elected should be built. In the meantime, the system of state aid or state reward has been inaugurated as a further spur to the movement for good roads.

"It worked out splendidly and Michigan took long strides along the pathway of highway improvement. The trend of events has always been toward the big unit for control of road building and maintenance. There followed further expansion. The so-called Covert Law authorized the state to build and supervise the building of roads and charge the cost to the abutting property and property holdings lying within a certain distance from the highway to the improved.

"The next step along the pathway of progress and toward the bigger unit of control for road building was registered when the United States government took recognition of what the states were doing to provide good roads and inaugurated the federal aid system. Michigan already has reaped its reward from this system and is destined to get a lot more assistance from Uncle Sam. It is to pave the way for federal aid that the legislature, without a single dissenting vote passed the resolution to submit to the people of the state an amendment to the constitution which will make it possible for the Wolverine state to have funds available to match the federal government dollar for dollar, and get Michigan's share of the \$2,000,000,000 good roads plan to be distributed among the various states of the Union. (Continued on page 19)

SENATOR MILLER

Senator Miller represents Ionia and Montcalm counties. He has served one term in the House and is serving his second term in the Senate. He has also served as a member of the So. Dakota Senate. He is a real farmer and makes



no apologies for it.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



SUGAR BEETS PROVE SUCCESS IN WESTERN MICH. EXPERIMENTS

An interesting report on the experiments conducted during the seasons of 1916, 1917 and 1918 in the growing of sugar beets in the northern part of western Michigan has just been issued by the agricultural department of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, under the auspices of which the experiments were made.

The experiments were undertaken as a result of studies in the sugar beet industry of Michigan which convinced the officials of the department that there was no reason why the growing of sugar beets could not be introduced into this part of the Lower Peninsula with results as satisfactory to the growers and the sugar companies as those which had attended it in other parts of the state.

The company accordingly enlisted the cooperation of the Bureau of Sugar Plant Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture in conducting experiments and demonstrations and making analyses and during the past three seasons furnished seed to a total of more than 250 growers at various points in the territory traversed by its lines from Grand Rapids northward to Carp Lake at the northern extremity of the peninsula.

The condensed results of the three years' experiments, as shown by the analyses made by the Bureau of Sugar Plant Investigations, are tabulated as follows:

Number of samples analyzed, 1916, 65; 1917, 43; 1918, 33; Average sugar in juice per cent., 1916, 17.55; 1917, 19.00; 1918, 18.77. Average purity coefficient, 87.06; 1917, 88.33; 1918, 87.41. Samples analyzing over 20 per cent., 1916, 4; 1917, 7; 1918, 6. Samples analyzing less than 16.90 per cent., 1916, 20; 1917, 0; 1918, 2.

Commenting on these analyses, Dr. C. O. Townsend, the pathologist in charge, says:

The sugar in juice shows up very satisfactorily. In regard to purity these tests are highly satisfactory in nearly all cases. Only one sample tested below 80, which is taken as the standard. Everything considered, these samples indicate satisfactory sugar beet areas where the beets are grown.

Following the experiments of 1916 and 1917 the representatives of the agricultural department of the road, in cooperation with the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Company, held meetings a year ago in thirty-one communities in western Michigan, as a result of which contracts with 577 growers were signed for the season of 1918. A considerable acreage was also contracted in this territory by one other beet sugar company.

The results were so satisfactory that the Holland-St. Louis Company is now preparing to extend its acreage in this territory and is arranging for meetings to be held for this purpose in February and early March.

MORE FOOD FROM AN ACRE OF POTATOES THAN ACRE OF WHEAT

In a very complete article on potato flour and potato bread, the Potato Magazine makes the statement that "one acre will produce in the form of potatoes (yield 100 bushels) more food than in the form of wheat (14 bushels.) This conclusion is arrived at from the following table:

Amount of Food Constituents from One Acre of Land Grown to Potatoes and to Wheat

Potatoes, 100 bus.	Wheat, 14 bushels		
Lbs.	Flour Lbs.	Offal* Lbs.	
Ash 43.	3.	3.5-	6.5
Fat 4.8	6.2-	2.7-	8.9
Protein 105.	68.6-	8.1-	76.7
Carbohydrates 939.	468.	34.1-	502.1
Calories 1,963,000.	1,025,000.	90,000.-	1,115,000.

* 25 per ct. recovery

From this table it is seen that one acre will produce in the form of potatoes more food than in the form of wheat to the following extent:

A gain of 86.5 pounds of mineral constituents or 560 per cent;

A loss of 4.1 pounds of fat or 85 per cent;

An increase of 28.3 pounds of protein, or 37 per cent;

An increase of 437 pounds of carbohydrates 87 per cent;

An increase of 848,000 calories or 76 per ct.

Summary

The war has compelled a great increase in the use of bread substitutes, among which may

be mentioned potatoes and potato products. Potato products as far as analysis and baking tests show make a satisfactory flour substitute. This is especially true of the American potato which is richer in protein and poorer in starch than the corresponding German product.

Bread made with approximately 15 per cent of potato flour or with 40 per cent boiled potato is appreciably richer in mineral constituents than is white bread, but somewhat poorer in fat and protein when compared on the same moisture basis.

With flour at \$12.80 per barrel, and potatoes at \$1.75 per bushel, flour is cheaper than potato and will furnish considerably more dry matter, protein, fat, starch, and heat units for one dollar. On the other hand, potatoes will furnish over four times as much mineral ingredients as will white flour for the same money.

From the agricultural point of view one acre of land devoted to potatoes (yield 100 bushels) will produce considerably more food for man than will one acre of land on which 14 bushels of wheat have been harvested.

WASH. SEED CO. MAKES LIBERAL(?) CONTRACT WITH FARMERS

The Washington Seed Wheat Co., an organization of 12 banks in the state of Washington, is making loans of seed wheat to farmers located in drouth-stricken sections of central Washington for spring seeding. The president of the company is J. K. McCormack of Spokane and Daniel Krehbell of Lynn, secretary and manager. The contract provides that in addition to paying the value of the grain the farmers shall in the event that the yield is more than six and less than eight bushels per acre to deliver to the company a bonus of 30 lbs. of wheat for each acre and if the yield averages above eight bushels they will deliver 60 lbs. of wheat per acre to said company, or its equivalent in cash. The contract provides for the repayment of the loan with interest at 10 per cent.

This is sure some fine contract—for the seed company!

WATCH OUT FOR NEW AND DANGEROUS POTATO DISEASE

Wart, one of the most dangerous diseases of potatoes which has made its appearance in the United States, exists only in a limited section of Pennsylvania, according to the latest information obtained by the United States De-

partment of Agriculture. The infested territory embraces 27 comparatively small mining towns. But experts of the department have given warning that the infestation may have reached other sections in the same way that it reached the Pennsylvania mining towns, and vigilance is urged to discover and report it, if it does exist elsewhere, as well as to guard against a possible spread of infestation.

The wart disease is thought to have been brought to Pennsylvania in 1912 in potatoes imported from Europe. The potato crop in the United States was short that year, and European potatoes are known to have gone to Pennsylvania and other places over the country where there was demand for a cheap supply. The discovery of the disease in Pennsylvania was made only last year and there is a possibility that it may be present but not yet recognized in other places.

NEW ENGLISH WHEAT, "YEOMAN" PRODUCES 96 BUSHEL TO ACRE

A. E. Humphries, one of the great millers of England, and chairman of the Home Grown Wheat Committee of the Inc. Natl. Ass'n of British and Irish Millers, Ltd., in a recent report on the subject of home grown wheat, which has interested this Association for a number of years, said that the committee will in due course publish a review of its proceedings and of the results obtained during the course of its existence, calling especial attention to the results obtained with a new variety of wheat known as "Yeoman," which appears to be satisfying the most sanguine expectations of the Committee as to yield of grain and straw. It appears that a farmer of Kent reports yields in three separate fields of 72, 76 and 96 bus. per acre having been obtained last year, the seed being of the Yeoman variety in each instance. While these results are considered abnormal, yet they seem to confirm the statement made when the committee's fund was initiated, that "the straw of the Yeoman is so good that it can stand up and carry an abnormal crop when intensive cultivation is practiced, whereas ordinary varieties of wheat do not possess a straw capable of sustaining satisfactorily so severe a test." The miller who bought the wheat reports that whereas he can use only 25 per cent of ordinary English wheat in his grist, he was able to use satisfactorily 75 per cent of Yeoman. From other parts of the country the Committee had received reports indicating that under ordinary conditions very large yields had been obtained.

Cadillac Potato and Starch Plant is Ready for Business

W. S. Hartman, G. R. & I. agricultural agent, advises us that Cadillac's new potato flour and starch plant, which he was partially instrumental in securing, will be ready for business within the next week or ten days. The machinery has all been installed and a little preliminary experimental work has been carried on, with, we understand, very satisfactory results.

Altho the drying of potatoes and the manufacture of by-products is strictly a new venture

for this state, it has been carried on with very good success elsewhere. The U. S. department of agriculture reminds us that the war created a large market for potato products, which did not exist before. The destruction of boats by submarines causing a shortage of bottoms, made it necessary to reduce bulk of foodstuffs wherever possible, and that objective was secured thru the dehydration of various foods.

The Department has carried on many experiments the past year tending to show that certain vegetables can be successfully dried and has assisted greatly in creating a demand for and a commercial trade in dried products.

During the war millions of pounds of dehydrated products were sent to our soldiers overseas. The experimental stage is therefore past, and it only remains for enterprising firms to take advantage of the situation and establish plants for the drying of surplus vegetable crops.



—for all the farmers of Michigan—

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ASSOCIATES
Mabel Clare Ladd, Women's and Children's Dept.
William E. Brown, Legal Department
Frank R. Schalk, Circulation Department

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That \$50,000,000 Bonding Amendment

SOMEbody blundered when they let the press get hold of that singularly fascinating and delusive phrase, "the \$50,000,000 bonding amendment." For immediately some 200,000 farmers took a hitch in their 'spenders, looked wise, and said, "Not by a long shot. We'll never vote to bond this old state of Michigan for \$50,000,000 to build trunk line roads."

And we said, "Well, we guess not! Preposterous! Damphoolishness!"

But we leaped before we looked!

That title, "the \$50,000,000 bonding amendment," barely gives a hint of the good roads program that has been mapped out for Michigan the next ten years, a program to which we believe every honest-thinking, progressive farmer of Michigan will subscribe when he learns the facts,—ALL the facts. Here are a few of them:

1. The proposed bonding amendment is purely an "enabling act." It gives the legislature the authority, but does not bind it, to issue bonds against the credit of the state of Michigan to build roads. The legislature may issue bonds in such amounts and for such periods of time as it sees fit, keeping in mind always the conditions of the times and the ability of the taxpayers to meet the slightly increased tax which MAY result, but probably WILL NOT result from the issuance of these bonds.

2. No more than \$10,000,000 worth of bonds will probably be issued under this amendment in two years' time. Therefore, the amendment would provide for the state's road building activities for a period of probably TEN years.

3. Under this amendment, the state of Michigan will receive from the federal government ONE DOLLAR FOR EVERY DOLLAR spent by the state on TRUNK-LINE roads. The federal government will not pay a dollar on roads tributary to the trunk lines. The federal government looks upon trunk line roads as necessary links in the great chain of national defense. It is willing to aid in the building of these roads. It is to take advantage of the federal government's offer that this "enabling" amendment to the constitution is sought. If we refuse to give the legislature the money and the authority to build trunk line roads, by our act we reject millions of dollars that the federal government would like to spend in Michigan on our roads.

5. There are several sources from which the legislature may secure money to pay the interest and redeem maturing bonds. One important source of revenue which promises to become rapidly greater is the automobile license fund which now contains a large balance. In case it is necessary to raise part of this money by general taxation, the cost will be pro rated against the counties according to their assessed valuation.

6. The construction of trunk line roads under this amendment will not halt or even hinder the building of farm-to-market roads under the Covert act. It will in fact make it possible

to divert money now being spent on roads forming a part of the trunk line system to the other roads.

The first of a series of three articles explaining the Good Roads Amendment is published in this issue. It is written by Phil Colgrove, president of the Michigan State Good Roads Ass'n. Other articles will be contributed by Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner, and Horatio S. Earle, the "father of good roads." Our sole purpose in presenting these articles to our readers is that they may become fully informed upon this tremendously important subject and be able to cast a vote that is based on an intelligent conception of the facts. Again we ask that our readers withhold judgment on this proposition, until they are thoroughly satisfied that they are conversant with its every merit and demerit.

Events That Cast Their Shadows Before

DR. SPILLMAN'S expose of the affairs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is both an allegation and a confirmation. It furnishes the missing link in a long chain of circumstantial evidence, and quite convinces us that our measure of the Department was well taken.

The shadows of the secret policies of the Department of Agriculture have long presaged the disclosures just made by Dr. Spillman. For a long time we have sensed they were coming but did not know just when or from what source.

When the county agents first refused to render aid to farmers in the solution of marketing problems there wasn't any doubt but what that refusal was ordered by the men "higher up."

When the western sugar beet men and the wheat farmers turned to the Department for production cost data and it was not forthcoming, there wasn't any doubt as to WHY it was withheld.

When the Bureau of Markets fixed potato grades without speaking to the farmers about it, one intuitively felt that the department wasn't interested in what the farmers thought about it.

When by and with the advice of Sec'y Houston, Mr. Hoover filled important positions on the Food Administration with men indifferent if not actually antagonistic to the farmers' interests, it was looked upon as part of a studied program to keep the farmers on the "outside a-lookin' in."

And there are those who will swear that the federating of the farm bureaus into state organizations is a movement fathered by the Department of Agriculture to disarm the farmers and give them an ostensibly powerful weapon, which in reality has been deprived of its firing pin and will do nothing but sputter and flash when it is tested in battle. As supporting evidence they will point to the leaders of the Michigan Farm Bureau, not one of whom has been out on the firing line, or brought to the farmers of Michigan one single trophy as a token of their skill and prowess.

On the other hand, we must not overlook the avidity with which many of the county agents are now taking hold of the marketing problems and giving the farmers splendid, practical help. Neither must we forget the great accomplishment of one Hale Tennant, agent of the Bureau of Markets, who last fall organized over forty successful co-operative associations in this state.

These are evidences that the policies of the Department of Agriculture are slowly changing. Judging from Dr. Spillman's testimony, these changes are not the result of any Simon-pure convictions on the part of the honorable secretary, but rather of the disconcerting discovery that the department's Pandora box has been broken open and its secrets spread to the four winds of heaven.

Says a German writer: "It is the 30 years of reign of William II which carried responsibility for the war. It is the teaching which has poisoned youth. It is the spirit of militarism that has been soaked into the people." Is this any argument why the United States should NOT FORCE its sons into military training?

Reactionaries

THE STAND-PATTERNS of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n are loose again. In executive conclave at the annual meeting of that association two weeks ago they forced through a resolution sternly ordering that Michigan Business Farming and its readers should receive no further information upon the bean situation.

And one week later M. B. F. published the exclusive announcement that the Grain Corporation would buy 700 cars of Michigan beans!

What boots it that the order which finally went through two days after our announcement was for only 350 cars? The story itself sent the Michigan bean market skyrocketing, from \$6.50 to \$7.25 per cwt. in four days' time. And the purchase of even 350 cars is expected to clean up enough of the surplus in this state to make way for the balance of the crop at fair prices to producers.

For the first time in years the farmers of Michigan were given information which the bean jobbers have always held sacredly confidential within their own narrow clique. They have treated the farmer as a rank outsider from whom the secrets of market transactions must be religiously withheld. But who shall say that the farmers' interests are not paramount to the jobbers' interests, and being so, who shall deny the farmers the right to possess themselves of information that will guide them in the intelligent disposal of their crop?

Heretofore there has been no one to keep them advised of these developments. Now however, this publication has assumed the responsibility. It has kept the farmers correctly advised in the past; it will continue to keep them advised in the future,—providing it can find a way to get around that resolution of the bean jobbers. (!)

Poor, frail humanity! How it does struggle against the inevitable! For years the bean jobbers have had things all to their liking; the big fellows walked off with the cream of the business, season in and season out, and the little co-operative elevators up thru the state took the skim milk and were thankful for even this gracious privilege. The bean jobbers were so intent on making profits for themselves that they quite overlooked the fact that the growers, too, must have a profit if they were to stay in the business. And when the war came on and attracted many of the growers into other fields, the jobbers bestirred themselves and sought to take the growers into their confidence and encourage them to stay in the business.

The leaven of this spirit of mutual interest and co-operation had no sooner begun to work that the "old guard" broke out again and passed its precious resolution that "farmers should be seen and not heard."

It is also very plain that some of the bigger dealers of the state are again resorting to old tactics of trying to "hog" all the business within a few hands, and the smaller elevators, with their bins full of beans may yet be left in the "soup." This should not be permitted. The government's orders should be scrupulously distributed. Every holder of beans should have an opportunity to share in the "melon," for in no other way can the holdings be uniformly reduced and every section of the state benefited by the government's buying.

If the reactionaries are to be restored to the saddle of the jobbers' association, and they again pursue their "secret caucus," "growers be damned" policy, it's good-bye to the bean business in Michigan.

"Society has robbed the farmer by failing to pay enough for his food products that he might return to the soil some of its stolen fertility. Some day society will have to pay enough to the farmer to enable him to restore that fertility." We quote from the words of F. W. Hanna of the U. S. Department of the Interior. Those are strange words,—so strange that society will not comprehend them,—until called upon to pay the bill.

JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

"THE ACTIVITY OF TODAY; THE ASSURANCE OF TOMORROW"

"PROGRESS," said Emerson, "is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow." And really, after all, is this not the only progress worth while? We progress only as we build; the highway leading to needed reforms is only lengthened by blockades, if we endeavor to succeed by tearing down. It is to be regretted that in many parts of the nation and the world, efforts toward progress are being made by well-meaning people; where it is certain that the means used are positive obstacles in the way of real progress.

It is but natural that mankind finally tires of unrewarded effort toward certain needed reforms, and yet the history of all progress has warned us that her laws are as inflexible and unyielding as the very laws of nature. Each succeeding generation feels that perfection must be attained; and yet how few are willing to take the flaming torch of progress from the hand of the passing, and "carry on" from that point to the meeting of another relay on the highway of life. Each generation moves forward; but each succeeding generation must halt to live, feel and experience the need before pressing on.

Private opinion must be mined from the depths of thought; must be raised to the surface; be reduced to tangible form; melted in the crucible; refined, that the dross may be separated from the real, and then again melted, pounded, polished and shaped, before we finally get "public opinion." And then we have made but a start, for be it remembered that "the public wishes itself to be managed like a woman; one must say nothing to it but what it likes to hear." Finally we have public opinion.

"Private opinion is weak," said Beecher, "but public opinion is almost omnipotent. A single snowflake—who cares for that? But a whole day of snow-flakes, drifting over everything; obliterating landmarks, and gathering on the mountains to crash in avalanches—who does not care for that?" How clearly this principle is shown in the dethronement of King Alcohol and the enfranchisement of women. The W. C. T. U. was weak indeed, in the long ago; Susan B. Anthony, a lone voice for equality of citizenship. But the brewers with their millions of money and the saloon men with their millions of votes—what were they when the avalanche once started?

And so, my good friend, we must not expect to make progress too rapidly. Men have lived beyond their age, as men will live beyond their age and times. Some will follow for a time, then return, feeling that they have followed a "will-o-the-wisp." But the righteous seed sown grows apace; public sentiment has been crystalizing and those of earlier days who live long enough, and remain steadfast, will have the reward of knowing that truth finally triumphs; that after all there "is a divinity that shapes our ends rough-hew them how we will."

"NO BEER, NO WORK; NO WORK, NO FOOD"

THE BOOZE gang has been striving to create trouble by means fair or foul, since the ratification of the national prohibition amendment, and their latest efforts are in the direction of causing unrest among the laboring men of the nation. Recent reports from the east are to the effect that certain labor organizations have adopted for their slogan, "no beer no work." It is my humble opinion that if such resolutions were adopted, they came from "Beer Soaked Division No. 16, Sons of Rest," membership limited to drivers of beer wagons and beer bottle washers.

The laboring men of this nation are neither fools or consummate asses. They know that labor made mighty little advancement so long as officers and members of the Unions guzzled beer and booze. For more than two decades labor was almost helplessly shackled by the brewery and saloon interests of the nation. The Royal Ark of Detroit, with a membership made up entirely of saloon men and bar tenders, first secured representation in the federation of labor and then sold out the unions time and again; betrayed the officers, bartered their votes for "booze," and effectually destroyed the power of organized labor.

"Booze" is the real enemy of honest labor. It has deprived the laboring man of a home; it has caused him to lose his job; it has maimed him while he attempted to operate a machine with a booze-befuddled brain; it has taken clothes from his wife, shoes from the feet of his children, and finally turned him out into the world an outcast, and made his children objects of charity. Neither the brewer, saloon-keeper or any branch of the out-lawed business ever contributed either money or influence which would aid in bringing either comfort or happiness to the workingman's home or family.

If it be true that certain laboring men have taken the position suggested by the slogan, "no beer, no work," the authorities should adopt for their slogan, "No work, no food," and see that it is rigidly enforced. The nation goes bone dry on July 1st next, and the laboringmen, if there are such who refuse to work unless they have their beer, will soon find that there are plenty of men ready for their jobs. Naturally the sympathies of the common people are with the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, but when it comes to deciding between right and wrong, it will be found that the people will stand solidly with the workingmen with clear brains, who have branded the "booze business" a menace to the nation.

The "dollar-a-year" brigade that marched into Washington when the war cry was sounded, have now folded their tents and silently stolen away. Many good men gave valuable service; many well-meaning men were in the way, a hindrance rather than a help; more men with more money found positions where they could manipulate things, and they are coming home with more money. At least we can promise ourselves this: "In case we ever have another war—God forbid—that war shall be conducted by the Federal Government, thru men qualified for the job, and paid for doing the work. In the meantime why not an insignia for the "dollar-a-year" patriots? A big silver dollar with this inscription thereon: "Wehadahellofatimeatyourexpense." It's a Latin word, look up its meaning.

"AND THE OLD SHALL PASS AWAY; ALL SHALL BE CHANGED"

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS does not recount a more interesting incident, or record a more startling awakening than that which the politician of the old school experienced at the recent state convention of the two political parties. He entered the great auditorium; he mingled with the throng; he listened, he heard, he saw—and behold the old political convention had passed away; the new order of all things political had been ushered in—the "joy" of political conventions had vanished forever—for political pilgrim.

For the first time in the history of Michigan women were received as delegates to the state convention; accorded all of the privileges formerly held sacred by the "lords of the home;" and best of all, they did the work assigned them conscientiously and well. The politicians of the old school who attended the convention expecting to arrange slates and smash other slates; build and tear down fences, and arrange things to their own liking, politically, found their schemes out of joint with the times, their reckonings wrong and past plans of manipulation entirely out of date,—for a new element in Michigan politics had to be reckoned with.

No secret caucuses in a back room during the late hours of the night; no fixing of "things" over the bar; no disregarding pledges and instructions—just a getting back to the real principles of a republic as applied to the selection of public servants. Ladies attended both conventions in large numbers and they represented the progressive element; quite able to present as well as defend their position upon questions of vital importance to the state and nation. Their very presence lent dignity and interest to the occasion, and it can be truthfully said that those who came strenuously objecting to the participation of women in political conventions, remained to pray that their influence and counsel might ever be retained.

Webster gives two definitions to the word Politician: (a)—"One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics, a statesman." (b)—"One devoted to his own advancement in public office, a schemer; an intriguer." You will not deny the fact that many, very many men, know and seek only the second interpretation of the word—and herein we find the weakness of a democracy against which Lincoln so earnestly cautioned us. Women have been asking for the right of full citizenship for many years. As they have worked so have they earnestly sought information; studied the science of government, and now they come into full citizenship at a time when their interest and counsel means much in the reconstruction of a war-torn world.

And, in the passing, a word for the politician of the old school. More sinned against than sinning; for indeed was not his work usually carried on at the behest of some one "higher up," who feasted at the public table while his aid became an hireling, eating of the petty office plums; ever looking for greater reward in the distant future. Jolly and good-natured by profession; a hewer of partisan wood and a drawer of "strong drink," by suggestion. He has worked in the dark; under ground like the mole; and too, like the mole, he has left evidence of his destructive influence by the newly-turned earth on the surface, which plainly told of the roots of government being destroyed below. His work is over; "booze" influence has been destroyed. Woman has entered into political life; her influence, her counsel, her championship of principle and her disregard for mere policy will make it necessary that the politician of the old school pass on. Good-bye, "Dick," "Brick," and "Bill," twas ever thus; "somebody is always taking the 'joy' out of life"—but progress commands us to break camp and forward march.

When the Supreme Court of the state declared certain sections of the state dry law unconstitutional, they opened the flood gates wide. For some reason the "rum-runners" must have expected an adverse decision, for the rush started within two hours after the decision was rendered. The whole Toledo-Detroit rum-running campaign has been a disgrace to the state. Governor Sleeper should have had steel gates across the main highways and stopped every person passing a given point, rather than to have had wild night riders and day brigands rushing their "flivers" over the highways, endangering the lives of innocent people. Great business the "booze gang" is engaged in. It knows no law; cares naught for human life; seeks only to pillage and destroy. If the voters of Michigan don't knock the "stuffing" out of the proposed "wine, beer and open saloon amendment" to be voted on in April we shall miss our guess. Back to Germany, you enemies of peace and security. "Rausmitten."

Don't remember Mage, the Carthaginian, do you? Well, sir, had you lived in the fifth century B. C., and attended a round-up institute you no doubt would have heard this gentleman, who was known as the father of agricultural writings. He wrote in all twenty-eight books, and I am told that his advice of that day holds good to this day. One of Mage's maxims was: "The farmer must be bigger than his farm," another, "The eye of the master is good for the farm." A wise old guy was Mage, and we are told that you can find out more about him and his works by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Drawing manure, fixing fences, piling wood—and waiting, impatiently waiting for spring to unlock the soil, and let us get busy on the farm. Great work to build an appetite; great training for the muscles in preparation for the busy days to come. Fresh eggs, ham, horseradish, baked potatoes, Johnny-cake, custard and corn meal mush, warm biscuit and maple syrup. Oh, gee, those were great old days!

Now don't say that you are not going to plant beans this spring. Beans will be beans again this year. They will not bring five dollars a bushel; but depend upon it, they will not reach a point where they cannot be raised profitably—weather and labor conditions excepted. By all means plant some beans.

Grant H. Loomis

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.)

FROM A VAN BUREN BOOSTER

Enclosed find \$3 for 5 years' subscription. That is a sample of what I think of your paper. There are two things which I wish you would do. First, give quotations on dressed hogs and calves at both Chicago and Detroit markets. I believe half of the farmers around here sell their hogs and calves dressed; therefore, we like quotations on the dressed product. This is more important than one may think. Last year I made \$5 just because I subscribed for your paper. The market on dressed calves jumped. A buyer came to see me next day, but I had the information about as soon as he had and made \$5 by it.

Second, I wish you would print quite a list of bulletins in each issue, not just the new ones, but reprint them for several issues, as we often lose an issue or give it away, then lose track of the bulletin we would like when we want to send for it.

I am secretary of the Grange at Lelsure and also belong to the South Haven Fruit Exchange. If you can get me a bundle of sample copies I will distribute them for you there.

If you do not find it too inconvenient I wish you would publish name and address of Ford's paper, also price as I would like to take it.—N. J. R., Kibbie, Michigan.

Your requests for markets on dressed hogs and calves has already been granted. These markets will appear every week from now on. Your second suggestion is also a good one. It will be promptly carried out. We're mighty glad to have your help in spreading the gospel of business farming.

Henry Ford's *Dearborn Independent* is published weekly at Dearborn, Mich. The subscription price is \$1 per year.

FORDSON TRACTOR MINUS PULLEY

Would like to ask M. B. F. a few questions in regard to the Fordson tractor that I bought last spring. Before buying this tractor I wrote Mr. Ford, asking him about his tractor, and when he would have it on the market. I got a letter in reply saying that he thought they would be on the market by the first of April, also a circular stating that the tractor was equipped with a 9 inch pulley, 6 inch face, and would deliver 22 1-2 horse power in the belt, 2,500 pounds in the draw bar. Shortly after I got word I could purchase one thru the War Preparedness Board, so ordered one at once, and when it came there was no pulley on it. I asked the War Preparedness Board where the pulley was and they told me that was optional. I say that is one way Ford takes to get another \$50 out of the farmer. Never thinking but what I could get one by paying for it, to fill my silo and do other work with. So in June I sent a man down to Dearborn with the money to get a pulley and to my surprise they didn't even have a design of them, let alone being able to furnish one. Now, I would like to know how the farmers of Michigan can go at it to get damages from Ford, as it has been a good many thousands of dollars' damage to the farmers of Michigan not to have the use of the pulleys last fall. And also the guarantee on the tractors has run out now, and if we got a pulley how would we know it would work?—A. N., Lapeer, Michigan.

As to statements in catalogs and other advertisements, that are referred to in the letter the rule is stated in the books to be as follows: "If the statements are relied on by the purchaser, a warranty may be predicated of statements contained in the catalogue of the seller, circulars, or advertisements relating to the goods. If the statements are mere expressions of opinion or are not intended to be and are not relied on as warranties they cannot be availed of as such and a purchaser cannot avail himself of representations in a circular the contents of which are not known to him."

Not having the circular, nor the terms upon which the machine was bought, nor the defects of the machine from what was advertised, I am unable to advise what remedy is necessary if any remedy exists. In a general way if the representation of facts as to the machine were false the seller of the machine would be liable for damages.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

STOCKHOLDER MISSING; SHALL WE PAY DIVIDEND TO WIFE?

A owned several shares in a farmers' co-operative association. He left the neighborhood but put the shares in the hands of the secretary of the association for sale. He has now left his wife and gone to parts unknown. Would it be wise for the association to pay his wife the interest now due, or the price of the shares when sold.—J. C., Coleman, Michigan.

It might not be a wise thing to pay the div-

idends due on the stock to anyone but the holder of the stock, or someone holding his power of attorney to receive and receipt for the same. However, if the wife will receipt for the same in her husband's name by her as his agent you are reasonably safe upon the payment if it is not a large amount. In case the association was sued for the dividends by the husband then it would be for the judge or judge and jury to decide whether the wife had authority to act as agent and receipt for the money. Should she desire she could obtain an order of a court by taking proper steps so that it would protect any one in making payments to her on her husband's claims.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

AN OUTLAWED ACCOUNT

Would you please give me a little information about a little trouble I have with our sawmill man. Six years ago he cut 10,000 feet of lumber for us at \$2.50 per thousand; the bill came to \$25. I paid him then but he gave me no receipt. He never mentioned it again. Now he sends me a bill that I must pay him that saw bill. As I have no receipt to show can he make me pay it. If possible could you answer this in an early issue.—J. B., Marion, Michigan.

If the transaction was six years or more ago then it has outlawed; and upon plea of the

Just American

*JUST today we chanced to meet—
Down upon the crowded street;
And I wondered whence he came,
What was once his nation's name.*

*So I asked him, "Tell me true,
Are you Pole or Russian Jew,
English, Scotch, Italian, Russian,
Belgian, Spanish, Swiss, Moravian,
Dutch or Greek or Scandinavian?"*

*Then he raised his head on high,
As he gave me this reply:
"What I was is naught to me,
In this land of Liberty.
In my soul, as man to man,
I am just American."*

statute of limitations and proof of the time, judgment would have to be against the saw bill. If it has not been outlawed, that is, if it has not been six years since the transaction, then it becomes a question of fact as to the payment. One does not have to have a receipt to prove payment. He may swear to it himself and also any other person who knew the payment had been made. The fact that no claim had been made in nearly six years is some evidence that the party did not claim anything, unless he explains the long delay by a reasonable explanation. If tried before a jury and they believe payment has been made then the verdict would be no cause of action, but if they were convinced that it had not been paid then they would render a verdict for the amount. The decision would be likely to go to the one who had the strongest case and the burden of proof would be upon the plaintiff.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

LANDS FOR SHEEP GRAZING

As I am a subscriber of the best paper that I ever took, the M. B. F., I would like to ask a



A grade Belgium 3-year-old mare from Mont-calm county, weight, 1,440, raised by B. M. Tallman & Son.

question. I have read so much about the western sheep men wanting to come to Michigan. As I have about 2,000 acres of cut-over hardwood land that can be bought for \$12 an acre, and I have a 125-acre place with 100 acres cleared and good buildings that join this land, I would like to have some good sheep men buy this cut-over land and then lease my farm or buy it and let me work for them with my team and tools. I would lease for three or five years to raise their feed. This land is within a half mile of a loading station and railroad scales and it would make a fine sheep ranch. Now if you could tell me how I could get the names of these men, or any stock men who would be likely to be interested, it would do me a great favor.—E. L., Brutus, Michigan.

All readers having cut-over lands available for sheep-grazing purposes should get into communication with any or all of the following:

T. F. Marston, Sec'y Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, Bay City; John I. Gibson, Sec'y Western Michigan Development Bureau, Grand Rapids; M. P. Hartman, Agricultural Agent G. R. & I. R. R. Co., Grand Rapids; Public Domain Commission, Lansing.

THE PORTRAIT SWINDLER

Has the "portrait" swindler been around to your place yet? If he has, you are probably wiser and no doubt sadder than you used to be. If he hasn't, don't feel that you have been slighted for he's got you down on his list.

During the past several years scores of complaints have been made to us by subscribers who got "stung" by a smooth agent taking orders for enlarged pictures. Just a few days ago a St. Clair subscriber added her experience to our "gallery of griefs." It seems that she gave the agent an order for several enlarged photographs at a stipulated price. In due course of time the photographs were delivered, (in frames). That's where the graft comes in. While the purchaser had no intention of buying frames, the order she signed contained a clause about frames and she had to take them. But these frames were damaged; the agent agreed to let her have them at cost, \$5 each. Then he asked her to sign a receipt for the pictures, which he tucked away in his pocket and went on to the next "victim." Some weeks later our subscriber received "A reminder" from the Chicago Portrait Company that her "note" for \$26 would be due on a certain date. Our subscriber insists that she didn't sign any note, and doesn't want to pay the money, and she wants us to help her out of the predicament. Well, we referred the matter to Mr. Brown, our legal editor, who advises:

Without copy of the so-called note I am unable to say whether the paper signed meets the requirements of a note or not. If it should turn out that it was a promissory note and should turn up in the hands of an innocent purchaser the maker would be liable on the note. If it is a non-negotiable paper then, from the statement you would not be liable.

You should notify the company that the frames are "not wanted," if that was the agreement, and ship them back as agreed, and in the manner agreed. If there was no agreement that you would prepay them ship them collect. You should not pay the balance until the pictures are completed according to the specification for their enlargement. It is the same old game, played for years.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS

I understand the government is auctioneering off some of its horses and mules. Would like some information on the matter if you can give any. I want to buy a good team.—M. S. S., Maple City, Michigan.

The only camp in Michigan where the government is disposing of its horses and mules, is Camp Custer. Several auctions have already been held there and more are to be held. On Feb. 14, this camp had for sale 366 cavalry horses, 993 artillery horses, 147 draft mules, 65 pack mules, or a total of 1,571. Auctions were held on Feb. 14 and Feb. 26th. Other auctions will be held at Camp Custer on March 10th and 26th.

HARD JOB TO KILL WATERCRESS

How can you kill watercress in a dredge ditch to open the outlet?—I. H. H., Diamondale, Michigan.

Watercress is found to be very resistant to the action of chemicals and cannot be successfully eradicated by that means. The only method I can suggest is that of dredging, which will of course, afford only temporary relief.—K. E. Kellerman, Associate Chief of Bureau Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

NO WHEAT SPECULATION

ARE THE farmers to be let down and out by the speculators? We will be if we do not act at once. Farmers of the U. S., wake up and demand Congress to pass a bill prohibiting speculating on margins for three years, or such time as they think it will take the country to get back to normal conditions. What have they done to corn and oats? We are short over 400 million bushels of corn, and they wonder why we won't sell. They will find the American farmer just as shrewd a business man as they have in their ranks, when we can make more by putting it into hogs. I think it would show very poor business ability if we did otherwise. I think I voice the wishes of the American farmers, that they want the 1919 crop of wheat handled by the government, and no margin speculation allowed, including spring wheat, of which I think at present there will be great need, as my fall wheat cannot survive another thirty days such as we have had. All that we are wanting is a square deal and to live and let live.—G. R. Agnew, Monroe county.

TERMINAL WAREHOUSES

I see in your last issue where Detroit state senators oppose a bill to permit the state to build terminal warehouses on the ground that it would help the farmer and not the city consumer.

They try to support this position by saying the people of Detroit were then paying 80 cents for eggs and if they went into the country with their automobiles and got them of the farmer they had to give the same. Now it seems to me such instances as that is one way it would benefit the city consumer. Everybody knows or ought to know that producers living within driving distance of any large city always gets a larger price for his stuff than farmers farther out.

Now we farmers are getting thirty-two cents a dozen for eggs, right from the nest at that. Now, Mr. City Consumer, what are you paying? And if you are paying more, remember your beloved middlemen are pocketing the money and you are paying the bill. Further, no time this winter have the farmers here been getting more than 55 to 58 cents; once only, just a very few days they touched 60 cents—this was Dec. 12 to 16—they were mostly from 45 to 50 cents and downward.

Now, if the state had terminal warehouses, where produce from points farther out like this—and this is only 30 miles from Grand Rapids—could be shipped direct, the profit made by all the middlemen would be eliminated and the producer could get a little more and still the consumer get them much cheaper. And if your nearby farmer asks more you could go to the warehouse for the goods. In this way it would help equalize prices. Again, farmers here are getting 60 cents a bushel, or \$1 per cwt., for No. 1 potatoes today (they went up on the Chicago market about same time they dropped here; funny, isn't it?) Now, what are you paying for potatoes at this time, Mr. City Man? Please don't lay it all to the farmers. Well, if the state does not build the warehouses the farmer will be compelled to if he would continue in his business of farming. The grafters and robbers are getting more bold and aggressive. They must be eliminated, and the best way is to meet them with their own weapons, organization and co-operation.—D. C. Emptie, Montcalm county.

LAY BURDEN WHERE IT BELONGS

Inasmuch as you have urged the farmer to express his opinion on the various measures as indicated in your issue of the first, I decided to say a few words. In the first place, I find by looking up the valuation of the state as per Board of Equalization of 1916, the fifty million dollar road fund will necessitate a tax levy of 1.8-10 per cent. Yes, but that would not all come in one year. True, but two millions of it would. With interest at the low rate of four per cent.

Now, for the next proposition, I believe labor has just cause for complaint against the state police proposition. We have only to call to mind the Colorado episode of a few years back to know what would take place in case labor demanded her full share. I say full share because there is no such thing as capital without labor. Labor makes capital, therefore, after a business is well established efficient labor should share in the dividends. If these measures all go thru our tax levy would be almost confiscatory in places where they are compelled to raise large sums of money for local expenses.

In regard to state warehouses would say that I believe it to be the right thing on the income tax; would say in my opinion it is the only correct way to tax, it seems to me to lay the burden where it belongs.—J. E. O., South Haven, Mich.

FARMERS SHOULD OWN STORAGE HOUSES

I am taking so many papers and hardly time to read all of them, but I like MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and I need the wrench. I am sending you a stamp for information on the matter. I am also sending you a slip showing the market price of eggs, cut from today's Grand Rapids Herald. If it has come to this much, that storage eggs are worth at least five cents more than fresh laid eggs, isn't it about time for the farmers to organize and have their own storage and store their eggs until they are worth something? Will the farmers ever learn better than to rush any farm product right onto the market at declining prices? I have a 30-dozen case of eggs on hand, but I will not put them on the market now if I do not sell them at all.—N. T. Hawley, Newaygo county.

FARMERS' SIDE OF MILLING DEAL

Just read the millers' side of the situation in M. B. F. Here is the farmer's side: A farmer takes a bushel of wheat to East Jordan; he cannot get it ground for toll or money; he must sell it. The price paid is \$2.06. If he buys the flour, bran and middlings the bushel of wheat will make



—Orr, in Chicago Tribune.

he pays \$2.79 for same. It does not take an expert to figure it out. A little too much profit to compare it with what the farmer has to do before he puts a bushel of wheat on the market. Will our lawmakers ever do anything in that line to help the farmer?—Jos. Tropanek, Charlevoix county.

M. A. C. WILL INSPECT FERTILIZER

In behalf of the farmer agent who sold F. E. D., Vassar, Mich., the uninspected fertilizer, the State of Michigan does not maintain a state inspector to go from state to state or place to place for the purpose of inspecting commercial fertilizer when being loaded out for shipment.

However, the state does maintain a department of chemistry at the M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich., whose duty it is to tour the state in search for samples of commercial fertilizer offered for sale in this state. This work is usually done in the months of April, May and June of each year, and the results of this inspection is reported out in the Bulletin the same year.



"Oh, ain't they cute!" They belong to E. E. Benson, Ithaca, Mich.

I would advise that F. E. D. would give some of this so-called inspected fertilizer a field test beside the farmer agent brand, I think the only difference he would see would be in the extra dollars left in his own pocket on account of the elevator brand being higher in cost and no higher in mineral value.—N. Burleson, Pioneer Farm, Genesee county.

FOURTEEN POINTS FOR FARMERS

1. We demand an eight-hour day for all farmers. If other industries, more important perhaps than agriculture to the successful prosecution of our war with Germany, were allowed to have the eight-hour day during the stress of that war, why should farmers, now that peace is practically declared, be compelled to glut the market with their products by working sixteen hours?

2. We demand the right to organize, if we see fit, to set a price at which we will sell, without being halled into court charged with being a monopoly in restraint of trade. If the union man has the right to demand the price at which he will work, why shouldn't the farmer have the right to organize, and, thru his organization, demand the price at which he will sell his products,—the fruits of his work?

3. We demand that it shall be made unconstitutional for any congress or any department of the government in the future to discriminate between any class of farmers, whether they live in the north, east, south or west, or whether they raise wheat or corn, rye or rice, wool or cotton, navy beans or pinto beans.

4. We are pretty strong for good roads, and we demand more of them, and we hope to be able to make enough money farming to buy trucks and wear them out delivering our products direct to the consumer over these roads.

5. We have no objection to the city man advising us how to farm if he gets any satisfaction out of it. He certainly then can have no objection to the farmer telling him how to run his business. That could be attained best by appointing a business man's adviser and having him reside in the country where he could be close to the soil. Otherwise, if this seems incongruous, make the agricultural agents live in the country, away from brick walls, typewriters, adding machines, and the oily tongues of the business men.

6. We demand that the Department of Agriculture work wholly for the interests of the agriculturalist and never for the interests of big business, or any other business. Otherwise let it be abolished.

7. We demand a voice in the affairs of the government in proportion to our services to the government in peace and war. We believe our vast services are not comparable to the insignificant work of he who sits in the swivel chair and adds up the profits on the carloads he ships.

8. We demand in the next crisis which confronts our government, if such may ever be the case, that the great agriculturalists be consulted, along with the great inventors, scientists, manufacturers, shippers, millers packers, etc., and we object to a packer, potato dealer, miller or what not being given power to speak for us.

9. We insist that the farmer knows more about agriculture than the predatory class who deals in farm products, and we demand that the next time these wolves in sheep's clothing come for government sanction to their nefarious schemes, that the farmers be asked to tell whether the animal is tame or wild, and whether his plans are constructive or destructive.

10. As a class we were 100 per cent patriotic during the war. If there is ever need of producers of food, to run that administration. If there are too many who think we couldn't be patriotic enough to conduct said administration in the interests of our government, then we demand the privilege of regulating the coal dealers, or the railroads, or the millers, or the grain dealers, or the manufacturers of farming implements.

11. If it's right to give the manufacturer 10 per cent every time he turns his goods over, it certainly ought to be right to allow the farmer 10 per cent on the one time he turns his. (This does not refer to beans during wet weather.)

12. We demand the privilege at any time, of asking the agricultural department what it costs to raise any given crop, and we demand the right to a reply stating the cost, and if the department don't (Continued on Page 16)



MARKET FLASHES



1919 WHEAT AT GOV'T PRICE

Grain Dealers Lose Fight to Restore Grain Business to Speculative Basis. Handling 1919 Wheat

Solution of the great problem of handling the American wheat crop of 1919 under the federal basic guarantee of \$2.26 a bushel is not an accomplished fact, says the *Drovers Telegram*, but the plan outlined by the house agriculture committee, in Washington, probably is the most logical that could be devised.

In the first place, the country is entitled to congratulation on the adherence of congress to the contract between the government and the farmers. In standing up firmly to the agreement, the best tradition of the American republic—the sacredness of contracts—has been preserved. No matter what the cost, Uncle Sam can not afford to violate a financial obligation.

The government, through an agency yet to be designated, but probably the present federal grain corporation headed by Julius H. Barnes, will stand ready to buy wheat up to October 31st, 1920, on the basis established, which will mean, at least, \$2 a bushel for good grain on the farm. Whether it will be possible to unload this wheat at cost will depend upon world supply and demand and conditions. There has been much loose talk about the possibility of the government losing \$1,000,000,000 or more on the operation, due to an international price discount, but it is too early to make a prediction of that kind. We have a fine winter wheat prospect, and the spring wheat states are preparing to sow a large acreage. A total yield of 1,250,000,000 bushels is possible, yet adversities may sharply reduce the result. As the United States occupies a dominant position in the financial world, there is no reason to expect this country to place its wheat on the bargain counter, especially when selling to nations who are borrowers from us. If the export price rules below the guarantee level in the U. S., the millers of this country must share in the discount in order to sustain the foreign flour trade. Therein lies the hope of the American people for cheaper bread.

Any program that might have been adopted to meet the difficult situation growing out of the war would have had its objectional features. In keeping the first cost above \$2 a bushel, the country shippers will be compelled to employ an enormous amount of capital. Receivers and millers will also have to borrow heavily. There is no certainty as to the manner in which export business will be carried out.

Before the hearings began in Washington, there was some confidence in a proposition to remove all restrictions from the wheat trade, as has been done in corn and other grains. The idea was to permit wheat to sell on its merits in the open market, the government to reimburse the producer in event of a discrepancy between the guarantee level and the actual sale price. This scheme involved so many opportunities for mistakes and frauds that it was discarded. Another reason for discrediting it was the backing it received from speculative interests. Just now it doesn't look as if there would be a resumption of future trading in wheat before the expiration of federal control.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT.—Better feeling in corn and oats. Beans and hay advance. Potatoes firmer. Apples firm and higher. Butter and eggs firm and higher. Poultry in active demand. Onions higher.

CHICAGO.—Potatoes firmer and higher. Onions higher. Hay firm. Grains firm. Better feeling in nearly all markets.

NEW YORK.—Potato movement drabby, with slight improvement. Beans firmer. Markets generally firm with advancing tendencies.



WHEAT

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

Despite most unfavorable weather winter wheat continues in good condition. Some damage has been reported from Northern Missouri, Northern Kansas, Illinois and Michigan down as far as central Ind., but over the greater part of the wheat belt, conditions are yet favorable for a large crop. Up to the present week the dry weather was a factor; recently, however, large portions of the wheat belt have received copious rains or heavy snowfalls. Much speculation is rife as to the amount of acreage that will be put into spring wheat this year. Earlier in the season, it was believed this would be very large, owing to the slumping of the corn market. Since the recovery of this market and the present indications that it may yet go high enough to make it a more profitable grain than wheat to raise, the estimate of the spring wheat acreage has been revised. No doubt low corn prices around about seeding time would be responsible for many farmers in the corn belt planting wheat instead of corn. It is believed that the Northwest, which raises large crops of barley and oats, neither of which have been in very active demand for some time, will turn largely to spring wheat, but that, too is a guess.

Stocks of wheat in the hands of both farmers and dealers are below normal, giving the lie to those who declared a few weeks since that there would be a vast carryover of the 1918 crop.

We hope that the farmers of Michigan will not be rash enough to turn over many of their meadows for spring wheat. Last summer it did fairly well in this state, but there are many seasons when it is an expensive crop to raise. We cannot but believe that almost any other cereal more suitable to the climate and soil of Michigan will pay larger returns per acre this year than spring wheat. If any con-

siderable number of oat and rye farmers turn to wheat, there's going to be a shortage of these grains, just as sure as preaching.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.38	1.33	1.53
No. 3 Yellow	1.33	1.31	1.51
No. 4 Yellow			1.48

Farmers' refusal to sell their corn at the low prices prevailing the past month is the principal reason for the stronger feeling and slightly higher prices. Every method under the sun for the bearing of the market has been brought into play by the speculators who hoped to get their hands on cheap corn and make a "clean-up" when the bulge finally comes, as it surely will. But to no avail. The farmers have wisely held on, and the higher prices of the present week is good evidence of their wisdom. The Argentine bugaboo has failed to unseat the corn market. Talks of restoring the import duty on this corn, export talk, and the now thoroughly substantiated estimate that there is little corn left on the farmers' hands, have all had their effect in boosting the market.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	.62	.60 1-2	.69
No. 3 White	.61 1-2	.59	.68
No. 4 White	.60 1-2	.58	.66

Oats are higher than a week ago. Farmers do not want to sell and buyers do not want to buy. The movement, therefore, is very light. Constant rumors are passed about that the export demand will pick up, but as yet this has amounted to practically nothing. Unless the export demand does become better very soon, lower oat prices must be expected, as the supplies in the hands of the growers are large. The condition of the market right now is good, and un-

less farmers take advantage of the slightly higher prices by rushing their crops to the market, it ought to continue good with upward tendencies.



RYE & BARLEY

There is little doing in barley and the market is two cents lower than a week ago. A slight export demand has not affected this market one whit. Two weeks ago the first of what is expected to be a large shipment, was exported to Germany. Germany is a rye bread eating nation and is expected to consume large quantities of our remaining rye crop. However, it must be borne in mind that wheat supply and wheat prices will very materially affect the rye market, and that very much higher prices cannot, therefore, be expected. The Detroit market quotes rye at \$1.40.

Barley is a little more active than a week ago, but trading in that grain does not amount to much. This week barley is bringing \$1.80 to \$1.85, at Detroit.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	26 50 27 00	25 50 26 00	24 50 25 00
Chicago	25 00 26 00	24 00 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

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	25 50 26 00	24 50 25 00	24 50 25 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 00	25 00 25 50
New York	25 00 27 00	22 00 24 00	21 00 23 00

The *Hay Trade Journal* reports the hay situation for the week ending Feb. 22nd, as follows:

"Stocks in shippers' hands are cleaning up and there is no amount of hay being purchased from farmers just now. In consequence the supply at market points is working down and values show a little strength. This is due entirely to the short supply and not to any activity in demand, for trade at all points is exceedingly light and unstable. Consumers are in the market only as necessity demands and as they bought heavily when the break came, their supplies are not yet exhausted. Small offerings have allowed receivers to hold their stocks for better prices and consumers are now forced to accept dealers' views, the reverse of conditions a short time ago when congestion was at its height. Should some real winter weather develop during the next five weeks, the reaction will be marked, as stocks in sight are not large. Most of the hay offering at present is of medium and poor quality, the strength being confined to the better grades entirely and the range of values is becoming very wide."



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.75 cwt.	1.65 cwt.
Chicago	1.70	1.70
Cincinnati	1.85	1.75
New York	2.00	1.90
Pittsburgh	2.00	1.90

We must confess that we hardly know what to say this week about the potato situation. Some markets, like Detroit, are in very poor condition, largely accounted for by the liberal supplies brought in by trucks from surrounding sections. Other markets, notably Chicago and Pittsburgh, are very good with prices better than a week ago. The discouraging feature of the situation is that now is the time of year when the market should begin to show its strength, but is prevented from so doing by the home-grown receipts that are a big factor



CONGRESSMAN CRAMTON ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION

Just as we are going to press a telegram was received from Congressman Cramton that he had introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee of nine members of the House to investigate the charges preferred by Dr. Spillman, given elsewhere in this issue, against the Department of Agriculture. This action was taken in immediate response to a request from this publication.

on nearly every market. The open winter has made possible the transportation of potatoes on trucks for long distances. Potatoes that are ordinarily held until warm weather in April and then taken into the larger cities have been reaching these markets almost every day this winter, and the supply must be very nearly exhausted. The farmers of Michigan are not the only ones who are holding for higher prices,—prices that are necessary to pay them a fair return on their investment. The supplies back in the farmers' hands are comparatively small; the farmers know this and are willing to bet on the future of the market by holding balance of their crop. Dealers are at their wit's ends trying to decide what is going to happen. Some of them are convinced that prices will not be higher; others are as firmly convinced that they will be. We may as well come to a conclusion now, tho, and that is, if the potato market does not pick up and show signs of life by April 1st, or 15th at the latest, there is not much hope for it.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H.P.	8.00	7.75	8.25
Prime	7.25	7.00	7.75
Red Kidneys	11.25	11.50	12.25

Beans are going up, thank you! Last Thursday the Detroit market quoted \$6.50; Monday it quoted \$7.75. Pulse is strong; and the market is expected to soon recover entirely from its recent relapse and make rapid gains. The government is in the field as an active buyer, and the bean jobbers are quarrelling among themselves as to who is to get the bulk of the business. Government purchases will move a considerable portion of Michigan's surplus holdings. We don't know how many beans are being held by the elevators but will wager not many. Mr. Dreese, secretary of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, was sorely tempted to give us this information the other day to prove to us that he knew more about it than we did, but we are sorry to say he changed his mind. Mr. Dreese apparently believed that we were not entitled to this information. Well, perhaps not. But some day Mr. Dreese and other members of his association will come forward as suppliants asking favors at

the hands of the farmers whom they now shut out from their conferences. The bean jobbers can no more withhold marketing information from the farmers than they can keep the rain from falling. Today the farmer is one of the most eager seekers after knowledge and he will not be denied.

Probably before this issue reaches your hands beans will be up to \$9.25 again, the price the government has agreed to pay, and your local buyer will be after your beans at about \$8 a cwt. Bear in mind, however, as the Michigan market advances, that there are many beans held by farmers in other states that must be sold before the next harvest. The New York bean deal is about over, few of the growers having any left for sale. But California has 75 per cent of her crop yet which will be a factor in the market at a later date. It is understood that the government will enter the California field a little later and the balance of the Michigan crop will have to be sold in the open market. However, we don't expect to see beans down to their former low figures, and will be very much surprised if they decline at all from the \$8.25 level.

Peas are bringing from \$6.75 to 7.50 for splits and \$8.75 to 9.00 for the choicer varieties, on the New York market.



APPLES

Barring light holdings on the part of a few growers the bulk of the apples in storage in Western New York are now controlled by six or eight big operators, says a Rochester, N. Y., despatch to the *Produce News*. There is some movement amongst these dealers mainly on the basis of a 25c advance, all in the nature of a speculation. Apples selling \$9.50, export pack f.o.b. loading station, are a reality and it is almost a dead sure shot that fancy will touch \$10 bbl. soon. Some operators are holding choice blocks for that price. With holdings dwindling and remaining stocks in strong hands it is merely a case of sitting tight and letting buyers bid up. It is a guess where the markets will stop.

The export demand is still the strong factor. The movement shows no sign of letting up. A good part of shipments, averaging around 80 cars a day, go to seaport points, which makes

(Continued on page 18)

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent March 1 to 5 and 8 to 12, warm waves March 1 to 5 and 7 to 11, cool waves 3 to 7 and 9 to 13. This will be a severe storm followed by a blizzard in the middle northwest. The cold wave will be the most severe of this month and about half of the precipitation of the month will come with it. Another cold wave will cross meridian 90 near March 18 but the warm wave preceding it will not be so warm as the one to cross meridian 90 near March 8.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about March 11 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 12, plains sections 13, meridian 90, great lakes, middle gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 14, eastern

sections 15, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about March 18. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Temperatures of this period will average lower than usual and the storm will be the second greatest of the month. Very severe weather will also occur near March 8 near meridian 90 and drift eastward.

I still advise farmers and planters not to sell grain or cotton at reduced prices. The big profiteers have set their traps to get the grain at low price and then compel the consumer to pay double what the profiteers paid.

I also advise farmers and planters that prices will be high for everything they can produce this year. But they should thoroughly organize to protect their rights. All other interests are organized. Farmers, planters, live-stock people, merchants, bankers, of the agricultural sections should pull together; they are all in the same boat. The millionaire profiteers are the enemies of all, including consumers who are not producers. Autocracy of the world is on its last legs and only the profiteer remains to be put to flight. Everything is coming our way.

W. T. Foster



Spray Potatoes

Leading potato growers are now using Orchard Brand Arsenite of Zinc instead of Paris Green for potato spraying for these very good reasons:

First. Orchard Brand Arsenite of Zinc is strongly adhesive. It is not washed off by the first rain, so that early re-spraying is not necessary.

Second. Orchard Brand Arsenite of Zinc is less injurious to vines. It can be used at proper strength to kill bugs quickly without danger of burning the plants.

Orchard Brand Arsenite of Zinc kills potato bugs as quickly as Paris Green.

For those who prefer to use a dust, Orchard Brand Lazzal, a dry product, is the proper material. The standardized Orchard Brand Bordeaux Mixture, Bordeaux-Lead and Zinc-Bordeaux are dependable remedies for controlling fungous diseases on potatoes and in the orchard.

We offer potato growers and orchardists everywhere the free advice of our Special Service Department. We are the largest chemical company in America and have made a special study of all spraying matters. You are invited to write to us about any spraying problems.

General Chemical Co.

Insecticide Dept. 25 Broad St., New York



Does the work of One Man, One Horse and 4 H. P. Engine

One Outfit That Meets All Power Needs

Here's power for practically every job on the farm. **Plows, Disks and Harrows** in preparing seed bed; cultivates row crops—astride or between rows; uses standard tools; runs any small power machine easier, better, faster than other power outfits. Only practical tractor for small farmers, gardeners, fruit growers, etc. Efficient, economical. Write for Free Catalog and Demonstration Offer. No obligation.

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200 ACRES SACRIFICED Less than value of Buildings, with Fr. Horses, 5 cows, 3 heifers, 1 calves, poultry, complete farming and dairy implements, hay, silage, potatoes; on main road, mile to creamery, etc., 2 1/2 miles to railroad town. Dark-loam machine-worked fields, clay subsoil, wire-fenced pasture, valuable wood, fruit, estimated 200,000 feet timber. 12-room, furnace-heated house, large basement barn, silo, poultry, ice, carriage houses, garage, etc. All A-1 condition. Aged owner, sells quick, buyer everything. \$8,600, easy terms. Details page 3, Catalog Bargains 17 states, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 314-F, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

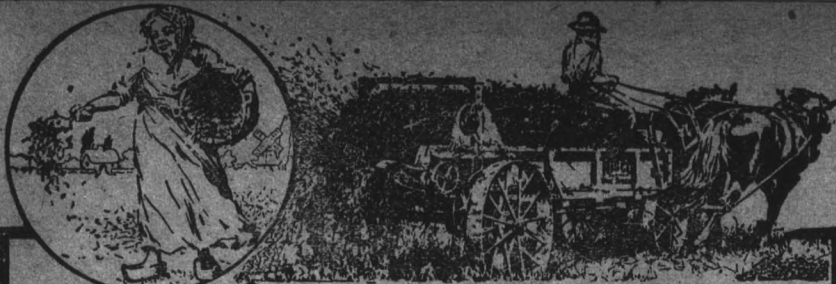
EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES. Progressive and Superb; 100 plants \$1.50 postpaid, 17 Spring Varieties at 50c per 100. Send for catalog of Small Fruit Plants, Hardy Shrubs, Roses, etc. George H. Schenck, Nurseryman, Elsie, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—\$55 per acre. Fishing. Write Marie Gray, Millington, Mich.

Cheapest Way to Go is on a Bicycle

That is why in many European countries one in every six persons rides a bicycle. That is why in all modern armies, bicycles are used by the tens of thousands. A good bicycle is the workman's street car, with the cost of the rides saved. It is also the finest complete outdoor gymnasium that keeps you fit in mind and muscle. Save time and money and get your bicycle direct from the maker. The **Mead Factory to Rider** Sales plan saves you \$10 to \$25 on the Ranger model of your choice—you can select from 44 styles, colors and sizes, 30 Days Free Trial. Mead Pays the Freight. **Tires** Paris, Repairs at half usual price. Don't buy until you get our Big Free Catalog describing all the wonderful new offers, liberal terms and low prices. Write a postcard now.

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Necessity has taught the thrifty peasants of Europe the golden value of manure. Every ounce is painstakingly returned to the soil, even if it must be done by hand to get good distribution. That is why "Over There" they get such large yields per acre.

"I bought one of your Manure Spreaders about three years ago. I have used others, but they are not good spreaders like yours. Those two cylinders tear the manure to pieces and then that distributor pulverizes it right. It runs light and I like it well."
Henry Olehs. Neb.

"I have used one of your Spreaders for four years and it has given the best satisfaction. We spread manure every day during winter and even when weather conditions are very unfavorable. I would not give your machine for any other make of spreader that I have ever seen. I consider it the best paying investment a farmer can make."
C. M. Hatch. Ohio.

"Last Winter my son purchased one of your spreaders, though I had an old one that I thought he could get along with. I know of no better way to tell you what I think of yours than to say that it is just as far ahead of my old one as the old one was ahead of the fork and wagon. Every farmer should have one."
Marion Sears. Indiana.

Original letters on file.
Addresses upon request.

"Over Here" we have not been forced to raise as many "bushels per acre," but modern machinery enables us to produce more "bushels per man."

Progressive farmers who realize the value of manure and leading authorities agree that one of the best paying machines for the farm is the

NEW IDEA

Saves time, spreads even and wide, pulverizes thoroughly and distributes the manure just right to get its full value. One man with the New Idea can do more and better work than several with pitchforks.

The New Idea Spreader has been widely imitated but an imitation is never more than an imitation. To get the best spreader get THE ORIGINAL—the New Idea—the machine that revolutionized old-fashioned methods, that has always been the leader, that has stood every test.

See the wide spreading New Idea at your dealers. Look him up or write us for his name. We will send you our booklet, "Helping Mother Nature," which gives much valuable information. Send for a copy today.

NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY

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CANE MOLA

A 100 per cent Pure Sugar Cane Molasses

Add CANE MOLA to roughest Feeds



Reduces Feeding Costs to a Minimum

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If you are not already using Cane Mola, here is a special inducement for you to try it out. Send in your order for a barrel or more today. If you do not find it as represented, let us know and we will return your money. Cane Mola is shipped in steel bound barrels of about 630 pounds net (54½ gals.) No danger of breakage. Feeding instructions and booklet on economical feeding FREE.

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Not a beet molasses—not that bitter blackstrap; not a mixed feed—just the straight goods.

SPRINKLE ON ROUGHAGE

Cane Mola, diluted with water and sprinkled over your straw, corn fodder, hay, silage, etc., will turn these into feeds of high value—100 pounds of Cane Mola has the food value of 100 pounds of cornmeal.

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FEED TO HOGS, HORSES**

Watch how much quicker hogs will take on weight. Observe the greater vim of your horses. Cane Mola will keep your stock in splendid condition. It will grow up your young stock in fine shape.

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Cane Mola is endorsed by American Milk Producers Association and other authorities as a great milk producer and economic feed. Feed about 3 pounds a day to cows—4 pounds to horses—1 pound to each hundred weight of swine.



630 lb. bbl
\$15 f.o.b.
Chicago, Ill.



Tix-Ton-Mix with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from stomach worms and ticks. A \$5.00 box makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt—saves you big money—A \$2.00 size box of "TIX-TON MIX" by parcel post will medicate a barrel of salt.

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

PURE BRED SEED—Wm. Barley (6 ROW) and College Success Oats, passed inspection in field and bin. Worthy Oats, not inspected this year. These grains took 4th prize at M. A. C. Grain Show. Write for prices. Earl O. McCarty, Bad Axe, Michigan.

WANTED—MAN of good standing in his community to take orders for trees, shrubs, roses, vines, bulbs, old fashioned flowers. Permanent. High commissions paid weekly. No delivering or collecting. Write today. **FIRST NATIONAL NURSERY**, Rochester, N. Y.

14 POINTS FOR FARMERS

(Continued from page 13)

know, we demand that thy wake up, otherwise be abolished.

13. We don't want any favors from the government. We don't believe in a paternalistic government, but if we've got to have that kind of a government, we demand as our inheritance, our full rights.

14. Finally, we object to being classed as children. We demand the rights of grown-ups under our government. What's more, we're going to have these rights.—Geo. M. Wood, Montcalm county.

THE GOOD ROADS AMENDMENT

The farmers of the state are taking great interest in the proposition of the \$50,000,000 bond issue that will come up for decision at the approaching spring election. Now, while it is almost unanimously conceded that good roads are very desirable, we are hesitating at the cost of adding this large sum to the already staggering indebtedness of the country and the burdensome taxation, both national and local, which confronts us is a matter of very grave importance, taking into consideration the uncertainty of prices and production. In looking over the proposed route as shown in last week's M. B. F., one is convinced that roads have been laid out to a large extent for the pleasure of the leisure class, and the people of the cities and towns. This, of course, would be all right if these people were expected to pay their just share of the expense, but it is manifest that the bulk of the taxes are to come from those least able to bear the burden. There will be thousands of farmers who will not benefit by these roads in the least, not in accordance with the cost. Now if this expense could be arranged in proportion to the benefits derived it would be a fine deal. Let the towns come down with their share, not altogether in proportion to their valuation but in proportion to population also. As there are thousands in the cities who do not pay any taxes who would use these roads and wear them out as much as five or ten average farmers; those especially who live five or ten miles off the road. It looks to me as though the taxes could be graduated so that the cities and those farmers who live on the road, or near enough to be benefitted should bear the principal expense; those on the line the maximum and those on the back roads the minimum, in accordance with the distance to the road; then the measure would stand a better chance of adoption.

We have had some experience in the road proposition in our county, having adopted the county road system some twenty years ago, and we have found that we have been paying taxes all these years to get good roads near the county seat, and for the purpose of connecting the county seat with Traverse City thru the most desolate stretch of seven or eight miles to be found anywhere in the state, whilst whole communities of producing population are left to get their crops to market over, at times, almost impassable roads, and now about all that can be done with the amount of county road taxes is to repair the roads already built. So we who will not be benefitted to any large extent are not feeling particularly enthusiastic over the large bond issue.—J. A. B., Fife Lake, Mich.

WOMEN VOTERS

It is timely to consider the personal responsibility which now devolves upon the womanhood of our state in their enfranchisement. For the first time thru all the ages we are on an equality with the male members of mankind in all the affairs of life; and greater things are transpiring at this hour than ever before in the history of the world. Should we not feel that we are commissioned by an infinite power to take our places in life just at this time? It has been conceded that the intuition of woman is a special gift, revealing in clear swift flashes of light that which the masculine mind toils over and often fails to.

Equity, justice, right is the trinity for us to stand for. Party names

do not count. No woman should tie herself to a party. We should hold to the privilege to vote and work anywhere for the most just measure; we should study all measures for ourselves; get all knowledge possible of candidates for office, and vote only for the men and for the measures we see to be for "the greatest good to the greatest number," heedless of special inducements, flattery or cajolements; failing to do this our ballots are only that many more to count and cumber the machinery of election, and we will be like corralled sheep, rushed here and there as a balance of power under masculine manipulation, and that which we have prayed for, worked for, and waited for so long will be but sounding brays and tinkling cymbals.—Rena L. Miner, Brant, Michigan.

"THE IMMORTAL NINETEENERS"

In your issue of February 15th the very able article entitled "Uncle Sam and the Railroads," you allude to the good old days of 15 years ago when the "Immortal Nineteen" rode rough shod over the will and the best interests of the people of the State of Michigan, through blocking every progressive measure advocated by one of Michigan's most illustrious governors, the Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, a man who today is admitted by all thinking men to have been twenty years ahead of his time.

I would ask you, is it necessary to hark back fifteen years? Is it not true that the destinies of the State of Michigan are absolutely controlled by the remainder of the senate gang of fifteen years ago? It is true the leader, the master mind that guided the misguided nineteen has been called to his reward, but the vassals still remain, and they, together with their stand-pat friends wield a powerful influence in the state today. A list of the original nineteen senators showing the elective and appointive positions held by them today in the guiding affairs of the State of Michigan would make good reading. It would also show the dense ignorance of partisan voters in following a party vignette, as the noble Lincoln would turn face down in his tomb in shame were he to know he was supposed to stand sponsor for the deeds of the Immortal Nineteen.

One of the aforesaid 19 who took high rank in their urstic order namely Bell Cow Doherty was endorsed by the G. O. P. convention at Caro, Tuscola county, unanimously for member of the Board of Agriculture. It will appear at the state convention at Lansing that he is the unanimous choice of the republican voters of Tuscola county, when in fact he is probably not acquainted with over three per cent of the voters of the county and is not endorsed fully by them, as some of them remember his unsavory record.

In closing, would ask if MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING can suggest some legislation that will enable the private banks or broker offices to pay their equitable share of taxes in comparison with other property, thus clearing their names from the slacker list as in these times a tax dodger constitutes a slacker, and the largest tax evaders in Tuscola county and probably a great many other farming counties are the private banking interests who control the local politics in a large degree. The tax commission frankly admits that the laws of the state provide no method to properly assess them and here is the time and place to open the ball.—R. A. Haines, Vassar, Mich.

I like your paper. It is the best farm paper I ever took. It's for the farmers' interests.—F. M. Hill, Mason county.

I like your paper O. K., but your politics are rotten.—Harvey Hallett, Ontonagon county, Wis.

This is the only paper I have ever read that will stand up for its royalty of rights.—Mrs. Dora Scharf, St. Joseph county.

We like the paper. Would hate to be without it, as we find in it the most reliable market quotations of any weekly.—C. W. Bibbins, Jackson county.

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

A WORD TO THE WOMEN

Sisters, have you registered? Do you know that a great responsibility rests upon your shoulders in the coming election April 7th?

Jest remember that the men, before the women had a right to vote, voted the state of Michigan dry—a darn sight dryer than most of 'em expected it would be. An' hundreds of these same men, now that they know jest what it means to have a real dry state, are goin' to vote the other way this spring, so they will be able to have their beer an' cider an' wine—have the old saloon back into our midst, an' it's up to the women to see that they don't get it, by gum! Jest think what a loud holler would go up from the whiskey ring if the beer an' wine amendment should carry this spring?

Men would say, an' they would have a right to say it—we voted the state dry an' now the women have voted it back wet again! Is that what women wanted the ballot for? To undo the good work we have accomplished?

Bullveve me, the women who are opposed to the saloon have got to work an' work darn hard to keep the pesky thing from gettin' a foot-hold again, 'cause the other kind of women—you know the kind I mean—are registerin' an' are goin' to vote for beer an' wine; it helps their business, don't you know. An' they're workin' hard to see that the amendment carries. An' so it's up to the good women of Michigan to get busy too—to register an' work, an' vote to kill the dum thing before it gets a start.

When the state was voted dry many men who voted for prohibition at they would be able to get their little

nips—could keep a little booze on the sly, an' the farmers thought they could still make all the cider they wanted, an' so could wet their whistle at various an' divers times; an' have a little to pass out to their friends and that the state prob'ly wouldn't be so darned awful dry anyway.

But now comes a time when cider is contraband—whiskey is out of reach, beer an' wine is a thing of the past, an' many men are dry—they are afflicted with an unquenchable thirst, an' they want a little somethin' to take the taste out of their mouth; to cut the dust and cobwebs out of their throats; to ginger 'em up, an' change their views of life an' things, an' lots of men that voted dry before are goin' to flop right over an' will vote for the beer an' wine amendment, an' if the women don't watch out the darn thing is a goin' to carry, too.

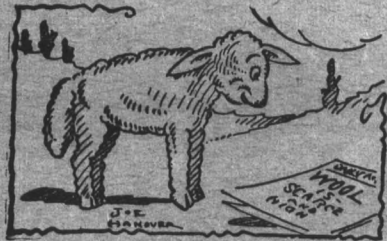
Of course, the proposition looks so very innocent you know—jest beer an' light wine, you know, an' beer, jest beer with only a little alcohol don't you see, kind o' like buttermilk, only stronger, so to speak—jest harmless little drinks, you know—oh, you know the kind of darned rotten stuff the booze element is a handin' out, a tryin' to blind the people to the real object of the whole works—the re-establishment of the saloon, that wreck-er of homes, destroyer of manhood an' womanhood—that hell-hole of creation—the devil's best ally an' God's worst enemy—the divorce court—most prolific field of supply—the harlot's hope—the thugs' retreat—the crooked politician's camping ground—the greatest source of poverty, an' destitution, an' the most useless an' needless institution in all the world. This is the thing that you are being asked to vote for by the hotel men (so called) and to vote against by all right-thinking people everywhere. Sisters, be sure and register an' then be sure to vote.—Uncle Rube.

SENSE AND NONSENSE

JUST OOZE AROUND

A negro sergeant was explaining the proper way in which the different commands should be executed. He finally came to "About Face," which he explained as follows:

"Niggahs, you place de toe of yo' right foot six inches to the rear of de heel of yo' left foot, and jus' ooze around."



NO NOVELTY

Sheep—Wool is scarce? Why I dont think so. I've worn it all my life.

ONE ON THE TEACHER

Boy: "Can a person be punished for something he hasn't done?"

Teacher: Of course not.

Boy: Well, I haven't done my geometry.

HIS TOUCH WAS HEAVY

"My daughter is going to Professor Wombat, the eminent pianist, now for lessons."

"How's his touch, is it strong?"

"Very. Four dollars a lesson."

NO BUTTER SUBSTITUTE

Would-be-contrib: "Can you use a poem on 'Our Daily Bread?'"

Editor, (without looking up): "No, what we want on our daily bread is butter."

WHAT ELSE COULD HAPPEN

"This is a very sad case; very sad, indeed," said the doctor. "I much regret to tell you that your wife's mind is gone—completely gone."

"I'm not a bit surprised," answered the husband. "She has been giving me a piece of it for the last fifteen years."

HE KNEW THEM

A young British private was on night guard at a lonely outpost in France, when suddenly he heard the tramp of an approaching regiment. "Halt!" he called. "Who goes there?"

"Irish Fusiliers."

"Pass, Irish Fusiliers, all's well."

Silence reigned for some minutes and then he heard another regiment advancing. "Halt!" he called. "Who goes there?"

"London Scottish."

"Pass, London Scottish, all's well."

For some time there was silence, and then another regiment was heard. "Halt! Who goes there?"

"None of your d— business!"

"Pass, Canadians, all's well."

KEEPING THE SECRET

Sylvia and Cynthia found themselves seated next to each other at a dinner party and immediately became confidential.

"Molly told me that you told her that secret that I told you not to tell her," whispered Sylvia.

"Oh, isn't she a mean thing!" gasped Cynthia. "Why, I told her not to tell you."

"Well," returned Sylvia, "I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did."

THE HOLES WILL STAY

"Have you heard any good news from your husband 'over there' lately?" asked a friend.

"I have heard from him," answered the wife. "He sent me a couple of needles in his last letter and asked if I would thread them and send them back right away by mail. He wants to do some mending on his clothes."



THE TRIPLE SHAVING MIRROR

Bug—Help, wow! I've got 'em again.

When to Apply Limestone

Legumes: Since these crops are most sensitive to lack of lime in soil, apply lime preceding them and get the quickest return for your money.

Clover and Alfalfa: If these are to be seeded in wheat or rye, spread lime after plowing and work into soil when seed bed is prepared.

If to be seeded in oats and barley, apply lime in the spring and work into the soil.

When Alfalfa and clover is seeded without a nurse crop apply lime as soon as ground is broken so that it may be thoroughly worked in by seeding time.

Vetch and Rye: When vetch is seeded with rye, apply lime right after plowing. Never apply pulverized lime to wet soil. Lime is more effective when it becomes thoroughly mixed with the soil. Moisture makes lime lumpy and lumps are more difficult for the soil to work upon.

SOLVAY
PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE

—is a superior product. Its higher percentage of carbonates and magnesia—its fine pulverization—make it more effective.

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We shall be glad to quote on Arcadian Ammonia Sulphate, (20.5% Nitrogen.)

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it Now!



The Greyhound Separator

FIVE SIZES—36x58, 32x54, 28x42, 24x49, 22x36

Few belts—light weight—easy running—clean and fast thresher—equipped with Sharpe Grain Saving Wind Stacker.

This machine is attracting great attention. Its construction and simplicity are drawing much favorable comment. Watch its progress.

THE GREYHOUND LINE COMPRISES THE GREYHOUND SEPARATOR, THE GREYHOUND ENGINE AND GREYHOUND BEAN THRESHER. CATALOG ON REQUEST.

We have a few high-grade tractors, write us for prices.

The Banting Manufacturing Co., 118 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.

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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.



Pat. in U. S. Dec. 7, 1914.
Pat. in Can. Apr. 8, 1915.

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The horse is a vital factor in such accomplishment. His efficiency is measured by the degree of fitness for constant use.

Stuffed Collar Pads

Are the only guarantee against bruised, galled and chafed shoulders. They are better than other kinds, being soft, springy and absorbent. They make possible the continued use of a horse collar long after its worn condition would otherwise compel its discontinuance.

New Patented Hook Attachment

(Found only on pads made by us)

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Increase Food Production With a Silo



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

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Also get offer on Climax Silage
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Wholesale Prices
Profits Divided
with customers. Don't fail to investigate these bargains.
Re-cleaned, Tested Timothy \$6.50 bu., Alfalfa \$8.00, Alsike
Clever and Timothy, \$6.00. Sweet Clover and other Grass
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All sold subject to State or Government Test under an
absolute money-back guarantee. We are specialists in
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and give quick service. Send today for our big profit-
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POTATOES

Did you know that our large yields of
Potosky Golden Russets are not a lot of
overgrown pumpkins, grown on overly-
rich land, but a smooth, scabless, medium-
sized potato, secured only by selecting the
heaviest yielding hills for eight yrs? And
did you know that this is the cheapest
seed on the market today, and that the
supply is limited?

Twin Boy Farm,
C. D. Post, Prop. Alba, Michigan

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 15)

the assumption reasonable that they will eventually be handled in the export trade. The domestic trade which has been lagging for a month or more, is picking up and there has been considerable more inquiry within the last few days. The trade is taking fancy stock largely now that the offerings of western apples are falling off. However, at the price apples have ceased to be a necessity and have gotten into the luxury class.

Stocks here are rapidly dwindling. It is estimated holdings in cold storage in the 26 counties in Western New York do not exceed 575,000 bbls. This is a shrinkage of 225,000 bbls for the first 16 days of February. At that rate the crop would be cleaned up around April 1. However, it is quite likely that from now on, the movement will begin to slacken, although the clean-up in any event will be from six weeks to two months ahead of the usual season.

Greenings are closely cleaned up. There have been a few shipments of A grade 2 1/2 inch at \$8 bbl. f.o.b. loading station. The principal quotations are: Baldwins, A grade 2 1/2 inch and larger, \$9 to \$9.25, with it unlikely that many could be bought at that figure; Baldwins, B grade, 2 1/2 inch and larger, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Roxbury Russets (export), \$9.50; Ben Davis, A grade, 2 1/2 inch, \$8 to \$8.50, with sales of B grade at same figure reported.



ONIONS

A better feeling obtains just now in the onion market than has been noticed for two months, and prices are higher. Chicago reports a very strong market, with active demand and dealers showing no disposition to dispose of their holdings at present prices. It is freely predicted that onions will go to \$3, and some are bold enough to predict a \$4 market. Closing prices last Saturday on the Chicago market were \$2.35 to 2.50 per cwt.



BUTTER

The low butter prices of a fortnight ago had a most salutary effect upon consumption which has increased to such an extent that demand on the majority of markets now exceeds the rather limited supply. Tuesday's Detroit market was at 49 1/2 to 51 cents.



EGGS

Eggs are firm in sympathy with butter. Supplies are large and constantly increasing but no more than keeping pace with the demand. There is promise of an abnormally large production of eggs this coming spring, but an export demand is showing itself which may take care of the surplus at fair prices. Tuesday eggs were bringing 89 to 89 1/4 cents at Detroit.

Hides

No. 1 cured hides, 19c; No. 1 green hides, 17c; No. 1 cured bulk, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 22c; No. 2 green veal kip, 20c; No. 1 cured murrain, 18; No. 1 gr'n murrain 17; No. 1 cured calf 45; No. 1 green calf, 42c; horsehides, No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$6; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c to \$2; No. 2 kip and calf, 1 1/2c; No. 2 hides, 1c off.



LIVE STOCK

Detroit Live Stock Market

Detroit, Feb. 25.—Cattle receipts, 960 with market steady. Best heavy steers, \$14 to 15; best handy weight butcher steers, \$12 to 13; mixed steers and heifers, \$11 to \$12; handy light butchers, \$19.50 to 11.50; light butchers, 7.50 to \$9.50; best cows, 9.50 to 10; butcher cows, 7.50-9; common cows \$6.75 to 7; canners, \$6 to 6.50; best

heavy bulls, \$10; bologna bulls, \$8.50 to 9.50; stock bulls, \$7.50 to 8; milkers and springers, \$85 to 150; veal calves, receipts, 346 with market steady; best, \$17 to 18; others, \$8 to 16. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 751; market strong; best lambs, \$18; fair lambs, \$16.50 to 17.50; light to common lambs, \$14.50 to 15.50; yearlings, \$14 to 15.50; fair to good sheep, \$10 to 11; culls and common, \$7 to 9. Hogs, receipts, 2,377; pigs, \$16; others, \$17.50.

Dressed hogs, under 150 pounds, 21 to 22c; over 150, 20 to 21c.

Dressed calves, Fancy, 23 to 24c; choice, 21 to 22c; common, 18 to 20c.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

(By Special Correspondent)

Chicago, Feb. 25, 1919.—The cattle trade continues in its slump. Bidding is uneven which is causing much haggling over offerings' actual value and summing up the whole situation the market is quite unsatisfactory. Values Monday were fully 25c lower than the mean close last week, at which time quotations were from 50 to 75c lower on medium class steers to \$1 lower on inferior light grades. Prime steers which escaped price vicissitude last week because of scarcity, also suffered in the decline registered Monday.

The best price last week was \$20 paid on the Tuesday session, but since then the best price paid has been \$19.50. However, cattle at the latter price are not strictly prime, a top notch class being eligible to more money. Very few high class offerings are included in the receipts as has been the order of affairs lately; in fact, steers good enough to pass the \$18 mark are very scarce.

The sharp decline in cattle values of late has tended to cause some uneasiness among feeders, and possibly the decline and the approaching of the Lenten season is causing feeders to cash their commodity in an immature state. There is no doubt that a readjustment of values will take place but traders do not think Lent will have any extremely serious effect upon the trade as meat eating restrictions are not near as severe now as they were a few years ago, and as regards large runs of cattle continuing,

indications do not point to an over supply of cattle on feed.

The butcher cattle market has suffered along with steer values the only grade of she-stuff escaping without decline being low priced offerings. All other classes are from 50c to \$1 lower since a week ago. Best canners are quotable up to \$6.50, with meaty cutters as high as \$7.50 and better, strictly best cows and heifers had value up to \$15. Bull prices have not varied much but are working lower, best sausage bulls selling around \$9 to \$9.50. Advancing lamb prices have been a big factor in holding up prices on veal calves, best offerings in the vealer line selling up to \$16.75.

The hog market worked higher on each session from Tuesday to Saturday of last week, an advance of 25c being general until the week-end session at which time prices eased up slightly. On Monday of this week quotations declined 10 to 15c. The hog run failed to fill the allotment of 3,500 cars last week, close to 3,300 cars getting in. This is taken as indication that marketable hogs are pretty well garnered and traders are of the opinion that the restrictions on hog receipts will soon be lifted. The Food Administration is expected to determine the March minimum in a day or so and traders are confident that the \$17.50 basis at Chicago will be maintained. Monday of this week best hogs sold up to \$17.85 with the bulk from \$17.00 to \$17.75.

Values in the sheep trade have advanced from 75c to \$1.00 in the past week. Receipts have been quite moderate, while demand for ovine stock has been urgent. At present high grade lambs are quotable up to \$18.40, while desirable light weight yearling wethers are selling up to \$16.75. Choice matured wethers are wanted at prices up to \$13.50 and few ewes at \$12.50. All of these prices represent the highest basis since last August. First Colorado lambs of the season arrived last Thursday and sold at \$17.85. They were heavy in weight. Since then desirable offerings from Colorado have reached the market and have sold as high as \$18.35. The general condition of the sheep trade is healthy.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Prices to Jobbers and Shipments
for the United States for the
Period February 18 to
24, Inclusive

Shipments for the week were 6,149 cars, nearly the same as last week, but about 20 per cent. above the movement a year ago. Heaviest gains this week were in oranges, onions, old cabbage, tomatoes and mixed vegetables and largest decreases were in apples, potatoes, grapefruit, cauliflower, and lettuce. Change in volume in either direction were moderate. Prices continue last week's tendency toward recoveries or advance in prices for potatoes, cabbage, onions, and lettuce, bean markets weakened further, other leading lines were steady to firm, including celery, new cabbage, sweet potatoes, and grapefruit.

Potatoes Irregular With Average Tone

Distributing markets have strengthened somewhat. Shipping sections are still rather weak, with some recoveries from low points. Chicago carlot market regained more than one half the preceding week's heavy decline and closed 15c above lowest point at \$1.85 to \$1.70 per cwt. for No. 1 sacked Northern stock. Wisconsin shipping points declined 5c to \$1.35 to \$1.40 f. o. b. Michigan shipping points held at \$1.45 f. o. b., and Moorhead, Minnesota, weakened to \$1.15 to \$1.20. Colorado No. 1 sacked white stock declined to \$1.05 to \$1.20 f. o. b., Greeley, and lost about 15c in south central carlot markets, closing at \$1.55 to \$1.70 per cwt. California fancy stock still ranged \$1.75 to \$1.90 f. o. b. in producing sections. The range of track-side sales by growers in mountain and northern sections was still 75c to \$1.10. New York round whites weakened and then recovered, closing slightly above last week at \$1.67 to \$1.72 per cwt. in bulk f. o. b., and \$1.80

to \$2.15 in consuming markets. Maine Green Mountains also strengthened, closing 7c higher at \$1.50 f. o. b. and 15c higher in New York and Boston at \$2 to \$2.25. Shipments decreased to 2,188 cars compared with 2,294 last week and 2,713 for the corresponding week a year ago.

Onions in Strong Position

Sharp advances occurred in New York state shipping sections and stock is reported rapidly moving out of growers' hands. A few fancy lots reached \$3.10 per cwt. f. o. b., and general range at the close for good yellow stock, medium to large sizes, was \$2.75 to \$3. Eastern consuming markets advanced to a general range of \$2.25 to \$2.75, with top of \$3 in New York. Middle Western markets lagged somewhat, with range of \$1.75 to \$2.50 prevailing at the close. California Australian Browns held at \$1.50 to \$2 f. o. b., and ranged \$3 to \$3.75 in south central distributing markets for small lots to retailers. Shipments were 273 cars compared with 220 last week.

Apples Again Advance

General demand has slowed down somewhat, but active inquiry continues for export. Stock in eastern shipping sections appears chiefly in hands of dealers and exporters. New York Baldwin, A. 2 1-2, from cold storage, gained 75c to \$1 for the third successive week, closing firm at \$10 per bbl. f. o. b. Consuming markets strengthened to \$9 to \$10. Yorks, A. 2 1-2 advanced 50c, ranging \$9 to \$10, but these now appear in a few markets only. Southern Ben Davis, A. 2 1-2 from cold storage, held at \$7 to \$8. Northwestern extra fancy boxed winesaps made a general advance of 25c, reaching \$3.25 to \$3.50 f. o. b. in shipping sections, and \$3.75 to \$4.50 in consuming markets. Shipments again decreased to 505 cars of barreled stock and 261 of boxed apples, compared with 631 and 273 respectively last week.

WHAT OF MARCH HOG PRICES?

Inquiry as to the policy of the Food Administration concerning the March hog price has subsided since the market began crawling to an \$18 basis. No determination on the subject has been reached at Washington, but the authorities consider their task completed. In territory east of Chicago the winter crop of hogs has already been closely marketed and even in areas tributary to Chicago, Omaha, and Sioux City 50 per cent. of the crop is in. That the residue is in stronger hands needs no demonstration. Shippers will take 40,000 to 50,000 hogs weekly at Chicago hereafter, fresh meat demand being broad, this buying making a reliable outlet for 170 to 220 lb. stuff that recently accumulated.

Ship space has been available recently, about 150 million pounds of meats and lard being sent across the Atlantic in two weeks. Packers are again consigning product to European agents on their own account, and it remains to be seen if an outlet can be found for it at the prices.

Everett C. Brown, chairman of the Food Administration hog control committee, has replied to the assertion that prices have not been maintained by stating that the stabilization plan has added \$10 to the value of approximately 20 million hogs that would not otherwise have been collected by growers; in other words, the consumer has been taxed to that extent, but the fact must not be ignored that this crop of hogs was practically grown to order on a promise that the expense would be remunerated, so that the consumer has to congratulate himself that he has been able to replenish his larder. A pork famine would have been an international calamity.—*Rosenbaum Grain Review*.

THE CLOVERSEED MARKET

Is this a time to buy clover seed or sell it? Clover seems to be in sympathy with other grains, and we are wondering whether seed may be higher or lower at seeding time. Seed stores are asking from 45 to 69 cents a pound for seed. We expect to have a few bags to sell, maybe 15 or 20 if it yields near our expectations and a review in Business Farming markets would be highly appreciated, both by us and our neighbors who expect to buy. Other papers come second to read when M. B. F. is at hand.—Subscriber, Akron.

We would not like to advise you definitely about the future of the clover seed market. It is our opinion, however, that clover seed will be much higher as seeding time approaches. The reason for this is plainly evident, we think. Thousands of farmers who plowed up clover pastures two or three years are finding that they made a mistake, and find it necessary to re-seed many of their pasture lands. We expect a large demand for clover seed with the coming of spring. What do our readers think about it?

THE FUTURE OF HOG MARKET

Please tell me through your paper with which I am well pleased, will the hog market go up or down in March and April? Many farmers believe the market will go considerably lower after February. I have a bunch of hogs and would like to know when to let go of them?—A. L. Gladwin.

We have made an unsuccessful effort to learn the intentions of the Food Administration with regard to the fixing of prices on hogs during the month of Mar. Despite large daily receipts the hog market during the month of February was strong and active, and on several occasions prices advanced over the government figure. A well-known trade journal commenting upon the possible situation for March, writes as follows:

"Hog trade has been stabilized for another month. What will happen in March we are not prepared to say. Mature hogs should be marketed as fast as cars can be secured, but we believe it will pay to feed our light stuff. Beef scarcity means heavier pork consumption; Europe has an

empty larder, and Hoover, who is in Europe, is confident that there will be a foreign demand for every pound of product in excess of domestic needs. It is true in this instance, luxury and necessity amount to the same thing. The prospect is for a high market for prime high-dressing hogs all summer, but packers will undoubtedly make an effort to buy the crop of sows on a basis that will afford them an opportunity to make a clean-up."

County Crop Reports

Calhoun (Center)—Farmers are getting ready for spring cutting wood, drawing manure. Weather warm with some rain. There are lots of farms changing hands this winter and lots of sales. Everything is bringing a good price at the sales prices in Battle Creek. The following prices were paid at Battle Creek on February 22d: Wheat, \$2.18; oats, 55; rye, \$1.10; hay, No. 1 timothy, 27; No. 1 light mixed, 26; potatoes, \$1.00; hens, 25; springers, 25; butter, 45; eggs, 37; lambs, 14; hogs, \$16.25; beef steers, \$8; beef cows, \$7; veal calves, \$14.—*C. E. B., Battle Creek, Feb. 22.*

Tuscola (Center)—Farmers have a lot of wood cut in swamps but there is no way of getting it out just now as it is not frozen much. Many farmers have gone onto high ground to

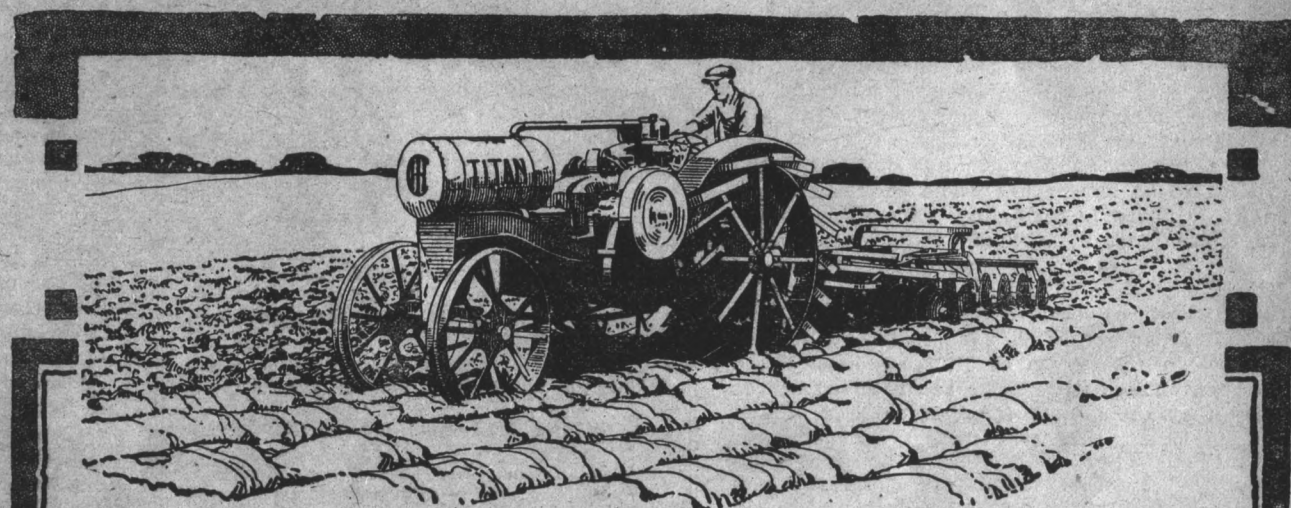
get wood to keep the stoves going. It rained hard for two days and most of the frost is out of the ground. Not much doing in grain selling now. One farmer bought 50 bushels of apples and took them to Mayville last week, paying the farmers 80c per bushel for Ben Davis for cider. Some are buying hay, clover, seed, and spring wheat, but most of us are waiting to see if the price won't come down on clover seed. We will have to sow a lot this year as we plowed a lot of meadows last year and put in beans. The following prices were paid at Caro on February 14th: Wheat, \$2; barley, \$1.75; oats, 50; rye, \$1.05; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$18; No. 1 light mixed, \$15 to \$16; rye, \$8; wheat-oat, \$8; potatoes, 75; onions, \$1; cabbage, 2 lb.; hens, 24; springers, 24; ducks, 24; geese, 18; butter, 35; eggs, 37; sheep, \$6 to \$7; lambs, \$10 to \$15½; hogs, \$15; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$4 to \$4½; veal calves, \$15; apples, 80 to \$1.—*R. B. C., Wells, Feb. 14.*

Huron (West)—We have had a fine winter so far, very little snow to cover the ground. Wheat is looking fair. Stock is doing well. Farmers are cutting wood and hauling gravel for road improvement. Many farmers have beans to sell and can't find a market for them. There will be a large acreage of sugar beets grown this year. Some cattle and hogs going to market. Farmers are buying very little this winter.—*G. W., Elkton, Feb. 17.*

ROADS! ROADS! ROADS!

(Continued from page 8)
Michigan Faces Problem

"We now are facing probably the greatest era of road building Michigan has ever seen. The unanimous vote of the legislature submitting a constitutional amendment to the voters which will allow the state to borrow not to exceed \$50,000,000 for the improvement of highways, marks the climax of the march of events in the history of road improvement in our commonwealth. It should be borne in mind by the people that the vote on April 7th is not to bond the state for \$50,000,000 or for any sum. There is no intention of issuing \$50,000,000 worth of bonds. The amendment merely provides that bonds may be issued from time to time as they are needed for road work and to assure Michigan of its share of federal aid. The people, themselves, through their representatives in legislature, and through their governor who always holds a check on legislation by virtue of his power of veto later may, designate the time and manner of issuing the bonds. The \$50,000,000 which seems to have proved misleading, simply is a limitation. It establishes a wall beyond which even the people themselves may not go."



The Tractor to Buy

ARE you one of the many farmers who need more power to handle the farm work properly? Do you have to work with less help than you need?

If so, you need an International kerosene tractor. The size that gives you power for your heaviest load will handle all the work. Internationals use only as much fuel as the load requires. They are made to work with farm machines—the kind you are now using—and special hitches are provided for all kinds of field and road work. Their belt pulleys are large enough to prevent slippage, run at correct speed, and are set high enough to keep the belt off the ground. They all use kerosene or other low-grade fuels which means a big saving in operating expense.

come back some day and sell you some other machines in the long list you see in this advertisement. In every sale we try to build for the future.

Tractor Service Whenever Needed

In line with this policy, we have developed a service organization which now consists of 89 branch houses and many thousands of loyal local dealers, wide awake and attentive to the needs of their customers. Service is a very essential part of any tractor sale. When you buy an International kerosene tractor you buy with it the assistance of an organization that brings a well stocked branch house or a live, local dealer within telephone call, fully equipped to keep your tractor working steadily.

The Company to Buy From

You know that we have supplied farmers with high-grade machines for nearly 88 years. You know that our tractors have furnished satisfactory farm power for more than 12 years. We have far too much at stake to market machines of any but the highest standards of quality. We expect to

International Tractor Sizes

International tractors, all using kerosene for fuel, are made in 8-16, 10-20, and 15-30 H. P. sizes. A line to the address below will bring you full information about all our tractors and about any other machines you mention in the list shown in this advertisement.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines
Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers
Reapers Shockers
Threshers
Tillage Implements
Disk Harrows Cultivators
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows
Planting & Seeding Machines
Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills
Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer & Lime Sowers

Haying Machines
Mowers Tedders
Side Delivery Rakes
Loaders (All Types)
Rakes
Combination Side Rakes
and Tedders
Sweep Rakes Stackers
Combination Sweep Rakes
and Stackers
Baling Presses
Bunchers
Belt Machines
Ensilage Cutters
Huskers and Shredders
Corn Shellers Threshers
Hay Presses
Stone Burr Mills

Belt Machines—Cont.
Cream Separators
Feed Grinders
Power Machines
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Dairy Equipment
Cream Separators
(Hand)
Cream Separators
(Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Motor Trucks

Corn Machines
Planters Drills
Cultivators
Motor Cultivators
Binders Pickers
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers
Huskers and Shredders

Other Farm Equipment
Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attach.
Farm Wagons
Farm Trucks
Stalk Cutters
Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches
Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America
CHICAGO (Incorporated) U S A



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



FROM AN ANXIOUS MOTHER

DEAR MISS LADD: Since reading your editorial in M. B. F. last week, I have been much concerned as to the manner of conducting other state institutions. If the state school for girls at Adrian is such a soulless institution, what is being done at the Michigan school for the deaf at Flint? I am so far from there that it is not possible for me to leave my home and family and visit the home, but you will understand my anxiety when I tell you that my little boy is there. He was not always deaf, but this affliction was brought on as a result of scarlet fever, and, as the common schools cannot care for him here at home, we sent him down there. I would appreciate it very much if you would look up this school.—
Mrs. J. N. R., Calumet, Michigan.

REALIZING just how anxious this mother was feeling that every reader of our woman's section of M. B. F. would be interested to know how some of our public institutions were conducted, I started out to visit this institution. And in order that you may have an insight into the manner of conducting this school, just put aside your household duties and prepare to take the trip with me to

MICHIGAN'S SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

WE WON'T need to take an auto from the station for the school and dormitories are beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the city, just a mile from the heart of the business section; near enough to be easily accessible, yet far enough so the children will not wander from the grounds on to the rail and street car tracks.

The beauty of the grounds impresses the visitor as he approaches. The children, bereft of their hearing, are doubly susceptible to impressions gained through their vision—and what an outlook they have here—surely no need to teach landscape gardening. The children who have received their education in this school will never be satisfied to live in a home whose yard is barren of all trees, shrubs and flowers. These little folks are received at the school at their most impressionable age, and unconsciously they are taught to love the beautiful. Please do not get the impression though that these grounds are merely to look at, and that the children are obliged to play in the "back yard." There had been a light fall of snow the day I arrived, and as I walked back to the dormitory with one of the staff after visiting the school, just closed for the day, I caught sight of the prettiest, bright eyed, red cheeked little girl, coasting down the incline directly in front of the imposing Administration building which also houses the dormitories and is shown on this page.

When we visit the home of a friend, we are received in the "best" room, taken into the "guest room" to lay aside our wraps and perhaps get as far as the dining-room, but rarely ever do we see further into the home, but not so here, for the Steward personally conducted me first, to the isolation hospital, situated on a little hill a good distance away from the other buildings where those children who contract a contagious disease, are cared for until they are well again. And of course, there has been need of it this winter, as the "flu" is no respecter of persons and had visited this school on its way across the country. The ward for girls runs clear across the western side of the house, where the fresh air and afternoon sun can pour in, and the boys' ward is on the second floor directly above the girls' ward. This hospital is complete in every detail with plenty of air, good means of ventilation, and the city of Detroit hasn't a brighter, better equipped isolation hospital than this one, although, of course it is not so large as the city isolation hospitals. While visiting this hospital I could not help but think of the small, dingy little isolation hospital used by the city of Detroit for her small-pox patients, tucked away in the poorest part of the grounds. Besides this isolation hospital, I later was shown thru the regular hospital wards in the dormitory, with one ward for girls, another for boys, a room for the attending nurse, (and, by the way, I was told that one was on duty days and one on duty nights), a well-equipped dispensary and

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

diet kitchen. Next we visited the well-equipped laundry and store rooms, one of which is devoted to bolts of material ready to be made up into clothing, as well as stocks of ready-made clothes, such as coats, underwear, etc. And right here I want to tell you before I forget it, that I didn't see any two girls dressed alike. One girl had on a pink hair ribbon, another blue. Nothing savors of an institution here. The steward explained that he had discontinued buying winter dresses for the girls for sanitary reasons, as they are not so easily kept clean, but that instead he had bought heavier underwear, stouter shoes, heavier stockings and warmer coats for the girls so that they can play out of doors the year around. Another store room contained case after case of canned goods, flour, cereals, etc; bought by the institution in large quantities, because as you know, it is cheaper to buy in wholesale lots. But the steward advised me that only the best grades of foods were bought. "We will not feed these children, placed in our care, what we are not willing to eat ourselves," he said. From the store rooms we went to the creamery where the milk is cared for, butter for the institution is made and the excess cream made into ice cream,

MY TASK

A HOMEKEEPER! Ah, yes, dear heart, and more;

*Keeper of hearts for those love gave to me;
Upholding weary hands that else might fall;
Smoothing a little head upon my knee.*

A homekeeper am I. This is my task:

*To make one little spot all snug and warm
Where those, so bruised and beaten by the day,*

May find a refuge from the night and storm.

Gladly I serve—love makes the serving sweet;

I feel no load—love makes the burden light.

*A happy keeper, I, of home and hearts—
Serving, I reign—a queen by love's own right.*

for always for Sunday dinner the children have ice cream for desert and often have it again during the week.

The green house was our next step. Here flowers are grown for the hospital and for the dining room tables. Then from the green house we went to the dining room, where I was indeed surprised to find that they used table cloths and cloth napkins, for I had imagined that they might use regular restaurant tables, but not so, for I later found, during the dinner hour, that it is here that the children receive their training in table etiquette, and it is safe to say that most of them receive much better training along this line here than they would in their own homes. At the head of the table is placed one of the larger boys who is taught to serve and it is his duty to see that the smaller ones are provided for. At noon they have their regular dinner and supper is served at night. The day I visited the school they had for dinner:

Salmon loaf with cream sauce, mashed potatoes, cold slaw, bread and butter and hot gingerbread for desert with milk as their drink. The real little folks who were too young for a napkin, had their cloth bibs. After the meals a couple of the older boys run the dish-washing

machine while the older girls clear the tables, wipe the dishes and reset the tables. Very few duties are required of the children, as their school demands a great deal of their time and those in charge feel that after school is over, they should have their time until supper time to play.

Class room after class room was visited where teachers who have been trained especially to teach the deaf, are in charge. And it really is wonderful to see the little folks as they read the lips and are coached in those practical studies which will make of them useful citizens, able to care for themselves when their training is finished.

A deaf child is inclined to shuffle when he walks and in order to correct this and give the children some idea of rhythm, they have a special teacher, who instructs them in regular "setting up" exercises, and beautiful folk dances. Recently they added a moving picture machine which they will use to assist in teaching the children as well as for their pleasure.

Part of each day must be spent by the girls in learning to cook, bake, can, preserve, sew, and they have just added a short course in first aid and home care of the sick to their course. The main aim of the school is to fit these girls to make good housewives, and some of them become so adept with the needle that they could devote themselves to this work very profitably.

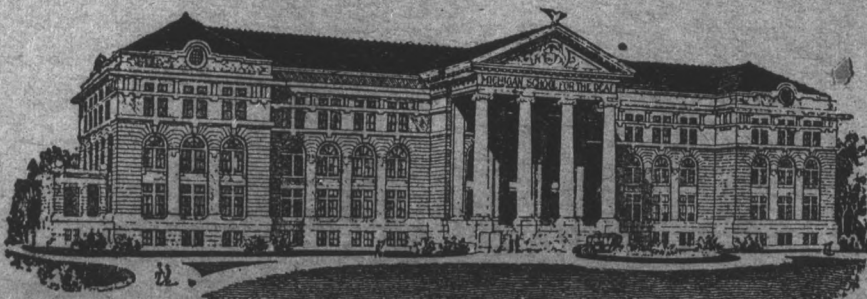
Then the boys must learn a trade and so well do they do this, that the school has no difficulty in placing the students in good, paying positions. Factories have come to know that these young men are more apt than the normal hearing man and are very reliable, therefore, they are not only willing but anxious to secure those trained in this school, as shown by the list on file of those graduates filling responsible and lucrative positions.

Down in Adrian they tell us that the girls retire in the dark and are locked into their rooms, so I was anxious to see the sleeping rooms of these girls and boys. Here I found the dormitories were all outside with windows clear across the entire room, with plenty of ventilation and light assured and the electric lights in all the rooms. Each little girl has a separate bed, with good springs and comfortable mattress, a locker for her clothes and toys and the bed linen was clean and the supply of towels for each little girl, ample. The boys' rooms do not differ much from the girls'. One thing that impressed me was the spirit of individuality which is encouraged in the children by the teachers. In one dormitory room the little girls had their valentines posted all over the room, while in one of the boys' rooms were pictures of Roosevelt, Lincoln, and flags as decorations, altho I found that the boys had taken most of their treasures to their club room, where, after study is over, at eight in the evening, they can gather and read or play games until bedtime. And this club room is in addition to the regular gymnasium and the play rooms, one of which is maintained for the boys and one for the girls. Besides the play rooms the girls have a prettily furnished sitting room and study rooms are provided for evening work.

Ample bathing facilities are provided; there being space for eight to bathe at one time in the girls' bath and a similar number in the boys' bath room, while of course, regular lavatories and wash rooms are provided in addition to the bath rooms, just outside each dormitory room.

The real little girls are mothered by a lady who has long been in charge and who loves them and cares for them before and after school. She bathes them in the morning, combs their hair, and gets them down to breakfast and at night time hears their prayers, tucks them in and then sleeps in the same room with them, while another matron cares for the smallest boys; the others being cared for by the supervising men.

Surely it is right that we should give "credit where credit is due," and I was very happy to return from my visit to this school and



This beautiful building not only contains the offices, but the sleeping rooms and play rooms, as well as the hospital in connection with the school for the deaf, Flint, Mich.

send the report to the anxious mother that her son was receiving better care there than she could possibly give him at home. And what was better that he was entirely happy and contented; in fact dreaded the time when vacation should come and it would be necessary that he should leave for the summer months I personally talked with the little fellow, for he had learned lip reading, and so I did not depend upon his teachers for my report to his mother.

Michigan has at least one public institution she can well be proud of, and when you motor thru the country, if you are anywhere near Flint, do not fail to visit this school, where callers are always welcome and investigation of their methods and means courted.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2473.—Dress for misses and small women. Cut in 3 sizes, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 18 will require 5½ yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures 2 yards at the foot.

No. 2473.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 12 requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for the dress.



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

Pattern No. Size
Pattern No. Size

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Be sure to sign your full name.

with jacket. The jacket alone will require 1½ yards.

No. 2619.—A splendid "All Through the day" dress. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2½ yards. To make collar and skirt of contrasting material 44 inches wide, will require 2½ yards.

No. 2757.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 16 will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2532.—Ladies' "Cover-All" Apron. Cut in 4 sizes, Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2765.—Ladies' Negligee. Cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2739.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 7½ yards of 27 inch material. Width of skirt is about 2½ yards at the foot, with plaits drawn out.

No. 2768.—Ladies' Corset Cover. Cut in 4 sizes, Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

Home-Cooking Lessons

(This Department conducted by Miss Elizabeth Matheson, of the Valley City Milling Co.)

CANDY MAKING

(Everyone is interested in candy making, and now that we don't have to be so careful with our sugar, we can indulge in it once in a while. The Home made candy is always purer and better than what you buy. So this week, we are continuing our candy making lessons with recipes, and if there are any questions you desire to ask in relation to any kind of candy making, just address your inquiry to Miss Matheson, care of the Michigan Business Farming.)

If one has a quantity of good fondant made, there is no limit to the varieties of bonbons they can make. One can dip some into chocolate, as directed last week. Some of the fondant can be melted over hot water, colored and flavored, and the centers dipped into it. Chopped nuts can be mixed into some flavored fondant, then roll into a layer three-fourths of an inch thick and cut into squares. Given some good fondant, about three different colors and flavors there is simply no limit to the wonderful candies one can make.

Chocolate Fudge

Take two cups of sugar, 2 squares or less of Bakers Chocolate, ½ cup milk and a speck of salt. Bring slowly to the boiling point, and boil until a soft ball forms in cold water. Beat your fudge all the time it is cooking. When cooked sufficiently, remove from fire and add one tablespoon butter, a little vanilla or cinnamon for flavoring and beat until quite thick and creamy. Pour into a buttered tin and when cool cut into squares. ½ cup chopped nuts can be added.

Pinoche is made the same way, using brown sugar and omitting the chocolate. Flavor with vanilla.

Maple fudge can be made by using one cup maple sugar and one cup either white or brown sugar.

Maple Karo Fudge

3 tablespoons butter, 1 cup sugar, 1½ cups maple syrup, 2 tablespoons Karo and 2-3 cup milk. Melt the butter in the saucepan, add the other ingredients and boil until a soft ball will form in cold water. Pour onto a platter wiped over with a damp cloth. When cool, work with a knife or spatula as fondant, then knead small pieces and press into a buttered tin. When firm cut into cubes. Nuts may be added during the kneading if wished.

Molasses Candy

2 cups molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon butter. Boil until it hardens in cold water. Remove from fire and stir in 1 teaspoon soda and pour into buttered tin. Cool and then pull.

But even though one can now buy all the sugar one wishes, we may yet feel it our patriotic duty to use none for candy-making. The following combinations of sugar substitutes will give satisfactory results, but greater care must be taken in the cooking, both to avoid boiling over, and also scorching, especially when using honey. Three cups of corn syrup, either white or dark, and a bit of salt can be boiled until the hard ball stage is reached, then pour into a buttered pan. When cool, pull.

Or one cup of syrup and two cups of molasses make a good candy with the characteristic molasses flavor.

Or 2 cups of syrup can be boiled with one cupful of honey. This honey candy will need no additional flavor.

FURNACE HEAT *Without* PIPES

When Marconi announced that he could telegraph without wires, using the air to carry his message, he was considered an impractical dreamer. Yet to-day wireless messages are encircling the globe to the great benefit and profit of humanity.

When we announced that we had perfected a furnace which would heat any home up to eighteen rooms through one register without the use of pipes to carry the heat, people would not believe it; but to-day more than fifty thousand homes in America are heated better, more uniformly and more economically than ever before, by the



The Caloric is also heating churches, halls, factories and stores. It does this at a saving of one third to one-half the amount of fuel formerly required, be it coal, coke, wood, gas or lignite. Easily installed in new or old buildings, frequently in one day and without interfering with your present heating arrangements.

The Caloric is sold and fully guaranteed by thousands of leading dealers. Let us send you our interesting literature with letters from satisfied users, some in your section. Send us your name to-day—a postcard will do.

THE MONITOR STOVE COMPANY

Established 1819—A Century of Service—"Pioneers of Pipeless Heating"

1729 Woodrow St.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Immediate shipment made from Burlington, Ia., Green Bay, Wis., Hazlet, Pa., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb., Lansing, Mich., Salt Lake City, Utah, Spokane, Wash., Seattle, Wash., Aurora, Ill., Baltimore, Md., Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., New Haven, Conn., Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa.



Only \$2 DOWN and One Year To Pay

THINK of it! For only \$2 down you can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from our factory on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost. For only \$38 you can buy the No. 2½ Junior. A light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes of the

NEW BUTTERFLY

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

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

You can have 30 days' FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy direct and save money. Write today.

ALBAUGH-DOVER COMPANY, 2118 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Opens Like a Book

Easy To Clean Easy To Turn

Frictionless Ball Bearings

Bearings Always Bathed in Oil

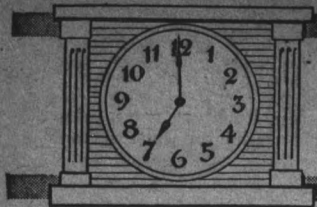
Over 150,000 new Butterfly Separators now in use.

Unicorn Dairy Ration

A quality feed at the right price

It is a combination of the best feeds money can buy. Very high in digestible protein. The only prepared feed that contains Ajax Flakes. The highest quality and purest ration made. So proportioned that there is no waste. If it results you are looking for in dairy feed, then you want to learn more about Unicorn. It brings results. Write us for free copy of Cow Testers' Manual.

Chapin & Co.,
Dept. MG Chicago, Ill.



The Children's Hour



(Send all Stories and letters for this Dep't direct to "Laddie," care Rural Pub. Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.)

DEAR CHILDREN: I know that a lot of our little folks are very good scholars because so many of you guessed our puzzle correctly last week. For the benefit of those who did not recognize the "Children's Poet," let me tell you that it was Henry W. Longfellow.

This week we will not have a puzzle as our Doo Dads have arrived and we have so many letters that I don't see how we can publish any where nearly all of them, but we will publish all we can, and try and print those from children whose letters have not previously been printed in M. B. F., so that all will have an equal chance to have their letters printed in OUR PAPER.

But before I start with the regular letters, I want to print a little letter written by a little girl who goes to school at Flint, Michigan, in the School for the Deaf. Just think of it children, she was born deaf, and did not know how to talk when she entered this school, and now she has written this pretty little letter to her teacher, telling her of what has happened in their class to the rest of her little playmates. Shouldn't we be happy though to think that we can hear everything that is said; hear the birds sing and also hear what all our little playmates say? But Louise is happy in her school; just as happy as you are in your school. Affectionately, LADDIE.

Miss Fenner and Miss Stevens went to see Miss Bell last night. Velma got a box from her mother. Alice gave a ribbon to Iva. Thelma has a new doll. Thelma will go home next Friday.

Miss Bell has many books. Velma put her ribbons under her chair. Mary has a ribbon. Agnes gave a white and blue ribbon to me last night. Agnes gave a white one to me. Miss Bell has twelve chairs. I have my chair. A man and woman came to see us yesterday afternoon.—*Louise.*

Dear "Laddie": I have written to you before but the other letter was not in the paper. I am a girl of 14 and like our page very much. We have four cows and three calves and two young cows. I will send you a story which I hope to see in print. I would like to hear from any of the girls. My papa takes the M. B. F. and we think it is a nice farm paper. I like the Doo Dads very well and enjoy reading the letters.—*Zella Nelson, Springfield, Michigan.*

A Kind Girl

Once upon a time there was a girl who always tried to be kind to everybody. Across the street there was a family who were so poor they did not have any food hardly, to eat. One day this poor girl's mother died and she was left alone with her father. Now this kind girl took the poor girl and her father to her home and they lived happily ever after.

Dear "Laddie": I thought I would write a few lines tonight, as I have never written to you before. I am in the third grade at school. I have two sisters and 4 brothers. My sisters' names are Erma and Margaret and my brothers' names are Harold, George, Frank and Ernest. We take the M. B. F. and my father likes it very much. We have four horses and nine cows. The horses' names are Doll, Nell, Maud and Mag, and the cows' names are Speck, Star, Bessie, and the rest are called Boss. I will close.—*Miss Blanch Cook, Elsie, Michigan.*

Dear Laddie—I read the letters from the boys and girls. This is the third time I have written to you. I wish to see the Doo Dads in every week because I like to read them. I will be 10 years old April 6th, 1919. I have no brothers or sisters, but my grandmother stays with us. I have two cats whose names are

Spotty and Tabby. Tabby is gray, while Spotty is brown, white and yellow. She can stand up like a kangaroo and is so cute. I am going to send you a poem.—*Your loving friend, Esther Viola Buser, Grand Junction, Mich.*

The Maidens, by Ellen Masters.

Duty sat a-spinning, through the sunny day;
Pleasure came there strolling, on her way to play.
"Foolish drudge," said Pleasure, spinning tangled wool,
When the fields and meadows with blooming flowers are full!"

"I know, I know," said Duty, "but beyond the June
Lies the biting winter—coming all too soon."

And my soldier brother, stalwart now and bold,

But for wool I'm spinning many suffer in the cold."
Pleasure's laugh died softly, before
Duty's glance.

"I've no soldier brother," said she, "to fight in France,"
But let me sit beside you and card the wool or spin."

I cannot play away the days, when battles are to win."

Discontent came wandering where the workers wrought.

"I hate to spin," said she, "And do you work for naught?"

"Oh, Discontent," said Duty, come and take a part.

It's magic wool we're spinning that cheers the spinner's heart."

I saw three maidens toiling as by the door I went.

They said their names were Pleasure and Duty and Discontent.

But which was which I know not, for each one wore a smile

As she spun the wool of magic, and sang at her work the while.

Dear Laddie: I am a girl 13 years old. I am in the eighth grade at school. I would like to pass the eighth grade this year. The children from our school usually go to Deckerville for examination. Our teacher would like to see quite a few of us go. I like to see the Doo Dads.

They certainly have a lot of adventures. I like to crochet. I saw the collar in the M. B. F. and am going to crochet one for my dress. I can also tat, knit and embroider. I love to read stories. I read a lot of them. I send my love to you and all who write to the children's page.—*Eleanor E. Obee, Minden City.*

Dear Laddie: This is the first time I have written and I wonder if I shall see my letter in the paper. I like to read the letters from the other boys and girls and I enjoy the Doo Dads very much. I am a girl 15 years old and live on an 80-acre farm. We have 7 cows, 4 calves, 3 horses and 3 colts. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother. I am in the eighth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss De Lisle. There are 49 in our school. My papa takes the M. B. F. and we like it fine.—*Ella May Henderson, De Witt, Mich.*

Dear Laddie: This is the second time I have written to you, but I didn't see my letter in the paper, so I am writing another one. I am a girl 11 years old and in the eighth grade at school. I have three-quarters of a mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Mary Flannery. We live on a 100-acre farm. We have four horses; their names are Toppy, Scott, Prince and Pet. For pets I have 3 cats. We have about 100 chickens and 2 ducks. This is the first year my papa is sending for the M. B. F. and he likes it very much. I also like the Doo Dads of the Wonderland of Doo. I would also like some of the girls to write to me. We have crocheting club in school and in the spring we will have a sewing club.—*Bertha Kulish, Minden City, Michigan.*

Dear "Laddie": I am a girl 11 years old and I am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Hampshire. I go to the Cottage school. I have two miles to walk to school. I have never written to you before, but I have read the letters in the M. B. F. I enjoy reading them very much. I have 3 sisters, their names are Terne, who is 15 and in the ninth grade; Anabel, 8, in the third grade; Joyce, 6, first grade. My brother's name is Ward. He is 13 years old and in the 7th grade. We have 5 horses, their names are Rock, Kit, Neil, and 2 Princes. We have 9 cows, 26 pigs, about 150 chick-



Old Doc. Sawbones has opened up a school for the young Doo Dads. He is having trouble in getting the young rascals to go to classes. The little Doo Dads are just as full of mischief as the older ones. One little fellow on the roof is trying to get hold of the tongue of the bell. Some are playing with the pump and have given one little Doo Dad a terrible drenching. There are go-phers in the Wonderland of Doo. See that little fellow reaching down

Doc Sawbones and His School for Doo Dads

while the other one is poking his hand with a stick. Here is one quarrelsome little rascal squaring up to one of his school mates. That one who is whistling a jig tune is in for a tumble. One is squatting down behind him while the other will push him over backwards, just as schoolboys do. See the little mimic trying to walk

just like Percy Haw Haw. Flannel Feet the Cop, has found two young fellows who were playing hookey, while Sleepy Sam, the hobo, having a snooze as usual, is being tormented by another little rascal. Isn't he a lazybones? That greedy Doo Dad with the apple should share up with his comrades. The young Doo Dad with the spectacles is the

brainiest of them all. He is very popular with Doc Sawbones, but the Doo Dads all make fun of him. Those two little fellows in the bushes are trying to get their schoolmate to come away fishing with them. He would like to go all right but is afraid the schoolmaster would see him. Old Doc. Sawbones will have to ring his bell a little louder and hide that big stick of his or he will never get the Doo Dads to come to their lessons.

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

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

ens. Our farm consists of 120 acres, and it is all cleared. We have for pets one kitty, his name is Buff, he is yellow and white; he is certainly a nice kitty. He likes to be wheeled in the doll cart. When he was little he would climb upon the organ and knock down the pictures then lie down and go to sleep. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. We have a Ford car.—Marion Plane, Mayville, Mich.

Dear "Laddie": This is my first letter to the M. B. F. I am 8 years old. I go to school, and am in the third grade. I have three sisters and four brothers, Ver, na, Anna, Esther, Elmer, Bertie, Charley and Archie. For pets I have a kitty, her name is Ring, and a lamb, and her name is Fannie; and 3 rabbits. I hope to see my letter in print.—Josephine Dennison, Chesaning, Mich.

Dear "Laddie": I live with my grandpa on an 80-acre farm. I am in the 5th grade at school. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. There are four children in our family, Hazel, 7; Linus, 4; Mildred, 2; and I am 10. I bought a pig this spring and sold her a few days ago and she brought me \$19.50. This is the first time I have written, but I hope it will not be the last. My sister will write in a few days.—Alta Reed, Howell, Michigan.

Dear "Laddie": This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and I love to read the girls' and boys' letters. I am ten years old and in the fourth grade. I attend school at Oak Grove. My teacher's name is Miss Edith Wells. For pets I have 3 rabbits, two white ones and a gray one; 4 little calves and a Collie dog, whose name is Fuzzie. We are great friends, as I am the only child in the family. I live on a farm of 170 acres. We have 5 horses, their names are Flora, Laddie, Roxie, Cap and Dewey. My father has 20 head of cattle, there are 12 cows giving milk. We have a Dairy Maid milking machine, the first one installed in Livingston county. I like to help with the milking. We have 50 sheep, 100 hens and 6 turkeys. I have the Village of Lilliputania which looks very pretty set up, and I like to read the story about the Giants. I have a Liberty Bond and one war saving stamp. Have written you quite a long letter, will write again when we get better acquainted. Hope to see this in print in a few weeks.—Wesley J. Filkins, Oak Grove, Michigan.

Dear "Laddie": I have never written to you before, so thought I would try one letter. I live on a 60-acre farm. I am ten years old and in the fourth grade at school. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Mrs. Enteken. I have seven sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Clara, Lillie, Agnes, Bessie, Helen, Caroline and Edna; my brother's name is Carl. We have four cows, their names are Daisy, Blossom, Spot and Cheerle. We have two horses, their names are Lady and Dan. We have two pigs. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like the Doo Dads very well.—Emma Hanson, Houghton Lake, Michigan.

Dear "Laddie": I enjoy reading the letters in the M. B. F. very much, so I thought I would write one, too, so we can keep the page full. I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. My sister's name is Christena and I go to Cowden Lake school, and sometimes papa takes us to school in the big sleigh. We live right beside a large lake and in the summer we have lots of fun fishing and bathing. We have three cows, Bell, Lady and Mutt. We did have one we called Jeff but papa sold him. We have two horses, Ted and Jim. I guess I have written enough for my first letter.—Margaret Armitage, Corral, Michigan.

Dear "Laddie": I can't delay any longer. For weeks I have read my cousins' letters and thought it my turn to write now. I am 13 years old and am in the seventh grade at school. I live on a forty-acre farm. We are farming it for my grandfather. He is very sick. We have 2 horses, 1 cow, 19 chickens, 2 pigs, which we sold today. I have 2 sisters and 3 brothers, Mozelle, aged 6; Ruth, 4; Theodore, 10; Floyd, 8; Dale, 10 months. Four of us go to school. My teacher's name is Madge Doyle; she lives at Breckenridge. She is a good teacher. We go to the Belding school, and have three-quarters of a mile to go. We are going to move to Ithaca the latter part of February. I like the Doo Dads and the story of the Giants of Lilliputania very much and wish we could have the paper every day, but I suppose that everybody must be patient, shouldn't they? I don't know whether I could be patient very long or not. It's kind of hard. But I try to be patient till the paper comes.

I, too, think that "contentment is better than pleasure," as in Marguerite Storm's story.

I must close, hoping to send a story later, with love to my ever loving cousins.—From Freda Ryckman, North Star, Mich.

Dear "Laddie": I live on an 80-acre farm. I have one brother, his name is Ward. My uncle is living with us. I go a mile and a half to school. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. Our teacher's name is Miss Barney. I enjoy the letters the little boys and girls write. I like to read the Doo Dads and Giants of Lilliputania very much. I hope my letter will be in print because it is the first time I have written.—Dorothy C. rich, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Dear "Laddie": I have never written before, but have read the letters in the M. B. F. with much interest. I live on a 100-acre farm, and we have 4 horses, 6 cows and 6 calves. For pets I have a dog named Trixie and a cat named Tommie. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. We have 13 scholars in our school. I like to go to school real well. My father has a machine, so I have many auto rides this summer. I think I have written enough for the first time, so will close with a riddle. What is a three-cornered square, as black as a bear, guess this riddle or I'll pull your hair. A flat iron. Hoping to see my letter in

print. Would like to hear from some of the boys and girls near my age. With best wishes to the M. B. F.—Lorraine Vandenburg, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear "Laddie": I have not written you before, so thought I would try. I am 11 years old and in the 7th grade in school. My parents take the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the children's page. I have four sisters and two brothers. We have three cows and six calves and 10 horses. I wish to see my letter published on the children's page. I will write more next time. With love from Agatha Mount, of Greenville, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear "Laddie": This is the second time I have written to you. I did not tell you about the farm the other time so will this time. My father has an 80 acre farm and he has three horses, three cows and two calves. The horses' names are Barney, Lady, and Dan. The cows' names are Daisy, Tillie, and Bessie. The calves' names are Joey and Peggy. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Hattie and Beryl. My brother's name is Wayne. My mother reads the Farm Home Page and likes it very much. I live two miles from school and four miles from town. My friend has written to you and we are going to send our letters together so it will save postage. Well, my letter is getting long so I will close for this time. With love from Ila DeBree, Greenville, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear "Laddie": I am a girl 11 years old and live on a 120-acre farm. I am in the 7th grade at school and my teacher's name is Mr. Randall. I have two sisters and four brothers. Their names are Irma, Blanche and Harold, George, Frank and Ernest. We have 4 horses, 5 calves, 13 cows. The horses' names are Nellie, Doll, Maud and Mag. We have a cat and three pigs. We take the M. B. F. and papa thinks it is a wonderful paper. We like to read the letters from the other boys and girls. We got a subscriber for the M. B. F. and got the City of Lilliputania, and think it is fine. Hoping to see this in the paper, I will close.—Margaret Cook, Elsie, Michigan.

The Junior Cook

RAISIN SANDWICH FILLING

Grate the rind and squeeze out the juice of one lemon.

Put one cup of water.

Three-quarters cup of sugar.

With the lemon juice and rind and bring to a boil.

While this is getting hot put one cupful of seeded raisins through a grinder.

Dissolve two level tablespoonsful corn starch in two tablespoonsful water.

When the juice, sugar and water has boiled two minutes add the dissolved corn starch and stir well.

Cook three minutes at a slow boil. Stir in ground raisins.

As soon as raisins are well mixed in the hot fluid, set the pan from the fire and let stand 10 minutes. Then pour into a bowl or jar and keep in a cool place. This filling will keep for days.

To make the sandwich: Spread one piece of bread with butter and another with the raisin mixture. Press together and cut diagonally. Serve at once or wrap in parafine paper till needed.

A HELPING HAND

When Mama is too sick to work

Or has a lot to do,

I always lend a helping hand

As teacher tells us to.

For teacher says we ought to help

No matter if we're small,

And if I can't help Mama dear

Why, I can't help at all.

And so I take our big new broom

And sweep away like fun,

And then when Mama comes around

She finds her work is done.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Three hundred thousand saloons will shut their doors when the United States goes dry.

National census taking will start on July 1st.

Brazil is to have an air mail and express service.

Serbia war losses total about \$695,000,000.

The United Kingdom in 1918 built 1,245 merchant and naval vessels of 1,876,411 tons aggregate.

Breadstuffs exported from the United States in November were valued at \$66,971,000 as compared with \$50,203,000 in 1917.

Japan's shipbuilding plans for the year ending October, 1919, call for production of 181 ships, 1,189,000 dead weight tons.

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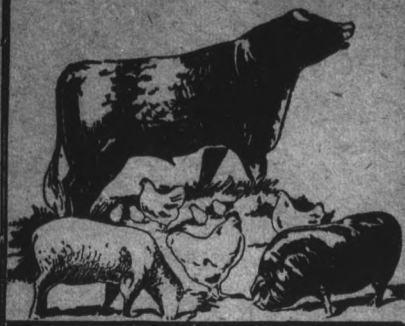
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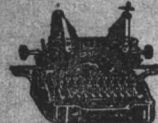
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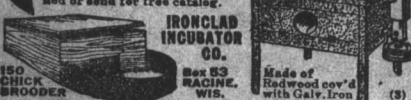
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"Houston believes Farmers not Entitled to Cost Data"—Dr. Spillman

(Continued from page 7)

were the results of 5 years carefully kept records, by trained book-keepers, covering 141 farm years and the fattening of more than 48,000 steers. One of the reports on wheat was based on 5 years carefully kept records on a large number of farms. Yet the secretary, in his letter to the Senate, regretted that he could "not send to the Senate dependable data on the subject" of the cost of producing "wheat and other farm products." There is no shadow of doubt that it has all along been Secretary Houston's fixed purpose to prevent the farmers of this country from benefiting by these investigations. To accomplish this it was necessary for him, by deliberate misstatement of fact, to bring discredit on the results.

These 23 reports were promptly pigeonholed, as fully expected them to be. To force them out I appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture the last week in August and gave the facts concerning them, together with some of the results they contained. This was the first publicity given these reports. Yet the secretary, in his letter to the Senate, states that these reports were not brought to his attention until after some publicity had been given them. This statement of the secretary's does not square with the facts.

In his determination to prevent farmers from getting any benefit from this work the secretary resorted to desperate measures. I can not give you the full facts about this matter without exposing honest and honorable men to the fury of this brutal autocrat, under whom they unfortunately have to serve. I will say, however, that browbeating and intimidation were resorted to. I will also say that the secretary's letter to the Senate deliberately misrepresents the opinions of the committee of experts he called in. These facts could all be brought out fully in an investigation by an official body authorized to summon witnesses and compel testimony. I have reason to believe that Congress would make such an investigation if the farmers of the country are sufficiently insistent in their demands for it.

Rockefeller Interests Show Hand.

This opposition of Secretary Houston's to cost investigations was no sudden inspiration. Early in his administration there was circulated through the department a typewritten sheet said to have been written by a member of Mr. Rockefeller's General Education Board and which was said to represent Mr. Rockefeller's views, in which Secretary Houston concurred. This sheet purported to outline the duties of the department. It stated that the department should make no investigations that could reveal the profits made by farmers, or that would determine the cost of producing farm products. No representative of the department should ever under any circumstances even intimate that it is possible to overproduce any farm product. The entire business of the department was to teach farmers how to produce more than they now produce. Although the entire department has been working under these orders, and Mr. Houston has made it plain on several occasions that he desired these orders carried out, he did not have the temerity to enforce them openly. I was able, by persistent effort, to push to publication several bulletins dealing with cost of production. More than once I was severely brought to task for this. Time and again he told me he disapproved of such publications. Any one connected with the

Division of Publication can tell you the difficulties encountered by manuscripts submitted for publication when these manuscripts related to any phase of farm profits or costs. Mr. Houston did not summon up courage to step the investigations completely until he received my request for 23 letters of authorization for extending this work during the summer of 1917.

Houston, Former Member Rockefeller Board

It will be recalled that when Mr. Houston became secretary he was a member of the Southern Education Board, a subsidiary of Mr. Rockefeller's General Education Board of New York. The following incident throws some light on the purposes of this board. Some nine years ago a wealthy friend of mine approached me with the statement that Mr. Rockefeller's object in establishing the General Education Board was to gain control of the educational institutions of the country and see that the men employed in them are "right." Then he continued: "In this we have been quite successful with the smaller institutions, and now control all of them that are worth controlling. But the larger institutions have refused to accept our money with the strings we tie to it. Mr. Rockefeller is now going to add a hundred million dollars to this foundation for the express purpose of forcing his money into these big institutions. He is looking for a man who can put this across. I think you are just the man for the place. There is a fat salary in it for the man who can do the trick. Think it over, and if it appeals to you let me know and I will take it up with Mr. Rockefeller through friends of mine. I think my recommendation will have considerable weight with Mr. Rockefeller."

I declined to consider the matter and said very plainly what I thought of the proposition. I have never heard of the matter again. I have no idea that Mr. Rockefeller ever heard of this proposition to me, but the incident is important in showing what people who are in sympathy with his views believe his purpose to be. I shall refer to this matter again shortly.

Secretary Pledges Destruction Farm Management Office

It will be recalled that during the administration of Secretary James Wilson those in charge of the county demonstration work in the South, not being able to get money from Congress as fast as they desired, applied to Mr. Rockefeller's General Education Board for funds, and got them. At the time Mr. Houston became secretary this board was putting several hundred thousand dollars a year into this work. Secretary Wilson had not been wholly

pleased with this situation, and to prevent the Rockefeller interests from getting their grasp on demonstration work over the entire country, he had secured federal funds for similar work in the Northern and Western states, and had put this work under the office of Farm Management, of which I was then chief. This greatly offended the General Education Board and their friends in the department, and they began a campaign to discredit the work of my office. When this coalition of men had finally gotten one of their own men in for Secretary of Agriculture they began to make it very clear that the office of Farm Management was under the ban. One of them went so far as to tell a friend of mine that Mr. Houston, before becoming secretary, had pledged himself to destroy this office. At any rate, very soon after he was inducted into office he made a public address in which the newspapers report him as saying that the office of Farm Management was a big mushroom growth, headed by men who did not know what they were doing, and who were wasting vast sums of public money. He proposed to see that this office did not grow any in the near future. Mr. Houston has kept his word in this matter. When he came into office the office of Farm Management had a fund of about \$330,000 a year for field investigations. This fund is now about \$218,000. This shows the kind of support this important work has had during Mr. Houston's administration.

In order to further hamper the work of the office of Farm Management, Mr. Houston issued orders to demonstration workers in the department not to co-operate with any outside agency except Mr. Rockefeller's General Education Board. The purpose of this order was to prevent the office of Farm Management from benefitting by funds from various sources that were being made available for demonstration work outside of the Rockefeller territory. These orders were not reduced to writing. They were delivered to me verbally by a young man who is now a clerk in the department.

Soon after Mr. Houston became secretary the Rockefeller people established a bureau in the department, known as the Rural Organization Service. The important work of the Bureau of Markets was placed under this bureau, evidently for the purpose of seeing that its work should conform to the Rockefeller ideas. But these people made the mistake of assuming that any man who was paid a fat salary by them would do their bidding. By misrepresentation of their purposes and plans, they induced Prof. T. N. Carver, of Harvard University, to become head of this new bureau. Prof.



Comfortable and Slightly Farm Residence of Alfred Garner, near Milford, Oakland County, Michigan.

Carver came to the department with real enthusiasm for his work, and at once proceeded to outline a series of 'important investigations on marketing of farm products, rural credits, and similar subjects. But when he laid his plans before the General Education Board they turned him down flat, with no explanation for their action. Prof. Carver was much puzzled at this, but a few days later there came another typewritten sheet, said to have come from the same source as the one previously mentioned, pointing out what Prof. Carver should do. It stated that the professor had not understood what Mr. Rockefeller wanted. What Prof. Carver should do was to employ about half a dozen of the ablest men he could find and send them around to the various educational institutions for the purpose of interesting the professors in investigations of rural problems. It stated that Mr. Rockefeller would be very liberal with funds for this purpose.

Professor Carver sought an interview with members of the board, and asked them if their object in bringing him to the department was to remove the taint from Mr. Rockefeller's money, and force it into institutions that were now refusing to accept it. They declined to answer just what they wanted. Prof. Carver then told them in very plain language just what he thought of the General Education Board and its patron. Very soon after this the newspapers carried a brief notice to the effect that Prof. Carver had not found his work in the department of agriculture entirely congenial and would probably return to Harvard at the end of the year. He did return to Harvard soon thereafter.

Spillman Against Rockefeller Aid

By this time conditions in the department had become so unbearable that I decided to take a hand in helping to remedy them. Accordingly, I wrote a resolution removing the Rockefeller funds from the department amounting at that time to \$660,000 a year, and substituting federal funds for them. The resolution also prohibited the department from co-operating with the General Education Board, or any similar organization. I asked Senator Kenyon to introduce this resolution in

the Senate, which he did the next day. This resolution, modified in language, but not in effect, was finally embodied in the agricultural appropriation bill, and passed both houses without a single dissenting vote. It is still on the statute books.

There was consternation in Secretary Houston's office at this action by Congress. One of the Rockefeller appointees in the department told a friend of mine that the secretary would like mighty well to know who wrote that resolution. If he could find out who it was he would make it blankity blank interesting for him.

Secretary Houston's belated interest in cost investigations dates from the time when he began to fear an investigation by Congress. Even so late as Nov. 7 he says, in his letter to the Senate, "If such investigations are undertaken, etc., and again, "I am taking steps to see that further studies, if made in this field, etc." But you will observe that his plan of procedure is carefully chosen so that it will delay as long as possible the publication of any results that would be helpful to farmers during the present emergency. It took us ten years to develop satisfactory methods of finding the cost of producing farm products. The Honorable Secretary now proposes to begin all over again, and thus waste the years of valuable time already consumed in preliminary studies. It is highly important that the farmers of the country insist that this entire situation be thoroughly investigated.

I think I have now shown why the data on cost of production now in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture are considered to be "not reliable."

I have nothing personal to gain in thus exposing a small part of the rottenness that has existed in the department of agriculture since Mr. Houston took charge of it. Possibly I have much to lose. But it is a matter of small consequence what happens to any individual. The public welfare is at stake. The Department of Agriculture needs to be thoroughly cleaned out before it can render the service the vast funds at its disposal justify us in expecting of it.

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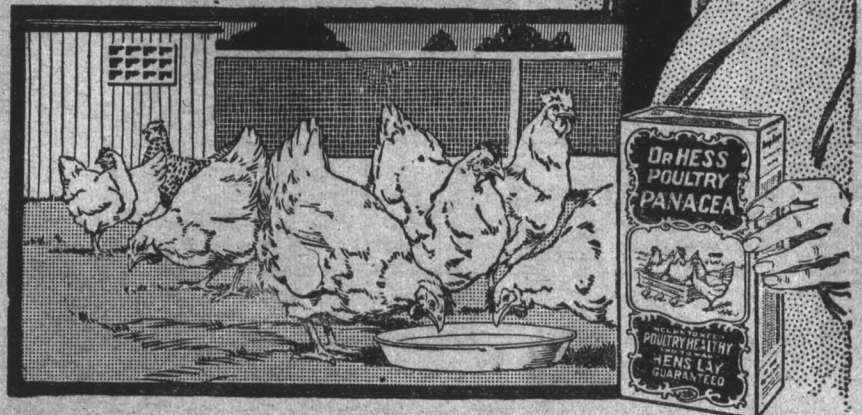
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COUNTY CROP REPORTS

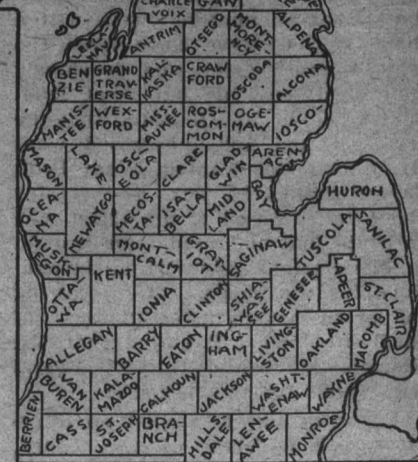
Kent (N.E.)—Farmers not driven very hard with work. A good many would beat worrying over the income tax returns which they won't have to make. Those who are caught long on beans and potatoes are not frantic with joy over the outlook for those "munitions." The potato market is certainly a humdinger here, and not much better in Grand Rapids. The writer has visited hundreds of grocery stores and restaurants in Grand Rapids the past few days and succeeded in selling his potatoes for \$1 per bu., but it was like pulling teeth. About 10 per cent of those interviewed bought from 1 to 5 bushels and the 90 per cent who didn't buy either had a supply on hand, or a few bushels, enough for a few days. One trouble with the potato market is that a good many are not eating them. They got filled up last year. White bread, sugar and meat look better to them now. Wet weather, too, seems to be against the farmer. It alternately thaws and freezes hard, which must in time be disastrous to wheat. The following prices were paid at Greenville this week: Wheat, \$2.18; corn, \$1.40; rye, \$1.15; oats, 50; beans, \$5; potatoes, \$1.10; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 40; eggs, 30; lambs, 15; hogs, live, 16 to 16½; dressed, 20 to 21; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 9 to 11.—C. M. W., Greenville, Feb. 21.

Jackson (N.E.)—Weather wet with roads rough; some snow covering the fields. Farmers working with their wood and some hay being baled. The Co-operative Live Stock Shipping Association met last Saturday and elected directors. The directors met a few days ago and elected Wm. Artz president, Vern Parks secretary and treasurer and Edward Cook manager. A shipping of cattle is scheduled for Monday with prospects of bigger shipments later. The following prices were paid at Munith this week: Oats, 52; Wheat, \$2.13 to \$2.15; butter, 34; butterfat, 38; eggs, 34; sheep, \$7.25; lambs, \$15; hogs, \$16.50.—A. F. W., Munith, Feb. 21.

Tuscola (N.E.)—Springlike weather for the last ten days. Farmers are hauling out manure and doing all kinds of odd jobs; some are selling cattle. Another carload of cows was brought to this place and sold to the farmers. The following prices were paid at Cass City this week: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 50; rye, \$1.12; hens, 22; to 25; springers, 25; ducks, 25; geese, 20 to 22; turkeys, 22 to 25; butter, 35; butterfat, 48; eggs, 32; sheep, 5 to 7; lambs, 13 to 15½; hogs, 14½ to 15½; beef steers, 5 to 11½; veal calves, 10 to 15.—S. S., Cass City, Feb. 21.

Monroe (East)—We have had a little snow to protect wheat and clover this week. Not very cold; down to 15 above zero one morning. Thaws a little every day. Roads are fair, lots of manure hauled out and wood cut. The following prices were paid at Monroe this week: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.35 to \$1.50; oats, 52; rye, \$1.20; cabbage, 26 lb.; hens, 24 to 26; springers, 26 to 28; butter, 35 to 40; eggs, 34 to 36; sheep, \$8 to \$9; lambs, live, \$12.50; hogs, live, 14 to 17½; dressed, 20 to 22; beef \$6 to \$12; veal calves, live, 14 to 18½; dressed, 20-22; apples, \$2.50 bu.—E. H. M., Monroe, Feb. 20.

Genesee (South)—Farmers are at work making wood, hauling gravel and doing various other jobs on the farm. The weather has been a little colder than last week and we had a light snow Monday, but it has about all disappeared now. It freezes at night but thaws some during the day. Roads are getting cut up in quite bad shape. A few ice-houses are being filled, but the ice is thin and hard to handle. Auction sales are plentiful and prices received are good. Horses are considerably higher than a few weeks ago. Livestock, hay and potatoes are moving slowly. The following prices were offered at Flint Feb 19th: Wheat, white, \$2.22; red \$2.23; oats, 57; rye, \$1.15; hay, \$18 to \$24 according to



quality; beans, (C. H. P. Pea), \$6; red kidney, \$9; potatoes, 75 to 90; onions, \$2.50 cwt.; cabbage, \$30 ton; poultry, hens, 24; springers, 25; ducks, 26 to 30; geese, 20 to 24; turkeys, 32 to 36; butter, creamery, 48; dairy, 43; eggs, 35; livestock, (live wt.), sheep, \$8; lambs, \$14; hogs, \$15.50 to \$16; beef steers, \$8 to \$9; beef cows, \$5 to \$6; veal calves, \$18 to \$17; fruits, apples, \$1.25 to \$2.—C. L. Fenton, Feb. 20.

Ionia (West)—The roads have been good, but rain came February 13th. Wheat is looking comparatively good in this section. Some farmers have done January plowing. Nothing much doing here at present except chores and buzzing wood. The following prices were paid at Saranac on February 13th: Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.60; oats, 50; rye, \$1.15; butter, 40; eggs, 28; hogs, \$16.50.—A. W. G., Saranac, Feb. 14.

Missaukee (N. C.)—Most farmers are doing nothing but their chores and getting what wood they want to burn. Weather has been very fine but we have a small sized blizzard on and maybe we will get a little more snow for sleighing which is badly needed by some to haul wood and logs. Nothing being sold as there is nothing to sell but potatoes and not many of them, which will be held until spring. H. E. N., Outcheon, Feb. 14.

Monroe (W.C.)—We have had four weeks of fine weather, the roads have been fine, but are a little muddy now. Some farmers have been hauling manure, others cutting wood and attending auctions. Very little grain being sold at present. The following prices were quoted at Petersburg this week: Wheat, white, \$2.12, red, \$2.15; corn, \$1.50; oats, 53; rye, \$1.15; hens, 25; butter, 40; butterfat 44; eggs, 37; hogs, \$16; veal calves, \$14.—W. H. L., Dun-see, Feb. 14.

Mecosta (S.E.)—Very fine weather, but bad on fall grain and new seedling. No snow at all here for five weeks. Everything at a standstill. Rye \$1 a bushel, potatoes \$1 cwt. Can't sell beans at all. The following prices were offered at Millbrook this week: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$3.25 cwt.; oats, 50; rye, \$1; hay, \$20; butter, 35; butterfat, 45; eggs, 30.—F. M. E., Millbrook, Feb. 18.

Genesee (South)—The farmers are working up wood and hauling gravel and cinders for the roads, besides doing their chores and attending auction sales. Weather has been fair until today; now it is raining and getting colder. Roads are in fair condition. The lakes are opening up quite a lot lately, and farmers who have not put up any ice yet are in danger of not getting their ice houses filled. The Genesee county republican convention held at Flint on February 11th, went on record as favoring the nomination of the "Farmers' Candidates," L. Whitney Watkins and Mrs. Dora Stockman, for members of the State Board of Agriculture. The following prices were offered at Flint February 12th: Wheat, white, \$2.22; wheat, red, \$2.23; oats, 55; rye, \$1.15; hay—No. 1 timothy, \$20 and \$25 according to quality; beans, (C. H. P. Pea), \$6.50; red kidney, \$9; potatoes,

75 and 85; onions, \$2.50 per cwt.; cabbage, \$30 per ton; poultry—hens, 24; springers, 25; ducks, 26 and 30; geese, 20 and 24; turkeys, 32 and 36; butter, creamery, 47; dairy, 45; eggs, 42; live stock (live wt.)—sheep, \$7 and \$8; lambs, \$12 and \$14; hogs, \$15 and \$16;—O. S., Fenton, Feb. 13.

Ottawa, (Center)—The ground has thawed up and the roads are all mud. Some of the farmers are drawing hay and some are baling their straw. Some of the farmers are talking of tapping their maple trees in a few days as the weather is getting quite warm. Most of the stock is looking fine this winter. The following prices were offered at Cooperville on February 14th: Wheat, \$2.20 bu.; corn, \$1.40 bu.; oats, 62; rye, \$1.15 bu.; hay—No. 1 timothy, \$24 ton; No. 1 light mixed, \$24 ton; wheat-oat, \$12 ton; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$5 bu.; apples, \$1.20 and \$2.50 bu.; potatoes, \$1 bu.; onions, 70c bu.; cabbage, \$2 and \$2.25 cwt.; poultry—hens, 24c lb.; springers, 24c lb.; butter, dairy, 36; creamery, 44c; eggs, 35c doz.; sheep, dressed, 18c lb.; lambs, 22c lb.; hogs, 20 lb.; beef steers, 15 lb.; beef cows, 12-12 lb.; veal calves, 19 lb.—J. P. Cooperville, Feb. 14.

YOU WILL WASTE MONEY IF YOU THROW AWAY MANURE

Farmers of the U. S. throw away two billion dollars every year—enough to build and equip over 200 dreadnaughts of the largest type—by not taking proper care of farm manure. Three-fourths of all the fertility removed from the land by crops may be recovered from the animals and returned to the soil by caring for manure in a careful manner. This winter is a time of all times for avoiding this loss.

One of the greatest sources of loss from manure is in leaching, say the soils men at our experiment stations. This takes place in unprotected piles in the barnyard. Another loss is due to fermentation, which takes place in the unprotected and carelessly handled manure pile.

The liquid portion of the manure contains valuable plant food and when this is lost, the soil is deprived of just so much fertility. A satisfactory method of preventing this is to provide tight floors and gutters in the barn and use enough bedding to absorb all the liquid portion.

The ideal way to preserve manure in order to prevent waste is to haul it out as produced. Manure has greater value when fresh than at any other time. When it is not possible to haul out, due to weather conditions, lack of available fields or hilly land, the farmer needs to properly store the manure to get the greatest value from it. A lean-to shed or covered barnyard is best.

It is an old saying, "Lime makes the father rich and the son poor." This is on account of the property of lime to make some plant food available, thereby increasing the loss from

the soil and leaving less for future use. In connection with crop rotation and the use of manure and fertilizers, lime aids in maintaining the soil at a high degree of productivity.

One use of lime is to correct acidity and bring the soil to a basic reaction which is more favorable to most crops than an acid condition. But this is not the only action of lime. It flocculates clay soils and makes them more easily worked. It liberates potash so that plants can take it up more readily. It increases the action of bacteria so that they produce more available nitrogen. This action, at times, leads to loss of nitrogen by leaching. All these effects of lime may, indeed, lead to loss of plant food.

ONCE AGAIN SHYLOCK FORFEITS HIS USURY

(Continued from page 5)

their local physician if he took advantage of his monopoly of the field and charged those who could not afford to secure medical aid elsewhere, exorbitant fees for his services. But if they did not consult him they might die. And if they did die because of lack of medical aid, no one would think of excusing the physician who refused them aid because they could not pay his exorbitant fees.

Every state has its usury laws. They are necessary to protect the borrowing public from those who have the capital which is needed for the development of lands and industry. Money is never so plentiful that those who have it are unable to loan it at a fair and legal rate of interest. Money is a commodity, a very necessary commodity.

It is always in demand, and it is right that those who have money by virtue of the industry and the works of others, should be prevented from exacting burdensome rates of interest from those who borrow that they may continue to create wealth to add to the upbuilding of the communities in which they live.

The laws of the state of Michigan are very lenient in this respect. The legislatures that have amended the banking laws from time to time seem to have been very friendly to the banking interests. The laws of many other states are much more stringent. In some states, usury is penalized by forfeiture of from two to three times the amount of usury taken; in still other states part or all of the principal of the loan is forfeited. Comparisons of the banking laws of other states with those of Michigan in the matter of usury are very interesting and in a later issue we will place them before our subscribers.

We have no desire to disparage the part that banking institutions have played in the upbuilding of our country. The business of loaning money is a legitimate, time-honored, necessary business and should be encouraged. It would, indeed, be a calamity to any state, were its banking institutions so embarrassed and so encompassed with limitations as to discourage the investment of capital in them. But we cannot believe that any such transactions as cited above or as are common practice thruout the state of Michigan adds anything to the dignity and good name of the banking profession, or are sanctioned by it. Such practices ought to be discouraged and it is high time that the laws of the state were made severe enough to put an end to them.

Find enclosed my personal check for another new subscription. This is the way I am showing how I appreciate what Michigan Business Farming is doing for the farmers. Now keep on after it, do not let a good thing stop, as you are working for me I am trying to do the same for you.—Ben Scalf, Emmet Co.

Think it is the best farm paper in Michigan for farmers who are interested enough to learn. Your advice is certainly fine. Socialism might be a good thing but your paper has it beaten.—Geo. C. Pfetsch, Clare county.



Multiplexing the Telephone

Marvel has followed marvel since Alexander Graham Bell invented his first simple telephone, the forerunner of the millions in use today.

In these last four decades thousands of Bell engineers have developed a system of telephonic communication, so highly perfected that the same crude instrument which at the beginning could hardly carry speech from one room to another can now actually be heard across the continent. This is because of the many inventions and discoveries which have been applied to intervening switchboard, circuits and other transmitting mechanism.

The vision of the engineers has foreseen requirements for increased communication, and step by step the structure of the art has been advanced—each ad-

vance utilizing all previous accomplishments.

No one step in advance, since the original invention, is of greater importance, perhaps, than that which has provided the multiplex system, by which five telephone conversations are carried on today simultaneously over one toll line circuit, or by which forty telegraphic messages can be sent over the one pair of wires. As in a composite photograph the pictures are combined, so the several voice waves mingle on the circuit to be again separated for their various destinations.

By this wonderful development the Bell System obtains for the public a multiplied usefulness from its long distance plant and can more speedily and completely meet the needs of a nation of telephone users.



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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

Victory Ensilage Corn



Our strain of this Corn produced 20 tons an acre last season on the farm of S. A. Foster, Okemus, Mich., the soil was sandy and moisture was lacking, but Saier's "Victory" produced a big crop. It's the best corn you can grow for green fodder and filling the silo. Write for special prices.

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Experience Counts

Especially in producing a threshing machine and engine that will go into the hands of the farmer or threshing man and do the very best in threshing, saving and cleaning the grain.

To design and build a good threshing machine a man must know by experience what is needed. Nichols & Shepard Company, builders of the famous

Red River Special

has devoted its whole lifetime to the building of threshers and the power to drive them.

Mechanics and experts have grown old in its service, and in passing, their sons have grown up to take their places.

For nearly three-quarters of a century the resources, ability and energy of our organization has been devoted to the building of threshing machinery.

For this reason this Company was able to produce the great Red River Special line, and are able to maintain it as the best, most capable and effective threshing machinery that the world has ever produced.

The Red River Special has the only true principle of taking the grain away from the straw—that of *beating it out*. It's big cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Beating Shakers enable it to save more grain than any other machine made. It saves the farmers' thresh bill. Write for special circular.

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Builders exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,
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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 Cords and Steel Frame Saws. Write AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Twelfth St., Chicago



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GOOD AS CAN BE GROWN
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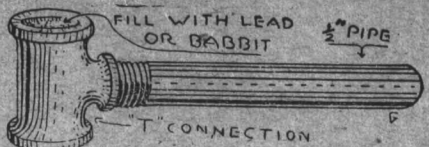
LABOR SAVING HINTS

SOFT NOSED HAMMER

A soft nosed hammer often comes in handy on the farm when replacing bushings and babbitt and bronze bearings.

A good, simple hammer for such purposes can be made with two pipe fittings, as shown in the sketch. The 1-2 inch pipe handle is screwed onto the T connection as shown, and the center filled with babbitt or lead.

Or the end of the hammer may be fitted with an iron rod, which projects half the distance through



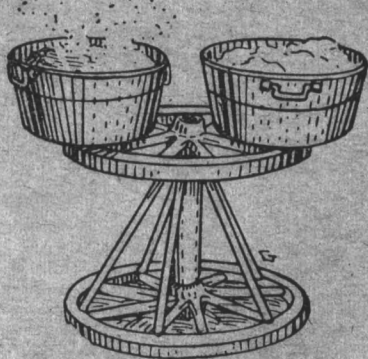
the connection, and when the core is cold, and the outside sawed off from the core with a hack saw. It is better in this case to see that the iron rod fits the pipe snugly and that the protruding end is flattened slightly or otherwise roughened to prevent its pulling out.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.

PINE NEEDLES FOR CHICKEN NESTS

Pine needles are better than straw for hens' nests. Lice and mites will not live and breed in them. Also they tend to brighten and clean the plumage. Everyone who can should use them instead of straw.—P. A. G., Big Rapids.

REVOLVING WASHTUB STAND

The illustration shows an easily constructed washtub stand. Secure two cast wheels and cut the axle down so that it will bring the upper wheel under the wringer. One wheel forms the base and the other



the revolving top. Braces are attached as shown.—P. A. G., Big Rapids, Mich.

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS

Put about a half teaspoonful of molasses on a number of shingles and on the molasses put a small amount of concentrated lye, and then put the shingles around the rat-infested building. The cost is small and it has never been known to fail.—P. A. G., Big Rapids.

MICE EAT COCKLEBURS

This winter we cut some wood on the river and piled it in a number of places along the river bottom. The land was thickly infested with cocklebur which had washed down from above and found root.

Two weeks later when we hauled the wood to the house, we were very much surprised to find a quantity of

empty cocklebur shucks under almost every pile and usually several mice scamped away when we uncovered them.

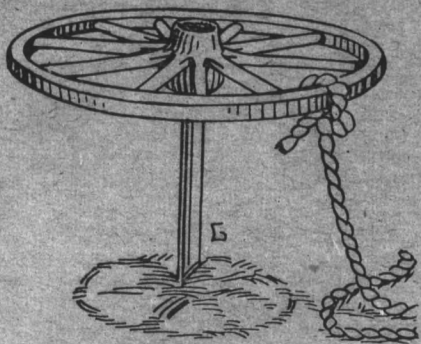
In several instances there was a gallon or more of shucks in a single place and the wood had not been piled more than a week or ten days.

The mouse was about the size of the ordinary granary mouse, but with a stub tail, and with tan or brown fur. A streak of almost white showed between its hind legs. We were unable to identify it.

Needless to say, we let them alone, and even thought of breeding some and turning them loose. They certainly went after the burs.

GIVES COW FREE RANGE

By tying the cow as shown in the sketch the animal will have the



full length of the rope at all times, and it is impossible for the rope to become wound around the stake. A cart wheel and axle are secured and the axle set upright in the ground and the rope tied to the rim of the wheel. The slightest pull on the rope turns the wheel, thus preventing the rope being wound around the stake.—J. P. G., Big Rapids.

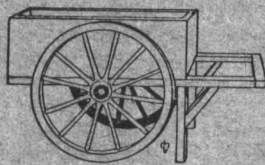
PROLONGING LIFE OF FLASHLIGHTS

Flashlight batteries seem to weaken soon after being purchased, if the light is used for a length of time. While the battery does weaken, it by no means is ready to throw away when the bulb in the light gives a dull red glow.

By having three bulbs, of say 4 volts, which come with the flashlight, another of say 2.8 and another of 2 or 1.5 volts, and used respectively with the weakening of the battery will give almost double the service. While the smaller bulbs are not of such large capacity, the light is bright and satisfactory.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.

A HANDY CART

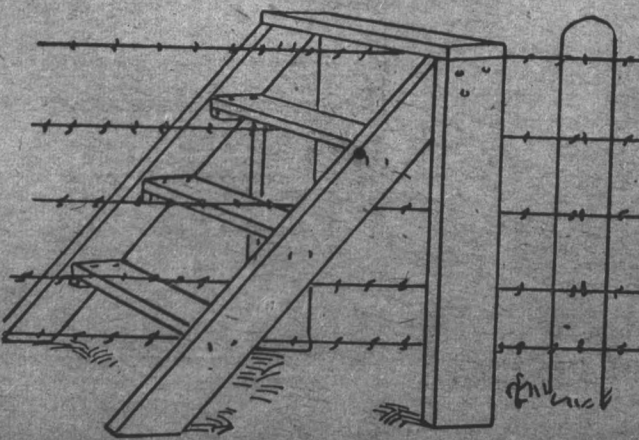
Accompanying is an illustration of a handy-made cart which comes in very handy around the farm for hauling manure and scores of other jobs.



To make the cart take the front wheels of an old buggy. Cut the axle to make cart about three feet wide. Then put on frame as shown in cut.—Terrance Sweeney, age 13 years, Uby, Mich.

TO CLIMB FENCES EASILY

To climb fences easily and safely and with no damage to the fence or clothing construct the stile shown in the sketch. The same steps are used for ascending and descending. It will save much time and guard against falls as well and will be appreciated on account of the short time necessary to construct it.—A Reader, Big Rapids.



Telescoping Clothesline Poles

On an attractive farmstead, the unsightliness of the clothesline and poles was done away with by the simple method of using telescoping poles which drop into the ground when not in use and do not show. A 72 inch length of 1 1/2 inch gas pipe was fitted with a pointed cap as shown in the cut, and driven into the ground for the smaller pipe to fit into. The smaller pipe was 1 inch in diameter and fitted loosely into the sunken pipe. Two small holes were bored into the pole proper, one to hold a small bolt when the pole was raised and the other at the top of the pole to slip the bolt into after the use of the pole was over with, and also helps to raise it again, as well as preventing it from slipping too far into the ground. Rope or wire may be used for line and taken in when not in use. Two or more poles may be used, as desired—four being used in this instance.—Dale R. Van Horn, Lincoln, Nebraska.

HINTS FOR MOTORISTS

HOT WATER MANIFOLD

Can you give me the name of a hot water manifold and where it can be purchased.—N. J. R.

You ask "for the name of a good hot water manifold and where it can be purchased." We are not quite sure whether we "get" you correctly, but we assume that you have in mind an intake manifold heated with hot water. If this is the case, we would say that we hardly think there are any such upon the market, water jacketing of manifolds and carburetors having been pretty largely given up, except as the entire intake manifold of many engines is cast within the water jacket space of the cylinder block. The effect of water temperature on vaporization is too slow and insufficient to meet present conditions successfully and exhaust gas has had to be resorted to. There are plenty of exhaust heated intake manifolds made for Ford cars, for instance, by the Pecks Super-Heat Co., Elkhart, Ind., and the Hill-Smith Metal Goods Co., Boston, Mass., and there were at one time manifolds of this type made for a few other popular cars, such as the Overland, by the Wilmo Co., 708 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill., but we have seen nothing about them recently. If you are interested in exhaust heated manifolds, some of these concerns could possibly be of assistance to you, but we don't know where you would go for water-heated ones. If we did not catch your question correctly or can give you any further information, please advise us.

STEERING GEAR DERANGEMENT



I have lately noticed that my car cannot be steered as sharply to the right as toward the left. What is the reason for this?—L. B. C.

If both front wheels point straight ahead when the car is steered directly forward, your trouble is very likely that the drag link (the rod which connects the swinging arm at the lower end of the column mechanism to one front wheel), has become bent, so as to shorten it considerably. Normally the hand wheel is capable of being turned a certain number of revolutions to each side of its straight ahead position, but the bending of the drag link would make the straight ahead position come unequally between its two extreme positions of the hand wheel and would account for your trouble. If your car has been in a collision or the column mechanism has been taken apart and incorrectly assembled, your difficulty is readily applicable.

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



RADISH SEED IN MICHIGAN

Michigan has in the past few years produced considerable quantities of radish seed which is considered of as good quality by seedmen as European-grown product.

Several thousand acres in Antrim, Charlevoix and Kalkaska counties are planted to radish for seed production every year, the soil and climatic conditions in this northern section being peculiarly well adapted to this crop.

The maximum returns per acre are about seven hundred pounds of seed, while the average crop in a normal season can be set at 300 to 400 pounds per acre.

For a good many years S. M. Isbell & Company, seedmen, of Jackson, Michigan, have grown tons of radish seed in these counties. Mr. W. J. Dewey of Antrim county being one of their veteran growers and one of the most successful in producing large yields, such as a 700-lb. per acre crop.

The past year many of the radish growers have had satisfactory results and delivered good crops of fine quality seed to S. M. Isbell & Co. Mr. Morford of Charlevoix county harvested over 500 pounds of seed per acre from a 5-acre field, netting him in excess of \$100 per acre for the crop.

Mr. L. Dewey of Antrim county records a yield of nearly 600 pounds of seed per acre on a 6-acre field, the money return being \$140 per acre.

The planting stock used is of the utmost importance; usually French or Danish-grown seed produced from transplanted roots that were selected with great care, is supplied by the seedhouses to their growers. Experience has shown that the crop deteriorates rapidly in quality and quantity when grown from seed produced from seed instead of from transplanted roots.

Seed is planted early, cultivation done before most any other crop demands attention. Radishes do best on a loamy or sandy, loose soil. The soil in Northern Michigan is especially suited for radish seed production.

The land is plowed as early as possible in spring and thoroughly worked which sometimes includes rolling. The seed is sown in April or early in May, depending on the season. A common garden drill is used, the Planet Jr., or Standard garden drill does the work nicely and easily. The rows are usually 28 to 30 inches apart. The seed should be covered about one-half inch. Four pounds of seed will plant one acre.

Where the soil is of a somewhat heavier consistency the seeding may be done with a grain drill by stopping up several of the feeding holes so as to make the rows the proper distance apart.

Cultivation should start while plants are small, using a 12-spike tooth or a 5-shovel cultivator. Give three or four good cultivations according to weediness of soil and weather conditions. Radish being of quick growth, cultivating takes place at a time when other farm work is not so pressing.

When large fields are sown to radish many growers prefer to sow in rows 36 inches apart and cultivate with a 2-horse cultivator. If grain drill is used, ground should be rolled before seeding.

Not long after reaching the "eating stage" the radishes begin to send up the blossom stalks. The plants are usually in full bloom about 8 to 10 weeks from date of planting. The long and half-long varieties grow somewhat taller than the globe or

turnip rooted sorts and require a little longer time to mature seed. Because of their heavier growth the long varieties usually produce a somewhat larger yield of seed.

If the radishes require any roguing, it is done when they are in blossom as the sports or rogues may readily be recognized by the color of the blossoms and the stem. Radishes should not be planted successfully on the same field, because of the danger of volunteers of self-sown seed from the previous crop.

The harvesting is usually done with a mover and hay rake, although as a result of an exceptionally dry season, some of the short varieties may require cutting with a scythe or cradle, because of the shortness of the "straw." Rake up when damp with dew in the morning, to avoid loss of seed pods. Stack up like beans or draw to barn and thresh from there.

Threshing is done with an ordinary grain separator and care must be exercised not to grind or break the seed. Set the cylinders of the machine close—but widen them for coarse straw, disconnect bagger and let seed run into basket, see to it that the threshers do not waste the seed by running too sharp or using the wrong sieves. It is advisable to run the crop through twice, first time to separate pods from the straw, second time to thoroughly thresh out the seed.

The seed must be thoroughly dry before sacking to avoid heating and moulding.

A SIMPLE EGG RATION

That laying hens will increase their production if fed a properly proportioned ration has been demonstrated in Missouri this winter. And the ration costs no more than some of the carelessly compounded rations many farm flocks receive. Here is the ration expressed in quantities sufficient to feed 100 hens one day:

Scratch feed, 10 lbs.; shelled corn or kaffir, and 5 lbs. threshed oats or barley. Feed in deep litter morning and evening.

Dry mash, 3 lbs.; bran or 3 lbs. cornmeal, 3 lbs.; shorts or 3 lbs. ground oats and 1½ lb. beefscrap or 1 lb. tankage. Three gallons of milk may be substituted for the beefscrap or tankage. Keep this mash before the birds at all times.

In addition to this feed supply green feed in some form, plenty of fresh water and grit and shell.

The use of the foregoing ration has been advocated by the Extension service of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Ten communities have reported results for the last thirty days which shows a percentage increase of 173. This means that all communities reporting are receiving a double return in number of eggs laid, and one community reports that the yield has been increased sevenfold. This is conclusive evidence that the ration is practical, and that a laying hen, well fed, will respond to good feed.

Enclosed find one dollar for my renewal and also one dollar for a new subscriber. We all think your paper is just grand. Keep right at it.—Henry Greve, Saginaw county.

Get some of the middlemen's profits for us. Go to it. M. B. F. is the stuff.—Richard Ely, Benzie county.

Let the good work continue. Send me the paper for another year.—Ed Robinson, Antrim county.

PRINCE ALBERT



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For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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Pedigreed Oats
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Inspected Corn

For names of growers write to the Sec'y Mich. Crop Improvement Ass'n, J. W. Nicholson, East Lansing, Mich.

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A Potato-Digging Demonstration. Scarcity and high cost of labor have forced many potato growers into using mechanical diggers.

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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.

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

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Graebner Bldg., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.

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—ordered his ad run
13 times—sold out in
6 weeks!

—read this experience
of an upper peninsula
breeder

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., R. 2, Box 70, February 10, 1919

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING:—I had my ad in the M. B. F., for sale, 2 double Standard Durham Bull Calves (reg.) for 13 weeks, sold them both in less than 6 weeks. Sold all the May 2nd Calves to Otto Vasold, Freeland, Mich. Here is what he wrote me back in regards to the calves: "Mr. Quack, I am well pleased with the calf, and received him in good condition. I thank you. Otto Vasold."

Sold June calf to George E. Bower, Carson City. He says in regard to the calf: "Received bull calf O. K., in good shape, and would say I am very well pleased with him, and could sell another one for you if you had one like him, or as good. I thank you. George E. Bower."

Now you can stop my ad. I am sold out at present. If I have any more for sale, which I expect to have in the fall, I will surely patronize the M. B. F. I think you print the best farm paper in the U. S.

PAUL QUACK.

If you are a breeder of pure-bred live stock or poultry read Mr. Quack's letter, then sit down and write out an ad, telling what you have to offer. We will put it in type, send you a proof and tell you how much it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change copy as often as you wish, so even tho you have nothing to offer now, you can keep your name and breed before the buyer so he will know you when you do advertise. Just write the

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY,
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

MOLASSES IN THE RATION

THESE IS quite an interest displayed by breeders and dairymen all over this country in molasses as supplementary feed. There is no question but that its use on the farm is spreading in such proportion as to make it interesting for our readers to know something about the feeding value of molasses, its effect on the livestock etc.

First of all, it must be born in mind that molasses may be divided into as many classes as hay. Simply to say molasses is not saying much. There seems to be very little of beet molasses used in straight form as a feed for livestock as in the case of sugar cane molasses. It seems that beet molasses contains too much ash and it acts as a purgative. There is also sugar cane molasses which does not quite come up to standard of a feeding molasses. There is the reboiled molasses with a good deal of sugar extracted. There is the domestic molasses with sulphur dioxide marked on a barrel. It seems that the safest molasses is the pure sugar cane molasses. A good molasses should test over 52 percent sugars and not over 6 percent ash. The flavor of the molasses is also important. It may often happen that the same testing molasses is not the same tasting.

It would seem that the most important use of sugar cane molasses is in connection with the disposal of roughage on the farm. It is surely the most practicable way of making feeds palatable and digestible. The usual method is to thin the molasses with water so that it runs as freely as cream and to pour it over dry corn fodder, straw, old hay etc. A sprinkling can with the holes enlarged often proves very handy. Some find it well to grind up their roughage and mix the molasses with roughage and grains. This is the best method for besides the grains which may be substituted pound for pound to that of molasses the roughage also replaces much of the grain.

Of course the handling of molasses is different from that of other feeds and for that reason a number of live-stock owners refused to feed it but those who are aware benefits can be derived through the judicious feeding of molasses will soon find a convenient method of feeding it and will not be without it.

About three pounds a day is the average amount prescribed for cows. Horses are fed from 2 to 6 pounds per day according to the amount of energy or work required from them. Swine benefit on $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per day per 100 lbs. of liveweight. Calves are fed from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cupful per day.

A good molasses will please the animal and make it more fit for maximum production whether it be flesh or work. It will keep the bowels in good order and prevent ailments due to indigestion. It produces a sleek coat. A progressive livestock owner should always have some on hand.

BREAK IN THE COLTS NOW

If the two and three-year-old colts destined to have a place in the work herd this year have not been broken to harness, they should be given attention at the first opportunity. Begin easy with them remembering that a work horse is often made or marred by the way he is handled in breaking. Get them used to harness first, says E. H. Hughes of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. When they become reconciled to the feel of it, set them at light work Hitch the colt or the team to a skid of some sort and give the first lesson in pulling. Dragging logs out of the woods is good work for them. As soon as it can be done safely, hitch them to the wagon for light hauling. Patience may be required to get a colt to behave well in harness, but a good draft horse will be the result. Winter months, when farm work is at its lowest stage, as the best time to take the young work stock in hand.

BROWN SWISS



Herd Sire: Rosalind B's Nestor 5401

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

At present we have one fine bull calf, born Feb. 14, 1919, weight at birth 125 lbs., out of a son of O. B. 4348, with a record of 15,602.5 lbs. milk and 548.92 lbs. fat as a three-year-old. Will deliver same to your station in Michigan for \$100, and if you should not be satisfied you can return same at my expense. First check gets him. Also have a few females of different ages for sale. Herd under federal test.

ERWIN H. KRAUSS,

*Sebewaing, Michigan.

POULTRY

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. thorobred Wt. Hol-land 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 15-38 lbs., Hens 9-16 lbs. Price, \$7.00 to \$25.00, according to weight and beauty. Eggs, \$4.00 per setting of ten. John Morris, R. 7, Vassar.

HATCHING EGGS!

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure-bred Buff Orpingtons, \$2.00 per 15. Postpaid. Tony Motz, St. Johns, Mich. R.F.D. No. 1.

DOGS

FOR SALE THOROUGHbred COLLIE, male, 9 months old, very best breeding, best offer. Ernest LaFleur, Vermontville, Mich.

FARMS AND LAND

HAVE DECIDED to sell my home of forty acres, well improved, new barn, 48x28x14 hip roof on stone basement, good granary, good 8-room house, two good cellars, about thirty bearing apple trees. Good well of water. Place all cleared but about two acres of wood, all tillable, soil is sandy loam, fenced and cross fenced and located on graveled trunk line road. One mile from Hersey, the county seat. Will take \$22,000 if I can sell soon. Write or better yet come and see it. \$1550 cash, balance on time. F. J. Beggs, Hersey, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 Acre Farm, three miles from Clare, modern frame house in good condition with furnace, water in house, painted, windmill, garage, roundroof barn, 34x78, silo, other outbuildings. 65 acres cleared, clay loam soil, fair fences, deal with owner only. Price \$7,500. ORA F. PRUSLEY, Clare, Mich., R. 5.

FOR SALE—80 acres, 2 1/2 miles north west of Gaylord, 60 acres improved, free from stumps, 20 acres wood timber, green. Modern house with furnace, windmill and good outbuildings, well fenced and will be sold at a bargain. Easy terms. Box M., Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm 2 3-4 miles from Alanson, 50 acres cleared, frame house 20x40, with basement; small barn, chicken coop 10x26; good well with windmill. About 75 fruit trees. Price, \$2,500. Terms, Cash. H. E. Kahler, Alanson, Emmet county, Michigan, R.F.D. No. 1.

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. 3.

160 ACRE FARM bargain, clay loam and gravelly soil, good buildings, built in 1915, close to town with milk condensary. For complete description and price write Martin Sofka, Ubly, Mich.

FOR SALE—250-egg Cyphers Incubator, used 4 hatches. Newton Colony Brooder Stove, good as new. Tony Motz, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 1.

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 100 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED—to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send description. C. C. Shepard, Minneapolis, Minn.

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 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

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

ROBIN CARR

FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

Clover Dairy Farm offers a beautiful light colored straight and well grown bull calf, born Dec. 2, 1918. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad whose dam and sire's dam average 32 lbs. butter in 7 days. Dam is a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old, sired by a son of Pontiac DeNijlander, 35.43 butter and 750.20 lbs. milk in 7 days. Price, \$100, f.o.b. Flint. Write for photo and pedigree.

L. C. KETZLER Flint, Michigan

PREPARE

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

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 23.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

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

LANGHURST STOCK FARM

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

BULL CALF

Born August 15, 1918. Sire's dams average 37.76 butter 7 days, 145.93 lbs. butter 30 days, testing 5.82% fat. Calf's dam a 21 lb. daughter of a cow with 4 A.R. daughters. Nice straight calf, well marked. Write for price and detailed description. Herd tuberculosis tested annually.

**BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.**

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

**PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.**

**DORR D. BUELL, ELMINA, MICH.
R. F. D. No. 1**



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

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

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

**ARWIN KILLINGER,
Fowlerville, Michigan.**

Reg. HOLSTEIN COWS, bull and heifer calves for sale. Come and see them. **C. L. HULETT & SON, Okemos, Mich.**

FOR SALE Five or six good cows, just bred to a 31.61 lb. bull. **Paul Steinaeker, 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 tuberculosis-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams. **Alvin Balden, Capao, 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 Laddie No. 504725, a Grand-son of General Clay 255920, at head of herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Can spare a few cows.

A. W. Thorne, Elie 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**

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, Elie 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.**

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. 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. Orton's Fancy King 83857 heads herd.

Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

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

DUROC-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 pedigrees, 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, Gerstale Superior and Gerstale Lad. **O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Michigan.**

FOR 25 YEARS

This establishment has been head quarters for Big Type Poland Chinas. We have a nice lot of boars and sows of strictly big type breeding at very low price. Let me know what you want. **Bel phone.**

JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

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

Large Type Poland China Hogs

All sold out now, none to offer at present, 68 head sold Nov. 29 at auction for \$4,440.50. Thanks for your patronage and you'll always be welcome.

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

THREE Registered Big Type Poland-China pigs, Sept. farrow. One boar, two sows, \$70.00 takes the trio, \$25.00 each. Certificates free. **M. E. Hess, 111 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Michigan.**

BIG TYPE P. C. gilts, bred for April farrow, the big smooth kind. **A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.**

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

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

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

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

BERKSHIRES

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

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

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

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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.**



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

POULTRY

HOMESTEAD FARMS

A Federation of Interests After a long delay our new illustrated catalog is ready. In it we explain the development of the Homestead Farms

Pure Bred Practical Poultry

Every farmer poultryman and poultrywoman in the State should have a copy of this Catalog; it explains pure bred poultry stock that is practicable for the farmer. If you are interested in poultry, send for a copy.

Day Old Chicks

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:

Barred, W. and Buff Plymouth Rocks. R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds. White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Black and White Orpingtons. Single Comb Black Minorcas. S. C. and R. C. White Leghorns. S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Single Comb Anconas. White Pekin Ducks. Guineas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

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.

Eggs from White Pekin Ducks, Gray Toulouse and Embden White Geese.

Hares—Belgians and Flemish Giants. Guarantee—Read our comprehensive and thoroughly just guarantee in the Catalog. Inspect stock and if not satisfactory, feed and water and ship back to us prepaid and your full remittance will be returned to you.

If you really want poultry stock this season, especially Day Old Chicks, you should order now; stock can be shipped later.

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Bloomington, Mich.

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

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

For Sale Thoroughbred Barred Rock males and females, also eggs for hatching after Feb. 1st. **Bradley Strain Bred-to-lay, H. E. Hough, Hartford, Mich.**

BARRED ROCKS. Winners at Chicago, Detroit and Battle Creek Shows. Four pullets layed 950 Eggs in one year. Eggs, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. **W. C. Coffman, Benton, Harbor, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 8.**

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

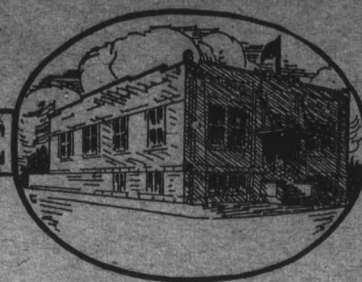
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred to lay. English strain. Large healthy, vigorous stock, farm range. Hatching eggs and day-old chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Bruce W. Brown, R. R. No. 3, Mayville, Michigan.**

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

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