

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Vol. VI - No. 28

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, 1919

\$1 FOR ONE YEAR
(3 yrs. \$2; 5 yrs. \$3)

Beware of False Prophets, Who Scorn Truth and Speak Error

TO ADD to the natural confusion of the average bean growers over the 1919 bean situation, a certain self-styled "farm paper," which, to quote its own words, "has carefully followed the course of known events relating to the bean deal and closely investigated the mysterious undercurrent of real cause and effect which has made the market history of Michigan beans during the past twelve months," at last breaks its twelfth month silence and proceeds to tell the farmers of Michigan all about its "investigations."

Being keenly interested in the bean situation ourselves we naturally welcomed these

THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN SAYS:

"Yes, sir, you may quote me as saying," emphatically declared Governor Sleeper over the telephone Tuesday, "that I have followed the bean deal, and know the situation pretty well. Several months ago the bean jobbers promised the Grain Corporation they would see that the farmers got \$8 for all beans to be bought by the government. As a result they accumulated a lot of \$8 beans and the Grain Corporation felt duty bound to take part of them at the agreed price of \$9.25, altho the market is way under that figure. I do not hesitate to say that the efforts of the bean jobbers to secure an \$8 price for the farmers was the means of getting several million dollars more for Michigan's bean crop than the farmers would have otherwise secured."

"It is ridiculous to say that the farmers ought to be getting \$8 today. That is not a fact. I know of one or two elevators at least that would be glad to get an order at \$7 to move some of the cheaper beans they have on hand, but they can't get it. Under these circumstances I don't see how anyone can say that farmers ought to get \$8 now, for it misrepresents the situation. When we were in New York we were given to understand that all of Michigan's beans would be needed for export before another harvest, but of course, what the future price may be I am no better able to say than anyone else."

additional contributions to the sum total of our information on the subject, and proceeded to read with great expectations the remarkable "discoveries" of our suddenly inspired contemporary. But anticipation was quickly followed by realization, and, —disappointment. For it was plain to be seen that the "sleuth" alleged to have shadowed Mr. Bean for these twelve months must have been asleep on the job for the better part of the last six months, or else perchance was in collusion with Messrs. Kimball and Gerkes to keep the results of his "investigations" from the inquisitive eyes of the public. Anyway his final pronouncements upon the bean situation are as indefinite as a cat with kittens and as devoid of truth as a vacuum is of air. The truth of it is that the out-of-the-state-owned farm paper is suffering from a bad attack of "sour grapes." It actually knows nothing about the bean situation, for it has shown no greater increase in the marketing of Michigan's 1919 crop of beans than it has ever manifested in the marketing problems of the farmers. If it has been so familiar with the course of events for all these months why has it kept still while the farmers of the state were clamoring for information? If it really

SOUR GRAPES

ASOP tells us that one hot summer's day a fox was strolling through an orchard till he came to a bunch of grapes just ripening on a vine which had been trained over a lofty branch. "Just the thing to quench my thirst," quoth he. Drawing back a few paces he took a run and a jump, but just missed the bunch. Turning again, he jumped up with a one, two, three, but with no greater success. Again and again he tried after the tempting morsel, but at last had to give it up and walked away with his nose in the air, saying: "I am sure they are sour."

IT IS easy to despise what you cannot get. As the fox despised the grapes which he could not reach so do men despise the goals which they cannot attain, and envy those who do attain them. In their despise and envy they resort to falsehood and misrepresentation, and other mean and unworthy efforts to injure those who have succeeded where they failed.

possessed any worth-while knowledge of the situation, why has it so studiously withheld it from its readers? These and a great many other questions might now be asked of this "farm paper" which hops onto the band wagon at the eleventh hour and starts a row. Rest assured that the "information" peddled out to the farmers by those who have had neither the foresight nor courage in the past to follow these matters, will not clear up the situation any. On the contrary, it misleads, arouses unwarranted suspicions, antagonizes and otherwise confuses the minds of the farmers and increases their anxiety over the future of the market.

Many of the statements above referred to are so absurd as to require no comment. Altho aimed directly at Michigan Business Farm-

PRESIDENT OF BEAN GROWERS' ASS'N

Almost every farmer in Michigan knows A. B. Cook, of Owosso, either personally or by reputation. He is president of the Michigan Bean Growers' Ass'n. He is one of the few acknowledged agricultural leaders of the state. No one who knows Mr. Cook would accuse him of being afraid to say what he thinks or of compromising the truth. No one would possibly accuse him of being in the confidences of the bean jobbers. Well, you'll be interested in knowing what Mr. Cook thinks of the bean situation. He says:

"Yes, I have visited the offices of the Michigan Bean Jobbers at Lansing on several occasions and they have showed me how they were handling the government's business. I am convinced that it has been handled and is now being handled fairly to all parties concerned."

"From what I know of the bean situation from personal investigation, from market reports, from talking with farmers and especially those interested in co-operative elevators, I don't think that the elevators could now pay \$8 per cwt. for beans as a result of the government business. There are still many \$8 beans remaining in the elevators which must be moved, and the market quotations in all the states are now below that figure."

ing, they cause us no worry. To accuse us of being in league with the bean jobbers of Michigan is to underestimate the intelligence and temper of our readers. The author of the statements did not know that the bean jobbers were so worried over the inside information we have been giving to our readers that it was a main topic of conversation at their recent meeting and resolutions were adopted cautioning members to refrain from giving out information that might reach our ears. He was probably asleep in bed at nine o'clock on the morning of February 22nd, when Frank Drees, secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, monopolized the telephone wires

A MEMBER OF THE BEAN JOBBERS' COMMITTEE SAYS:

"I am familiar with every detail in connection with the allocation of the 350 cars of beans purchased by the Grain Corporation, and I do not hesitate to say that the final results were fair to all concerned."

"Whenever any preference was shown, it was to the small holder of stock. For instance, the man who had 75 cars got about 80 cars, while a man who had about 70,000 lbs. got 60,000 lbs."

"The distribution was made based on the reports which were received in reply to a request sent out to every member of the Association as to what beans he had on hand. There were some who made no reply, taking the stand it was none of the Association's business how many beans they had, and in that case they were not allotted any business."

"There was no opportunity for any jobber to run away with any portion of the business that would materially affect the final allotment. You understand the jobbers were only to receive 25c per cwt. on the business they handled, which is as small an amount as they could afford to operate on."

"If you desire any further information, I will be glad to give it to you."—F. E. Lewellyn, Grand Rapids, Mich.

between Lansing and Mount Clemens for forty-five minutes and demanded to know where we got the information that the government would buy Michigan beans. In as polite language as possible we conveyed to Mr. Drees' agitated mind that it was none of his business; that we had an idea that the farmer was entitled to ALL the facts about the bean deal; that we had done everything we could in the past to get that information to him and would continue to follow along the same lines in the future. To the wisdom of which Mr. Drees finally agreed, and promised to send us the future bulletins of the association. Oh, yes, we are deep in the confidences of the bean jobbers!

From out of the hazy mess of misinformation gathered by the above mentioned "investigations" we conclude that the farmers are asked to believe that the United States Grain Corporation, the bean jobbers and Michigan Business Farming form a wicked combination to deceive the farmers for the benefit of the jobbers. The farmers are also led to believe that by reason of the government purchases of 350 cars of beans that beans should be purchased everywhere in

Michigan on an eight dollar basis. Much as we would like to believe that this is the case, unfortunately the facts do not warrant such a conclusion.

Two important questions then arise:

1st. Is the distribution of the government's bean business fair to all concerned?

2nd. Are the bean jobbers profiteering? Are they now paying all the market warrants for beans?

Our readers will recall that two weeks ago we discussed the first question editorially, and said that the government's business should be scrupulously distributed. And while the "sleuth" who now suddenly pops into the limelight was taking an afternoon nap we tried to get this information from those who should know. We wrote the Grain Corporation. They could not say, except that they had left the distribution of the orders to Governor Sleeper and to the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n. That wasn't quite satisfactory to us. We wrote Mr. Breisch, president of the Bean Jobbers, and ask him to explain in what manner this business was being distributed. He replied by telephone. We wrote Governor Sleeper as follows:

"The Food Administration Grain Corporation tells us that they have your assurance that the distribution of the government's recent order for 350 cars of beans will be handled in an entirely fair manner by the bean jobbers, to the end that every elevator in the state having beans for sale may receive a fair proportion of this business according to the amount of beans it has on hand.

"Information comes to us from certain elevators in the state that they have not yet received any intimation that they are to get a share of this business, and they are very much worried over the prospect as they have several cars of \$8.00 beans on hand, which they may not be able to dispose of excepting at a large loss unless they receive a part of the government's orders.

"You will agree with me that it is only fair and just that this business be carefully distributed and we are taking the liberty at this time to ask if you can give us any information upon the situation so that we may positively assure our readers and the elevators who have been in communication with us that they will receive some benefit from the government's purchases."

We wrote Mr. F. E. Lewellyn, a member of the committee that went to New York, and for whom a number of farmers' co-operative elevators have been buying beans. Our letter follows:

"We have been given to understand that one of the stipulations of the recent order given by the U. S. Grain Corporation to the Michigan Bean Jobbers for 350 cars of beans, was that this business should be proportionately distributed throughout the state.

"We are advised by the Grain Corporation, however, under date of March 3, that no details as to the exact distribution of this business was entered into by them. On the contrary, they left it entirely up to the impartiality of the members of the Bean Committee, the Jobbers' Association and Governor Sleeper.

"As we see it, this leaves a loop-hole for certain jobbers to run away with a larger share of this business than they would be entitled to.

"I should greatly appreciate it if you can give us any light on the present situation and advise as a member of the Bean Committee just what the plans of the Jobbers' Association are with respect to the distribution of this business."

(Both Gov. Sleeper's and Mr. Lewellyn's replies are given on the preceding page.)

Here also the question arises as to whether or not the Grain Corporation should have placed their business thru the organized jobbers. While we wish that such business as this might be placed with individual farmers we do not see how nor do we believe that our readers will see how that could have been done. The government does its business thru the regular channels of trade. In this particular instance, it happened that the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n was the logical medium thru which to place these orders. Ten years hence when every elevator in the state of Michigan is owned by farmers they will control the principal machinery of distribution, but as long as they permit others to exercise this control they must take the consequences. If this was not the proper method to allot this business the blame, if there be any, is at the door of the Grain Corporation.

Are the bean jobbers profiteering? First, read below the explanation received Tuesday

from the secretary of the Bean Jobbers' Assn. We requested this by 'phone on Monday.

"For your information in regard to the distribution of the order for 350 cars of Michigan C. H. P. Pea beans, recently placed with the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n by the Grain Corporation, New York, we enclose copy of our Bulletin No. 26, which was forwarded to all members on March 3. * * *"

"In this connection I wish to state that in October the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association began negotiations with the Grain Corporation upon their statement that they preferred to make their purchases of Michigan beans through one source, preferably the office of the Association would substitute Kotoshish—this is a Japanese bean.

"As a result of our trip to New York and presenting the facts, the Grain Corporation recognized our claim that \$8.00 to the Michigan farmation. In working out this plan, the president of the association, Mr. Breisch, and the writer went to New York on November 18. We felt that it was necessary to present the case to the Grain Corporation in person owing to the fact that we had received two telegrams, on the 15th and 16th of November, which indicated that any price over \$8.75 less 1 per cent, f.o.b. Michigan, would be useless. The other telegram stated

WHY M. B. F. ENJOYS THE CONFIDENCE OF THE BEAN GROWERS

It is the ONLY farm paper in Michigan that has closely followed the trend of the bean market and kept its readers informed of every development.

It was the ONLY farm paper in Michigan to discover and discuss the "pinto deal," that unscrupulous propaganda that all but ruined the market for Michigan beans.

It was the ONLY farm paper in Michigan to demand an investigation of the pinto deal. It cannot boast that it was represented on the committee that went to Washington last May to protest against Kimball's discrimination against Michigan beans. For if it had been represented on that committee, it would have said something or done something that would have brought forth ACTION instead of excuses and explanations. THAT was the time when the real character of the man Kimball should have been discovered. THAT was the time when his removal from the confidences of the government should have been INSISTED upon as M. B. F. did INSIST thru its columns. Had Mr. Kimball been fired at that time as he should have been, his ambitious schemes which later almost "cooked" Michigan beans, would have been nipped in the bud.

It was the ONLY farm paper in Michigan that suspected the underlying causes of the downward course of the bean market, and asked the Food Administration to conduct an investigation.

It was the ONLY farm paper in Michigan that followed the course of that investigation and made unusual efforts to place before its readers the details of that investigation, to which it believed they were entitled.

It was the ONLY farm paper in Michigan to announce that the Grain Corporation would buy Michigan beans.

It was the ONLY farm paper that made any effort to see that this government business was allotted fairly and proportioned uniformly thruout the state so that every section might benefit therefrom.

that unless such prices were met that the Grain ers was a fair price; that \$9.00 to the small elevator was a fair price, in fact at least 25 cents per hundred less than the fair margin established by the Food Regulations; and 25 cents per hundred to the jobber for underwriting and handling the detail connected with the shipping of orders was a fair basis, being just half that allowed by the Food Regulations.

"A meeting of the jobbers was called in Detroit on December 6, and by unanimous vote the plan outlined by the officers of the Association was approved and \$8.00 price to the farmers put into effect.

"The 350 cars of beans recently sold to the Grain Corporation took from 33 1-3 to 40 per cent of the beans in the hands of the elevators, which they had purchased from the farmer at \$8.00 per hundred.

"I am enclosing also copies of several bulletins which were sent to members of the association from time to time and believe these bulletins will convince you that the Bean Jobbers' Association has been working as much for the benefit of the farmers as for themselves. In other words, we have been endeavoring to handle this year's crop on a basis that would be mutually advantageous, but up to the present

writing the advantage has been very largely on the side of the farmer as there are today 589 cars of beans in the hands of elevators which they have purchased from the farmer at a cost of approximately \$8.00 per hundred.—F. B. Drees, Secretary Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n.

BULLETIN No. 28

"To All Members:—Mr. Breisch and the committee who conducted the investigation in Washington and New York, returned to New York, Thursday, February 20, taking with them detailed report from elevators, made in response to our Bulletin No. 27. One hundred and sixty-nine elevators reported by letter and telegram stock of beans on hand, the total amounting to a little over 800 cars. Of those reporting, six had no beans to offer; 17 reported less than a carload and the remaining 146 received allotments of one or more cars to be applied on the Grain Corporation order of 350 cars.

"The jobbers with whom direct contracts were made with the Grain Corporation had sufficient stocks on hand to have filled the entire order but in the allotment they were permitted to ship from their own stock, 140 cars, and were required to purchase from individual elevators a total of 210 cars. The allotment was made in line with the expressed wishes of the Grain Corporation that the distribution should be as wide-spread as possible. You will see from the above that every elevator reporting a car or more received an allotment from this order.

"Mr. Barnes requested the appointment of an advisory committee from the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association and in acknowledgement of our telegram naming Mr. Breisch and Mr. Biles, we have the following letter:

"Thank you for your telegram today, and note that you have appointed an Advisory Committee which will be subject to our call for consultation as we may desire it; the gentlemen you have mentioned, being: Christian Breisch, Lansing, and W. I. Biles, Saginaw. Thank you for this action, and we shall feel free to call upon them at any time we need them." Signed,—Julius H. Barnes, President, Food Administration Grain Corp.

"On the basis of this big sale to the government" says Sherlocko, "beans should be purchased everywhere in Michigan on an eight dollar basis." That is false.

Why deny the facts? Why shut your eyes and bunt your brains out against the stone wall of truth.

Had Sherlocko poked his nose into the elevators of Michigan at any time from the first of January to the first of March he wouldn't have made such a statement. On almost any day he could have counted up from 800 to 1,000 cars of beans stored away,—purchased at \$8 from the farmer and held from a declining market, for a price that would enable the elevator to at least break even. He need not now take our word for this. He can go to scores of farmers' co-operative elevators, talk with the farmer manager and the farmer directors and ascertain the truth of our statement. Moreover if he will cast his eye about he will still find several hundred cars of \$8 beans waiting for the market to "come back." Then his common sense, if he as any, would tell him that the purchase of 350 cars of \$8 beans out of a stock of 800 cars of \$8 beans, could not possibly warrant the conclusions he had drawn.

Consult the semi-weekly reports of the U.S. Bureau of Markets and you will find that no jobbing quotations in the United States today would warrant an elevator whether co-operative or otherwise, in paying \$8 per cwt.

To sum up, we now absolutely know that the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n tried to carry out its original agreement with the Grain Corporation, that is, to buy no beans at less than \$8 per cwt. We know from reports received from our correspondents that many elevators adhered to this agreement. When they could no longer pay \$8 they refused to buy. We also know that there were enough farmers in the state who had to sell for less than \$8 and enough elevators willing to buy for less than that as to lend beautiful aid to the scheme of Gerkes and Kimball to bear the bean market. And so the \$8 beans accumulated and elevators that tried to help the farmers were penalized for so doing because other farmers and other elevators insisted on them putting more beans on an already glutted market, at any old price they could get.

BANKER GIVES VIEWS ON NEEDS OF FARMERS

**Warns Exploiters That They Are Sowing
Seeds of Bolshevism, and Says Farm-
ers Must Secure Reasonable Profit
on Their Industry**

I believe, with James W. Helme that the strongest way to fight what seems to be a very great menace—the Non-Partisan League—is “to beat them to it.” There is no question about it that this day is bringing about a state in social questions which brings us face to face with a very serious situation and one which appears to be drawing nearer home every day.

The more discontented people we have, the stronger will be the influence of the element—call it bolshevik, I. W. W.'s, Non-Partisan League or whatever you may. The farmers, without question, have some very serious complaints in a good many sections of the United States. It would be greatly to their advantage, I believe, to organize, but greatly to their disadvantage to be led or directed in any way by the I. W. W. element.

The farmer, when you come to know him, is generally fair minded, but he has long felt he is being trod upon. He is really the only strong element in the country which is not organized. No doubt the I. W. W.'s feel that if they could pull the wool over the farmer's eyes; get him organized and then control or sway any part of the organization they would have the upper hand in politics, as no other one trade or profession would furnish so much weight as the farmers when co-operating.

The fact that he is not organized makes him unable, in most instances, to get cost out of his products. Labor is organized and gets results. The farmer knows this and all these features add to his discontent. He sees the largest share of the prices paid by the consumer absorbed by cost of distribution and middlemen's profits, and all the talk of high-cost-of-living only aggravates him the more. This certainly makes a fertile field for the I. W. W.

New Order Must Come

We find many authorities who are ready to give good repute to the accomplishments of the North Dakota Non-Partisan League. We are told that they largely solved the one big problem in their section, the grain question. Into what their organization will further develop and by whom it may be controlled are questions of deep interest to the whole country.

We know what publicity brought out of the grain situation in North Dakota—that a large percentage of the grain received in Minnesota was received as No. 2 and when it was shipped out by the elevators it was No. 1. In the minds of the farmers the same system prevails in connection with every product he handles—that he is “skun” by every interest that handles his products. When the north and middle western wheat farmers are receiving twice the ordinary price, while the potato and bean farmers in Michigan are not able to get cost out of their products, the soil is being well prepared for organization by the interests which we would all dread to see come into control in Michigan.

I think with Mr. Helme that new systems of distribution, of economic handling and of through service have got to be installed at no very distant date. These are just as necessary to save the situation as the getting of food to the starving populations of Europe. (We will have terrible political disturbances, at least while their streets are running with blood.)

The farmer is not an easy individual to organize. He is naturally the most individualistic member of our population. He has been “done” so many times that he is naturally suspicious of any control outside of his immediate vision, but until he does organize he will continue to take the small end of the consumer's price.

Labor is getting anything it asks for. The farmer is in no position to ask for anything. He raises his product, brings it to market and asks, “What will you give me for it?” The principal basis of the discontent of our social life is the cost of living, and surely a man who produces most of what we consume ought to get at least his cost of production, with a reasonable profit. We want the production, but none of us are entitled to it unless the producer gets his reasonable profit.

No other class of people have given more

largely of their sons to the army, their credit and money for Liberty loans and the work of their wives in the Red Cross, than the farmers. They certainly cannot be accused of being unpatriotic.

The recent organization of co-operative societies through Michigan is a step, I believe, in the right direction, but it is like any other business enterprise. It is a question of management, honesty and efficiency, and unless these are provided, the co-operative societies will fail. * * *

With the possibility of the I. W. W. element coming into Michigan, it is certainly well that our agricultural population is inherently careful and conservative. The farmer feels that someone is exploiting him. He has become so naturally suspicious that when you are endeavoring to do him a good turn he is apt to think you do not have an honest or unselfish motive.

The reference Mr. Helme makes to the banks of northern Michigan charging exorbitant and usurious rates to the farmers is, as far as organized banks are concerned, exaggerated, if not entirely without foundation. We know that there are some instances in northern Michigan, the same as in eastern and southern Michigan, where private banks have collected exorbitant rates, but I have yet to ascertain where any state or national bank in northern Michigan has charged more than the legal rate of 7 per cent. In some instances the borrower pays for the recording of any papers and the expense of looking at the property. This is liable to be the case anywhere.—Leon F. Titus, in *The Michigan Manufacturer*. Mr. Titus is cashier of the First National Bank of Traverse City, and his article is proof enough that he is a close student of agricultural matters, and greatly interested in the welfare of farmers.

CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATORS RECEIVE SHARE OF GOV'T BEAN BUSINESS

On March 1st, we received a letter from Mr. H. J. Clabuesch, president of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Milling Co., of Pigeon. He advised that as a result of M. B. F.'s announcement that the government would buy a quantity of Michigan beans that all the farmers of the neighborhood were rushing their beans in and demanding \$8 per cwt. for them. “When the statement appeared in M. B. F.,” wrote Mr. Clabuesch, “we had two cars of clean hand-picked on hand and the best offer we have had for those beans up to this date (Feb. 28th) was \$7.25. We therefore told the farmer that we could not take in any more beans and guarantee \$8 for them. The stockholders of this association are very loyal and they immediately brought in enough to make two more carloads, relying on our promise that we will try and get them the \$8 for them if it is possible to do so. We took the marketing end up with * * * * * who was a member of the investigating vestigating committee and we had all reason to believe that we would get an opportunity to sell our beans, but to our sorrow we got a very discouraging letter. What we would like to know is this, “Who is buying beans for the U. S. Grain Corporation in Michigan?”

We immediately wired Mr. Clabuesch that we thought his elevator was entitled to a share of the business. We also sent the following telegram to the Grain Corporation:

“Small elevators this state claim they are not to receive part of Grain Corporation orders for three hundred fifty cars beans. We understand one stipulation order was that business should be distributed throughout state. Is this correct? Will you advise exact parties having distribution of this business in hand? Do you agree that business should be fairly distributed so that holdings may be reduced uniformly in all sections and majority of farmers thereby benefited?”

We also wrote to others as explained elsewhere in this issue, impressing upon the minds of all that this bean business should be scrupulously distributed.

We do not claim that our efforts in the above instances had any effect upon the proportionate distribution of the government's business. That is immaterial. We know that the Pigeon elevator received part of the business, after the exchange of the correspondence, according to the following letter received from Mr. Clabuesch on Mar. 11th:

“We beg to advise you that we have received on March 7th a government order thru the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n for two cars of beans. We have joined this association lately for the very reason that the U. S. Grain Corporation (as we are informed) would buy beans of the aforesaid association only. Thanking you very much for the interest you have taken and shown in our small institution and for the just and fearless stand you take in M. B. F.”—H. J. Clabuesch.

FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN SOON TO BE LAUNCHED

**Government Makes Comparison Between Sac-
rifices People of Other Countries Are
Obliged to Make, With Our Own,
and Urges Our Support**

Let us get down to brass tacks on this Victory Liberty Loan proposition.

The Government, in order to pay up the big war bills that accumulated during the last days of fighting and since then, has asked the people of the United States to take another big loan. The Government offers a security that is as sure to be repaid in full upon its maturity as life and death are sure, and which returns to the patriotic investor a higher rate of interest than he can get from any other safe investment than is ordinarily within his reach.

Now, most of the people of the nation have accepted the necessity of another loan as an unavoidable consequence of the war and are preparing in a proper spirit of patriotism to make as large subscriptions as possible when the drive begins. But there are a certain number of persons in every part of the country, and in every field of production, who have announced that they are “through.” “The war is over,” these people say, “Why should we lend any more?”

Among the readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING there may be a few individuals who have been taking this stand. Probably there are fewer among the farm population than elsewhere, but we find some in every state and in every walk of life. Now, for these few readers who may be making this “howl” against the fifth loan, and for all the rest of our subscribers, in order that these last may use the same sledge-hammer facts upon any of their neighbors who are talking about the hardship of another bond drive, we make the following pertinent inquiry:

How would you like to give 104 out of 300 working days in the next year to working, without remuneration, for the Government in order to pay your war taxes? If you think it a hardship to lend—not give—part of your profits and savings to Uncle Sam, how would you like to get out and give—not lend—all of your working hours for two days every week to meet your part of the tax burden?

Well, that is what you would have to do if you were an average Frenchman—unless the Germans could be made to pay the French taxes, in which case the Germans would have to work two days a week without pay.

After figuring out what the various governments will have to demand from their subjects and citizens in 1920 in order to meet Government running expenses and bond interest, it has been found that the Englishman will have to give, on the average, eighty-four working days in the 300 to the payment of taxes, the Germans will have to contribute 90 days' work to his government, the Frenchman will have to give 104 and the Austro-Hungarians and Russians will have to give more, unless all war obligations are repudiated.

Against this the average American citizen will have to give only fifteen days' work free, and as this is an average figure it means for the farmers of Michigan that the big industrial corporations will pay most of it and the average farmer will get off with about two days' contribution. And yet some of us are complaining about the awful burden that is being laid upon us.

The following table, given the combined annual income of the people of the principal fighting nations as it was in 1913, a normal year, shows the amount of taxes these people will have to pay out of their earnings in 1920, and the payment of their total income that the government will take:

Nation	People's Inc.	Tax in 1920	% Inc.
United States	\$40,000,000,000	\$2,100,000,000	5.2
Great Britain	12,000,000,000	3,400,000,000	28.3
France	7,500,000,000	3,000,000,000	40.
Russia	7,000,000,000	3,200,000,000	45.5
Italy	4,250,000,000	1,100,000,000	26.
Germany	11,000,000,000	3,400,000,000	30.9
Austria-Hung.	5,000,000,000	2,400,000,000	48.

This table makes no allowance for any indemnities that may be paid. These will decrease the tax burden in some countries; increasing it in others.

After reading these figures, or hearing them explained by someone else, is there a real live-blooded American who can continue to complain about the “awful” burden of having to lend Uncle Sam a few dollars more in April, for which he is to get the promissory note of the nation and a high rate of interest? We think not.

Written especially for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Good Enough Roads and Enough Good Roads

Why I Believe Farmers of Michigan should vote for Bonding Amendment

By "GOOD ROADS" EARLE

MICHIGAN voters will decide April 7th whether this state will build enough good-enough-for-the-traffic roads to satisfy the needs and demands of the state in the next ten years or not.

The United States Government established the rural delivery of mail and express believing the benefit would be greater than the cost. It has been. The Government has found that it costs a tremendous amount more than it should on account of bad roads. To cut out this useless, needless, extra cost the Government has offered a bonus to the states of one half the cost of building the main, leading roads, costing not to exceed twenty thousand dollars a mile. Of course this money has to be collected from the people of the country before it can be paid out, but it is collected from those who live in the cities as well as those that live in the country.

In Michigan sixty per cent. of taxes is paid by cities and corporations and forty per cent. by farmers. In New York state the farmers pay less than fifteen per cent. of the taxes. I refer to these facts so that the farmers may see that more than half of the National and State rewards come as contributions for good roads.

The U. S. Government has allotted to Michigan for the next three years \$5,788,855.20. Nearly a million and one-half is now available, two millions more will be due July 1st, this year. In order for us to make use of this money we must meet it dollar for dollar. A NO vote April 7th on the bond amendment means—"Uncle Sam, give the money you set aside for Michigan to Illinois, Minnesota, Tennessee, Georgia or some of the other states that have voted YES."

The Aldrich Bill has passed and awaits Governor Sleeper's signature. It provides for the following division of the cost of Trunk Line roads, in counties having a valuation per trunk line of road in the county of:

ROAD BOND AMENDMENT

I am going to vote for it.

Because, by so doing I vote to accept a dollar from the United States government for each dollar that Michigan appropriates for trunk line roads;

Because I want the roads as soon as possible;

Because, if we bond for the money, the incomer will pay his part as well as we who are here now;

Because the cost of the trunk line roads will be spread upon the entire state and nation, making it possible for localities to build farm-to-market roads, or tributary roads, with their own money, aided by the state reward;

Because I want to see Michigan as good or better than any other state in the Union, and roads will develop the state;

* * * *

Because, when the figures are studied I can see that it will be no burden upon the taxpayers of the state;

Because the United States rewards us if we build this road system, and, if we do not, the reward goes to other states that do.

TEN YEAR ROAD BUILDING PROGRAM

Michigan Bond Amendment . . . \$ 50,000,000
United States Reward 50,000,000
Counties' Contribution 40,000,000
Automobile license money,
\$3,000,000 per year 30,000,000

\$170,000,000

To this add the probable

Covert Act roads 30,000,000

\$200,000,000

If this program is carried out I will feel that "Good Roads" Earle will not need to apologize for Michigan when speaking in Boston, New York, Chicago, or San Francisco.—Horatio S. Earle.

	County Pays	State Pays
Less than \$50,000	10%	90%
\$50,000 to \$75,000	15%	85%
\$75,000 to \$100,000	20%	80%
\$100,000 to \$150,000	25%	75%
\$150,000 to \$200,000	30%	70%
\$200,000 to \$300,000	35%	65%
\$300,000 to \$400,000	40%	60%
\$400,000 to \$500,000	45%	55%
Over \$500,000	50%	50%

In counties not under the county road law this same ratio prevails in townships and good roads districts.

TWO OTHER WAYS

This does not repeal the State Reward Road by which the township or county can obtain state reward on any roads they deem advisable to improve. But the state rewards have been increased fifty per cent. over what they have been, which also applies to the roads improved under the Covert Act. The question will be asked, "Why pay greater rewards for trunk line?" The answer is that the cities and corporations that pay sixty per cent. or more of the national and state rewards have a just right in asking for extra good roads for them to tour or truck over. Yet these trunk line roads are in roads from each side of every village and city that they run through for the farmers from both sides to bring in their products on, and our roads both ways for the village and city people to go out on to procure good ozone and pleasure.

Remember that Detroit and Wayne county will pay one third of the \$50,000,000. Remember, also, that cities and corporations of the state will pay \$30,000,000 of the \$50,000,000. Remember still further that we get \$3,500,000 this year from Uncle Sam if we put up \$3,500,000. Remember that if we bond for the money instead of raising it by direct tax, that the incomer by birth or immigration pays his share. Remember that good roads raise property valuation, and if we raise the money by bonding, that this increased value is taxed as it should be to pay for the road that raised it.

Farmers must Control and Regulate Production

By C. C. THOMPSON
Kent County Farmer

I HAVE before me an article written by G. H. Lancaster of Traverse City, and published in the Grand Rapids Press, on labor vs. foreign emigration to the U. S., which draws my attention to sixty years of my experience and observations in this country, on this and kindred subjects.

Sixty years ago, at the age of eleven, I came from Berlin, Ont., Canada, and began in this state of Michigan as a laborer at twenty-five cents a day and board myself. Soon after the Civil war began a good farm laborer would receive fifteen dollars per month and board. From 1866 to 1880 the average farm wage through summers, in this country, was twenty dollars per month and board. During those years farm produce ranged in prices, wheat, \$2.40 to \$3.25 per bushel; corn, \$1.40 to \$1.60; oats, 80c to \$1.30; hay, \$20 to \$46 per ton. In groceries, Muskavado (or brown) sugar, dark, 18c per pound; light C sugar, 20c; coffee A and confectioners' A sugar, 23 to 25c per lb.; Japan green and gun powder tea, \$1.25 to \$2.25; coffee, 60c to \$1.10; and other groceries proportionately high. And dry goods and clothing as follows: Print goods, 25c a yard; cotton sheeting, 40c; suits of clothes for men, \$25 to \$100; common bandana handkerchief, 50c; linen handkerchief, \$1; silk handkerchief, \$1.50.

Now, I have observed that it is not so much the price that a day's labor will bring as it is the amount of living necessities (not luxuries) that price will buy that makes the difference to the one performing the labor. But in the days of the sixties and seventies there were no labor organizations and no labor disturbances. All labor sought constant employment. There was no time for labor disturbances to brood. All classes of people were contented and labor prices took their place on the market with every other product that agriculture and labor produce, regulated in price by the law of supply and demand. And I believe that the sooner our government begins to legislate and enforce the

legislation by punishing the criminal demands of labor orders as well as commission men, for profit on labor and its product, the sooner will social and political interests settle down to a position of peace and quiet.

Mr. Lancaster again states, "There are about two million laborers in the U. S. idle." And yet our country's resources are limitless. Now, why are they idle? I answer, because they would rather remain idle than work for a price that their labor's development of their country's resources would make the increased production worth on the market. For example, I know a farmer who owns eighty acres of timber which ought to be cut in 16-inch wood and put on the market. I asked why he didn't employ men and put this on the market. He answered that men would not cut it for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per short cord, and it would cost \$1.75 per cord to get it hauled the distance of five miles to market and about \$2.50 per cord is all it would bring there, and he could not afford to give his timber away.

In Grand Rapids, where there is said to be three thousand idle men, a building contractor said to me, "Grand Rapids is doing in construction work only what they must do because of the excessive demands of the laborers thru the unions."

To illustrate the effect of labor prices with the agricultural interests, we will take the item of wheat raising. In isolated cases some years, now and again, there will be with ordinary culture, soil and conditions, forty bushels per acre; but there are so many more instances where the yield is not more than eight or ten bushels per acre, and others where it is never worth harvesting, because of freezing, fly, or other adverse conditions in season, or soil, that the average yield is not more than ten bushels per acre in the state. Under present prices of

labor it takes a man and team eight hours to plow one acre, and the following table will show something of the cost of raising an acre of wheat:

Eight hours man and team plowing . . .	\$6.00
Harrow at intervals of six weeks, 10 hrs. 7.50	
Sowing of seed, or drilling75
Harvesting and binding twine	1.00
Setting up, or shocking and drawing to barn, one load75
Threshing of same, including labor and board at present prices	2.00
Wheat for seed, 1 1-4 bu. at \$2.20 . . .	2.75
Drawing of ten bus. to market	1.00
Fertilizer or cloverseed on land	3.00
Six per cent interest on \$100 invested in land	6.00
Depreciation of tools and machinery . . .	1.00

Saying nothing of taxes total is \$31.65

Making a cost of three-sixteen and one-half hundredths dollar per bu., and the result with the price of wheat (fixed by the government) at two dollars and twenty cents, the farmer must content himself with farming less land than he would otherwise want to do next year, and let labor lie idle because of its demands being greater than the product of that labor (in raising wheat) will bring.

And it seems to me when the food administration with the concurrence of congress and the president fixed the price of farm products and did not fix the maximum price of labor to produce those foods, they did the agricultural interests an injustice that can only be met in one way, namely, by the production of less food.

If the farmers have stood by their country's war needs and speeded up its production of foods at a loss, and they can now, by organization or otherwise produce much less food with less labor at some profit to themselves, they should not be considered disloyal, for so doing. Or, if the production of half the former amount

of farm products will secure to the commercial farmer more gross profit on his labor, it will be to his interests to produce less. Yet we must not forget that the basic wealth of this or any other country does not consist in its monetary volume, but in its resourcefulness; and development of those resources and volume of production. Hence, this country is impoverished from one and a half to two billion dollars annually by the voluntary idleness of laborers who won't work, because they can't get certain prices for their labor, which prices are in excess of what the product of their labor would sell for on the market. And this country is at four billion dollars more loss annually, by forty million more laborers who will work only a portion of their time because their earnings for that portion are sufficient to keep them. Thus they sport from one third to half of their time.

A rivetter in the Government ship yards at Chicago last October in one day, is said to have made sixty-four dollars for eight hours' work."

This is one of many examples where our National Administration has advanced the price of labor beyond its relative value of the product of the soil, that is possible for labor to produce in tilling the soil, and in order to obtain labor on the farm, the farmer must pay a competitive price for labor with other industries, which he cannot do out of the prices he

is now receiving for the products of his farm.

I see but one of two ways to continue the commercial, industrial and agricultural prosperity of our country. Either the farmers to organize nationally and thru their organizations control the amount and price of the production to meet the prices of labor or open our country to the world's labor market by inviting European cheap labor to this country to compete with our so-called organized labor.

Some days ago I read a statement in a Grand Rapids paper that several coal mine operators had closed their mines to curtail the output, and hence prevent a slump in the market of the price of coal, and if the coal prices can be maintained by co-operatively curtailing the output of coal, a farm organization may by national co-operation obtain the same results. I well remember in the early spring of 1917, the President with our food administration, thru issuing of bulletins and weekly letters by the U. S. Department of Agriculture urged the farmers of the nation to speed up the production of potatoes and the government would guarantee the producers not less than one dollar per bushel for all the potatoes raised. And also beans with a guarantee of not less than seven dollars and thirty-five cents per bushel. But after these crops were produced these pledges were forgotten.

It seems to me in this country we are now needing legislation that will out-law all combines and organizations the object of which is to fix prices on either labor or commodities. And thus put both to the necessity of entering the world market upon their merits on a competitive relation, governed by the law of supply and demand. For organizations and combines in the commercial and industrial world have as their chief object aims that are selfish and that work an injustice to some other class of fellows.

Again, my past experience in the history of ten to fifteen years of reconstruction period after the Civil War and comparing that time with the present food and labor conditions of the world lead me to believe that food price control has worked an injury to the American producer, especially in the production of cereals. If our national administration was to remove the fixed prices to the farmer of the 1919 wheat crop (for the government minimum price is manipulated to be a maximum price in every instance) the prices of all grains would fluctuate upward to a level that would bring the farmer more than the cost of its production.—C. C. Thompson, Kent County, Mich.

(Editor's Note: Mr. Thompson's article is appreciated. We think, however, he is incorrect in his statement that the government guaranteed minimum prices on beans and potatoes.)

Solving the Farmer's Transportation Problems

WHEN THE motor truck came into being a few years ago, few people apprehended that traffic was going to be a very considerable factor in the transport of the future. No one thought that the railroads could be superseded for freight hauling; least of all did the railroads and express companies. Some time later the idea entered the minds of both of them; it also entered the minds of numerous truck owners. Still none of them realized the possibilities. The truck owner did not think for a moment that he with his trucks, could compete with the express companies and the railroad companies. It was generally considered that they had the monopoly on freight and express handling.

The war changed all that. When Verdun was saved, when the defense of the great Somme valley was accomplished, when the Chateau Thierry victory was achieved, each one made possible by a victory of allied motors over German railroads, the motor truck was put on the map to stay. In this country the railroads were simply flooded with traffic; they couldn't begin to handle the volume. They were submerged. Moreover they discovered that their short hauls were unprofitable; that the only traffic they could handle at a profit was the long distance haul. On the other hand, the truck owner, driven to it by circumstances beyond his control, began to convey both freight and express consignments by truck. He was surprised to find that he could do it at a profit, and that he could run his trucks on schedule time.

At first, of course, the truck owner expected great hostility on the part of the railroads. Possibly there was some such feeling for a while; but

the truck owner presently became aware that the railroads, instead of objecting to truck traffic, were beginning to welcome it as an adjunct to their own systems. Trucks are taking away the unprofitable short haul from the railroads and making of it a profitable haul for themselves. Instead of hurting the railroads, truck traffic is helping them, by bringing huge amounts of perishable freight, which it would otherwise be impossible to ship, to a thousand junction points all over the United States.

A study made by Mr. McAdoo's administration experts has shown that it rarely, if ever, pays the railroads to handle short hauls. During the war, by co-operation and mutual consent, we have transferred much of this short haul traffic to the highways. As a result freight can, within reasonable limits, be hauled from the door of the shipper to the door of the consignee more cheaply than any railroad can carry it. As a consequence, too, the railroads will hardly build many more feeder lines; in fact, the state of Kansas has about decided not to build any more inter-suburban traction lines. The analysis made by the railroad administration proves that most of these feeder lines never have paid and were all the while economically unsound. The feeder lines of the future will largely be highways, transport vehicles, gasoline driven, running over improved roads from the producing vendors to the shipping points of the railroads, trolleys, and inland waterways, thus developing the country on a broader scale and finally tying up every producing center with an ultimate outlet.

Another advantage of motor truck transport has to do with the re-handling of goods. The cost

of re-handling is becoming one of the great problems of all transportation experts. Re-handling involves more labor possible damage to goods, warehousing and delay. Within its sphere highway transport eliminates these exceptionable factors and lends its value to the general scheme of transportation.

The policy of shipping by truck has much to recommend it. For instance, when a shipment is entrusted to one of the several thousand truck transportation companies in this country, there is ample assurance of punctual delivery. These companies dispatch their trucks on regular schedules over carefully planned routes. In addition to prompt delivery they offer you extra precaution and special care in the handling of your goods. On these trips loads are handled only two, or at most, three times. The truck backs up to the shipping platform, the consignment is loaded, the truck starts off, and on schedule time arrives at its destination. On arrival the truck goes directly to the receiving platform of the consignee and there unloaded. Breakage as a rule, is in direct ratio to the number of times one's goods are handled; thus, breakage is reduced to a minimum. By way of contrast, ask your traffic man to outline to you the course of an ordinary freight shipment from your plant to a customer. Learn from him what delays are met with in the re-handling of such a shipment. Look into the complications of transfer and re-distribution of belt road collections, freight houses, and junction points. The ordinary freight shipment undergoes from six to eight handlings. The consequence is seen in delay, damage, and labor expense.—Harvey S. Firestone.



If you think this is a fair proposition, vote "yes" on the Good Roads Amendment.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



By HERB BAKER

THE TERMINAL WAREHOUSE

THE PROPOSED constitutional amendment authorizing state built and operated warehouses, like the \$50,000,000 road proposition, contains no fear for carrying into effect the ideal, appropriates no money in either instance and if both were carried by the people, in neither instance would a stone be turned until the legislature had authorized an issue of that part of the amount in bonds that it deemed necessary, and had worked out the plan upon which it should be expended. The market proposition is novel, in a sense, and many people are anxious to have something from some of its advocates as to the probable procedure in the real marketing features of the plan. In the last letter, the initial steps of installation were outlined as suggested by Senator Boulanger. This week I have from former Senator Hutchins, a Jackson county farmer, the following ideas as to its practical application:

The Terminal Warehouse Plan

"The farmer's business has two separate features or departments: production and marketing. Both are equally important, but the most difficult of these is marketing. Time strength, energy, are frequently exhausted in the work of production; distribution and marketing have been delegated to others. At first glance this may seem an ideal plan and in harmony with the broadly accepted principle of the division of labor.

"But the system of distribution has been extended, factors and agencies have entered in and profit after profit added to the original cost until it has been reliably shown that on the average, of the dollar paid by the consumer for products of the farms but little more than one third that amount reaches the producer.

"Col. Roosevelt, in his latest book, 'The Foes of our own Household,' illustrates this by the story of the housewife who found in a hollow in the side of a potato she had bought a note from the farmer who grew the potato, saying: 'I sold these potatoes for 69 cents per bushel, what did you pay?' The woman wrote him that she had paid \$4 a bushel. The farmer wrote back: 'It may have cost 31 cents to get a bushel of potatoes from my farm to your home, who got the other \$3? I shall try to find out.'

"The farmer learns slowly, but he is learning. The demands in business circles for system, for efficiency, for a knowledge of production-costs are appealing to him as applicable to the farm. But even in the last analysis he comes up against the cost of distribution, the expense of getting his product to the ultimate consumer, and finds under the present system he is beating his head against a wall. In the past six years the farmers of Michigan have been trying to find a way around the hindrance by means of co-operative associations of different kinds, and marked benefits have resulted. But in many lines the favorable results have been neutralized by difficulty in handling shipments at the terminal markets. The unreliability of those to whom shipments have been consigned has sometimes spelled failure for the farmer-shipper; sometimes the proceeds of the farmer's year of toil has reached its destination to be sold on a falling market. He cannot, like the regular shipper, make up the loss on the next shipment, for with him there is no 'next' until by months of toil and waiting another crop has been produced.

"Hence, the demand for some place in the terminal markets—the great cities, where in case of necessity the products of the farm shipped in by the producer or by co-operative associations of producers, may be stored until the unfavorable

conditions which would write ruin on their efforts have passed by; a place, too, which is managed in the interest of the public and will not take advantage of the opportunity to squeeze the value out of a shipment either by forced sale or misrepresentation as to market conditions; a place, in short, under such control as will give a square deal to all.

"The two live questions among the farmers today are the cost of production and the successful marketing of products. The former, they are on the sure road to determine by their own initiative and in spite of the opposition of those who should have given them help and guidance. The latter they are studying and are proposing a plan which they believe will result in the common benefit of both producer and consumer, a state controlled warehouse conducted at cost and in the interest of both these great classes which practically include us all. The Federated Legislative Committee of the farmers' organizations of the state—the Grange, the Gleaners and the State Association of Farmers' Clubs—has given its approval to an amendment to the state constitution permitting the state to use its credit for the building and operating of such terminal warehouses in the cities of the state in such amount as may be necessary not exceeding five million dollars. The joint resolution to this effect was introduced in the state senate by Senator T. H. McNaughton, of Kent county, has passed the senate and is now in the House of Representatives. If adopted the amendment will be submitted to the people at the general election in November, 1920. This will give nearly one and one-half years for discussion of the question and determination as to whether or not the people are willing to try out this new departure in state government. To again quote Col. Roosevelt; in the book mentioned above he makes the point that the states are natural laboratories for trying out these new experiments in democracy, referring especially to the North Dakota grain warehouse.

"But some will say, how does this benefit the consumer? Where does he come in? What is to hinder the farmer and producer from storing his crop, monopolizing the product and forcing the price?

"The working out of the answer to this question is necessarily in the hands of the future legislature, whose duty it will be to enact legislation to carry the amendment into effect if adopted by the people. It is evident, however, that a warehouse managed and controlled by a state market director is much to be preferred from the consumer's standpoint to such an institution in the hands of the producers alone. With such a market in the control of the state, cornering the supply would be impossible. The supply could be equalized from month to month and prices stabilized. The consumer who would purchase fruits and vegetables in packages as shipped could save much and the farmer still receive a satisfactory price for his products. Both would thus be benefited.

"Many other ways in which such an institution could be made effective in supplying the thousands of our people who must be fed from the product of field, orchard and garden and yet work out to the good of the producer have been suggested. But we have space for only one more reason for the adoption of such a plan.

"Michigan will soon have a complete system of improved roads. By means of the truck the area within a radius of fifty miles of our great cities of Detroit and Grand Rapids can place its products upon the market fresh from the farm. With the knowledge that sales need not be made on a glutted market on the load dumped in the river the producer will send on his fruits and vegetables storing them in the state warehouse when necessary, from whence they may be taken to meet the demand of the coming days. A shortage of fruits and vegetables in Detroit with the price out of reach of the ordinary family and the much needed products rotting on the farms upstate should be impossible, and we believe this plan will make such a condition entirely unnecessary."—J. M. Hutchins, Jackson county.

GOSSIP

ONE GREAT American at one time, when discussing the characteristics of another great American said of him: "He means well feebly." Careful observers of the present legislature concur in the opinion that this observation is particularly applicable to the large farmer delegation in the present house of representatives. While individually they size up pretty well with other members there is no cohesiveness, and there is an utter lack of leadership. Although they constitute much the larger group, and really a dominant group in the membership, a group that with virile and militant leadership, could give a mighty good account of itself, it is pointed out that through the lack of solidarity and leadership little constructive or remedial legislation in which agriculture is interested may be expected at this session unless some of the really bright farmer members wake up and lead the way.

After the farmers in the senate had compelled the other fellows to give respectful attention to the market resolution before granting serious consideration to their salary grab-for-judges resolution. When the two resolutions were sent to the house together, they were content to stand and hold the boy while the other fellows took their grist to mill. Almost in the same breath, led on by the junkers of the house, they joined the p-b-d fellows in voting a seven hundred fifty thousand dollar appropriation for the state constabulary, being buncoed into the notion that they were providing a force to handle the Toledo booze runners. Of course everyone knows that six weeks hence Toledo's booze joints will be closed and on July 1st the whole United States will be dry and the federal authorities will be assisting local authorities in the enforcement of the state and federal liquor laws as one of the capital habits said someone held up the bait and the farmers rushed to it like sheep to a dish of salt. They not only voted the \$750,000 but they refused to limit to two years the life of the organization or to reduce the excessive salaries the bill provided. No sir. They took it all, hook, bait and sinker. Having disposed of this dose in accordance with the desire of the junkers, if they will look on page 15 of their budget report they will see what will be handed to them next. Here the state militia asks for their maintenance for the years 1919 and 20, \$1,335,223.90 and the budget commissioner recommends \$566,562.52 for that purpose. There was expended for the military establishment of the state for the two years ending June 30, 1917, \$343,275.31. In 1919 and 20, if the recommendation of the budget commission is followed, the amount expended on the military establishment will be approximately \$1,316,500 and if the requests of the militia officials are complied with, the military establishment will cost us \$2,150,000 or about seven times as much as in 1916 and 1917.

Do the farmers of the state, whose sons have fought for democracy in Europe; who helped fight out democracy's death grapple with Prussian militarism in order that the world might be made a fit place in which to live, do they want this state to enter on a program of militarism?

With the booze excuse removed why the state constabulary? Two reasons have been suggested by those not under the influence of the junkers, 1st, for the stern repression of labor during the reconstruction period, and 2nd, to strengthen the political machine that this administration has built up under the management of Drug and Food Commissioner Fred Woodworth to that point of efficiency where it will be able to absolutely dominate the politics of the state, dictating nominations and appointments to the end that permanency of attachment to the pay roll may be attained. And that protection to friendly interests may be secured.

SENATOR JAMES HENRY



Senator James Henry of Battle Creek is not a farmer, but he looks the part, so well, and so often sides with them that a farmer legislator list would not be complete without him. He served five terms in the house before

coming as a senator to this session.

REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD G. READ

Edward G. Read is a farmer of the house from Kalamazoo county. He is serving his first term and is the author of the proposed dog





JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

Old Nero Played His Fiddle While Rome Was Burning—Our Senators Play Politics on the Edge of Hell

FOUR YEARS of terrible, devastating warfare has drawn the outlines for the scene; there has been no time for the use of brush and color in carrying out the details. Time is now filling in between line and cross line, patiently waiting for the last details of the terrible tragedy enacted, in order that the picture may be made complete; hoping that in the closing scenes there may be an opportunity to add a bit of light, for thus far we see only the black and drab and sombre grey. Always shadows, red-blotches on the earth here and there and little grey crosses everywhere. See, the ruins are still smouldering; the outline of trenches winding in and out, shell-hole and pit, mine-blast and dug-out—blotches and wreckage mar mother earth as far as the eye can see.

Hundreds of square miles of land is as barren and ugly as when the boiling, spluttering, molten mass first took form as the young earth was set in motion. Cities, villages and towns by the thousands swept away as completely as if the earth, like a huge monster, had opened its massive jaws and swallowed every business house, home, public place, church and street—nothing remains but smouldering ruins. Every farm house has been swept away; the families scattered; the fertile soil tunneled, tramped by the feet of contending armies and blasted by missels of destruction. Devastation and wanton destruction mars the landscape. Utter ruin; hopeless, helpless.

More than nine million rude crosses, like dead branches of flower and vine, mark the rude trenches where the bodies of nine million brave soldier boys were hastily thrown and covered, as their comrades hastened on to brave greater dangers, that further disasters might be averted. Twenty million sick, injured and maimed soldiers are now in the hospitals of the land; still suffering, still hoping, still thinking of the sacrifices they have made. Sixty million fathers, mothers, wives, brothers and sisters arise with sad hearts each morning to take up their daily tasks; hundreds of thousands of little boys and girls have lost their fathers, and must grope on in the big world alone. Sorrow and suffering everywhere.

Four million two hundred thousand brave sons of France killed and injured. Great Britain contributed three million forty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety of her brave sons to the cause; poor benighted Russia sent over nine million men to the slaughter; one million five hundred thousand men from sunny Italy gave their all in the struggle. Belgium, Bulgaria and Serbia added one million five hundred thousand to the list of dead and injured; Germany lost six million six hundred thousand and Austria more than four million men. A hundred and three thousand brave American boys lie silently sleeping beneath the sod from which poppies grow, three thousand miles from home. One hundred and forty-seven thousand brave boys are coming home sick, torn, injured, maimed; living reminders, so long as they shall live, of the awful ravages of war. All history records no such sacrifice of human life. In treasure the nations of the earth have lost their all; for at this moment every nation, save the United States, is swaying upon a financial foundation that has been undermined. The depths of the ocean is strewn with ship and treasure—forever lost to the world and mankind.

Thus you have the outlines of the picture which Time is now filling in, and waiting for the final chapter of the greatest tragedy ever enacted, to be written, that the picture may be made complete. In the foreground we now have the peace conference in France; the picture will not be complete until their labors are concluded; until that hour we shall not know whether the picture shall be completed with black, drab and sombre grey; or whether in the back-ground the bow of promise shall appear; with its colorings bright and promises true; that even though with heavy hearts, civilization may arise and press on. About this peace table are gathered twenty-three men, representing fourteen of the earth's greatest nations. They are Viscount Chinda, Japan; Baron Makino, Japan; Leon Bourgeois, France; Lord Robert Cecil, Great Britain; Premier Orlando, Italy; Premier Kramar, Czechoslovak republic; Premier Venizelos, Greece; M. Pessoa, Brazil; Baron Yoshida, Japan; Colonel House, United States; Secretary of the Brazilian mission; M. Democki, Poland; M. Vesnitch, Serbia; Secretary of the Belgian Legation; General Smuts, Great Britain; President Wilson, United States; Wellington Koo, China; M. Reis, Portugal; M. Sciolaja, Italy, and Mr. Lardanne, France. These representatives of fourteen nations unanimously approved the plan submitted by Pres. Wilson for a League of Nations to prevent all future wars.

I have endeavored to faithfully draw the outlines of the scene as it actually appears. Now let us add, if you please, a little touch of the present. Millions of men are returning to their homes across the seas, after years on the battlefields. The wheels of peace-time industry were long since silenced in order that munitions of war might be provided; farms were operated upon a war-time basis; war-time prices and war-time conditions prevailed; the business of the nations has been turned up-side down and inside-out. Our own boys are returning home by the thousands. More than a million two hundred and fifty thousand American lads are across the seas anxiously awaiting for the peace pact to be signed and the arrival of the ships to bring them home. Labor conditions, like business, is in a chaotic condition in the United States as well as throughout the world; all are striving, and willing to do, but order must first be restored; the financial equilibrium regained and commercial conditions re-established. The

daily paper which lies before me tells of trouble among the over-seas Canadian troops; of the labor unrest in England; of the wretched conditions of France; of the probable troubles in Italy; of the starving people of Belgium; of the terrible distress among the Austrians, of the riots and bloodshed in Berlin—the old earth; yea, civilization itself is staggering from the murderous blow dealt by the autocratic powers of the nations now humbled.

It is amid such scenes; under such conditions, that certain members of the United States Senate, bearing allegiance to both political parties are playing politics—literally "Playing Politics on the Edge of Hell." Led by such men as Reed, democrat; Poindexter and Borah, republicans; these peanut politicians; these consummate asses who have brayed their way into the United States Senate; forty in number, have not only expressed their disapproval of the League of Nations as approved by the twenty-three representatives of the fourteen nations, but they have formed an alliance and openly state that they will defeat the proposed plan when it comes before the Senate. And so this question comes home to you, dear reader; this great question in which is involved the peace of the world, the safety of your home, and protection of your dear ones. It will sooner or later reach your fireside circle for a final decision, for mark you the free people of this free nation will never, never permit a few men to decide the destinies of a nation; yea, a word made safe for democracy at such a terrible cost in blood and treasure.

Old Nero fiddled while ancient Rome was being destroyed by flame and sword. The Neros of the United States Senate guilty of this conspiracy talked and filibustered away the precious hours of the last days of the sixty-fourth Congress. The press of the nation speaks the mind of the people. The Springfield Republican says: "The men who are attempting to wreck the League of Nations are in reality attempting to wreck the peace of the world." The Philadelphia Ledger says that those who are flouting scarecrows to frighten America away from the League of Nations are "scattering coal oil on the flames of smouldering Europe." "Those senators are talking for war, perpetual war, just as the Prussian officers used to talk," says the New York World. The Philadelphia Inquirer believes it "unthinkable that the foes of the League should have their way and that the United States should be the one skulker among the nations." "If a cynic were asked," says the New York Evening Post, "why anyone should be willing to pay for an expensive campaign against the League of Nations, he would undoubtedly reply that the manufacturers of war supplies do not favor a tendency toward disarmament." And because of the attitude of these Senators, which in no way represents the attitude of the people, Pres. Wilson goes back to the peace table with the plan approved by his associates; repudiated by the United States' House of Lords.

MARK YOU, these Senators have not presented a better plan for preventing future wars; they seek to destroy, but add not one single constructive thought or suggestion. My friend, have you given any thought to the proposed League of Nations? Have you considered what this wonderful document which Baron Makino of Japan says "Is the most important document that has been compiled by man," really means to you? William Howard Taft said of the League, "As lovers of your country and as lovers of mankind, I ask you to use all of your influence with our Senators and have the treaties embodying the League of Nations idea ratified." George Clemenceau, the grand old man of France, sent this message to you: "All of our plans are based upon the splendid platform laid down by President Wilson. In perfect harmony with the principles he has enunciated, we are striving for higher and holier idealism in the conduct of the affairs of the world." David Lloyd-George, the peerless leader, Premier of England, extends his hand saying: "The people of the British Empire are emphatically behind the proposal to set up some other method to settle quarrels than the organized slaughter of war." Vittorio Orlando, Italian Prime Minister, unites by saying: "Thus born out of the pains of war, this is a document of freedom and right, which represents the redemption of humanity by sacrifice." While all nations are thus united, a coterie of Senators make bold to speak for the American people, registering their opposition to this document, setting forth the rights of the nations and the peoples of the earth.

The League of Nations provides:

First—The armaments of all nations are to be limited so that no nation can spend its strength to maintain a war machine.

Second—It provides a police force for the world in which civilized forces are united to guarantee peace agreements, and all nations will bow to the will of such a union of peoples.

Third—It will prevent secret treaties, the cause of all wars. It will apply the principles of the Monroe doctrine to all nations of the world.

Fourth—It provides for arbitration to replace force in settling the differences between nations. Twelve hundred million people are represented by the men who are sitting in the Peace Conference.

Fifth—Nations will select their own representatives for the League of Nations, and the people will demand justice for all nations, large and small.

Sixth—Its adoption will assure a free and open discussion of all difficulties. The variety of representation insures freedom from control by the masses.

Seventh—Every nation retains the right (Continued on page 19)

"for all the farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated February 1st, 1919 with

THE GLEANER

Founded by Grant Slocum in 1894

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.Detroit Office: 110 Fort St. Phone, Cherry 4669
GRANT SLOCUM, President and Contributing Editor
FORREST LORD, Vice-President and Editor
GEO. M. SLOCUM, Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher

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ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR

Three Years, 156 Issues\$2.00

Five Years, 260 Issues\$2.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line.
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How Will the Farmer Vote on the Good Roads Amendment?

WILL THE good roads bonding amendment carry? Three weeks before the election, and no one is able to give a satisfactory reply. Wayne county, it is believed, will give the amendment a large majority, altho Wayne county's main highways are already built and Wayne county will have to pay one-third of the cost of the new highways. The towns and villages will give a majority vote. The only doubtful vote is the farmer's.

We have been asked repeatedly by the good roads people and by farmers themselves how the farmers will vote on this proposition. We didn't know. But we always defend the farmers. Even when we're pretty sure that they are wrong we find ourselves making excuses for them, in the hopes that they will later see the light and come to the correct conclusions. So on this good roads bonding amendment we have said:

"You can trust the farmers of Michigan to vote intelligently and impartially. They don't yet understand this bonding amendment. Explain it to them fully. Take them into your confidence. Withhold nothing. Tell the farmers where the roads are to be built, when they are to be built, what portion of the taxes they are to pay, how much they will amount to, etc., and you can bank on it that the farmer will throw his prejudices to the winds and vote on the merits of the proposition."

And we stand right back of that, too. There may be a few farmers who will shut their eyes to the facts and vote blindly, but we know that most of them will find out what they're voting for or against before they cast their ballot. That is why we have felt safe in saying that the farmers of Michigan will vote "yes" on the amendment.

The writer spoke at a farmers' meeting at Grand Blanc last Saturday. Nearly two hundred of the best business farmers in Genesee county were present. The good roads amendment was discussed from all angles. Finally a straw vote was taken, and nearly every farmer signified by a rising vote his intention to support the amendment. The broad-mindedness and progressiveness of these farmers will be better understood and appreciated when we tell you that the bulk of Genesee county's main highways have already been constructed.

In some sections of the state farmers are still talking against the amendment, but in the majority of cases it is because they do not understand its entire provisions. In other sections they are enthusiastically for it. They realize that no matter what they may think, do or say, in any case the main highways will be constructed first. When a county bonds to build good roads, or when a township lays out a road building program, it is always the main highways that are built first. So when the state builds roads it turns first

to the trunk lines, which in addition to the fact that they ought to be built first in order that the greatest possible number of people may receive the greatest benefit therefrom are the only roads the government will help to build. So the intelligent farmer argues that he is money ahead to let the government help build these trunk line roads as long as they have got to be built, thus diverting the regular road funds to the farm-to-market roads.

How will the farmer vote on the good roads amendment? If the change of sentiment is as swift and complete the next three weeks as it has been the last three weeks, he will vote "yes" and carry the amendment.

Will the Michigan Farm Bureau Act?

INDIVIDUAL farmers have voiced in no uncertain manner their disapproval of Sec. Houston's conduct of the Department of Agriculture, as set forth in Dr. Spillman's charges published two weeks ago in M. B. F., which was the only farm paper in Michigan and the first farm paper in the United States to publish the charges.

The resolution introduced by Rep. Cramton at our request asking for a congressional investigation is being spread broadcast by the National Board of Farm Organizations and farmers everywhere are asked to lend their aid in securing the adoption of the resolution at the next session of congress.

It is a proper subject for farmers to discuss. It is proper that they should know what the department is doing to help or hurt their interests. It is proper that they should hold meetings and draft resolutions approv-

FLOWERS FOR THE LIVING

DO NOT keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until after your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and their hearts can be thrilled and made happier; the kind things which you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my body, I would much rather that they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin, without a flower, a funeral with a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Postmortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.—Anonymous.

ing Rep. Cramton's action. As individuals they should leave nothing undone to compel this investigation.

As individuals, however, their voice will carry little volume or authority. It is the organized voice that makes itself heard and obeyed. Farmers' organizations, thru their local branches, their farm bureaus, their state headquarters should use their influence with the state legislature and with their respective representatives in congress to secure favorable action upon the Cramton resolution.

There is one organization in Michigan that ought to be particularly anxious to have the Spillman charges investigated. That is the Michigan Farm Bureau. It is a child of the Department of Agriculture. It may not have been conceived in the course of the department's unmoral departure from the paths of rectitude. It may not be guilty of complicity in the sins of its parent. It may be, and probably is, an entirely innocent sufferer. In any and all cases, it should insist that the charges be carefully examined. That action alone will go a long ways in convincing the farmers that the Michigan Farm Bureau is working for the interests of the farmers and can be trusted with the farmers' confidences. Even though the charges are proved it will not necessarily mean that the Michigan Farm Bureau is any less entitled to the recognition of the farmers by reason thereof. If the Farm Bureau cannot act in accordance with the wishes

of a department of agriculture which may be shown antagonistic to the financial welfare of farmers, there is no reason why the Bureau cannot act as an independent unit and, under proper leadership, perform great service for the state.

We respectfully call the Michigan Farm Bureau's attention to the wisdom of getting behind the Cramton resolution, and to take some action that may become a part of its minutes and available to the state press.

Retaliation and Reparation

"I am in favor of every word of Judge Weist's," writes a subscriber. "I think that Germany should be punished according as an individual would be punished. If a man here in the states should commit murder the authority would not say, 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord,' and let him go his way, but would at once punish him to the full extent of the law regardless of his dependent family, which would be plunged into poverty and distress; regardless, also of his creditors no matter what their claims may be. But Germany has done ten times worse than murder, caused more hunger and sorrow and death than an earth-quake. I say punish her for all her crimes. She was counseled but would not heed. Let her drink of the wine of the wrath of the nations."

YOUR PLEA, brother, for a stern and unrelenting justice will find a response in many a heart that is torn with anguish over the loss of a dear one in the great war. But the majority of American people, who forget and forgive easily will not applaud your words. Already the violent hate that flamed during the heat of the conflict has died down and all but flickered out. The wound is slowly healing. The passions are cooling. The vindictive spirit so much in evidence a few months ago, has lost much of its bitterness. That is not to say, however, that the American people are any the less determined that Germany shall pay the penalty for her wrong doing. Germany, like the murderer you mention, is already suffering the consequences of her acts. As the murderer writhes in the pangs of conscience, so does Germany writhe in the pangs of civil war, bankruptcy, starvation and visions of a debt-burdened future. So does God punish all who violate His laws. But Germany's punishment will not stop there any more than will the murderer's punishment. For society, whose laws have also been violated by Germany, must also punish.

Some believe that murderers should die for their crimes. Many others believe that crime is the outgrowth of a condition and that the condition is responsible for the crime rather than the man who actually perpetrates the crime. Hence, society not only punishes but tries to reform those who violate her laws.

Some believe that Germany should be crucified for her crimes. Many others believe that the people of Germany were victims of a condition, called militarism, and that condition in the control of a few men was responsible for Germany's terrible crimes. The successful allies intend to punish Germany by exacting huge indemnities. They will not crucify her by building economic barriers which she cannot surmount. They will permit commerce between her and other nations in order that her people may work and eat and create wealth from which to pay the indemnity.

Speaking upon this very matter one of the largest banking institutions in Detroit recently issued the following statement in its monthly financial review:

"The payment of any form of tribute cannot, of course, reimburse nations for the destruction of human life in battle, on the seas or during the stress of war. No payment of gold, however great, can erase from Germany the stain of atrocious deeds. What directly concerns the Allies is the effect upon them of a tribute to be levied by them upon their former enemies. Germany, a nation of nearly seventy million people, is forming a new government with the purpose of fighting Bolshevism and anarchy, the common enemy of civilization, and re-establishing herself if possible in the eyes of the world. Shall Germany be permitted to earn an indemnity—by trading with the world at large—and thus pay for the damage wrought upon innocent nations? Those responsible for the war should be brought to judgment for their criminal acts. Guilt is personal. The Allies must in time come to some understanding with the new government in order to preserve the peace of the world."



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

THIS FARMER WANTS THE "BEST" ROADS

It is with much gratification that I see the enthusiasm expressed in the papers, and on the "drygoods boxes" in the country store in fact on every hand, for—not "good roads"—but, the "best roads." We have plodded along over good, bad and indifferent roads quite long enough.

Since I learned about the Roman roads while studying Caesar, I have been a staunch advocate of concrete roads, because of their low maintenance cost. The kind of road and the width should be determined, in the first place, by the amount of traffic. Those destined to carry the most traffic should be concrete roads, and not less than 20 feet in width, and, in the second place, by the available material, and these should in no case be less than 16 feet in width, and probably it would be much better if the minimum width were 18 feet.

I believe that there are several very important things for those in charge of State road construction other than building the "best roads" to bear in mind: (a). Beautify the highway. Do not leave great unsightly ditches on either side of the road bed in the country. It is no more necessary to do so in the country than in the city, and no city would "stand for it" at all. (b). Give the farmers an opportunity to dispose of all of their field hardheads and cobble stones. These make an excellent foundation, and moreover would free the landscape of unsightly stone piles.

Among several important reasons why the farmers have been antagonistic to "good roads" I believe the two following are chief, viz., (a). They could not see results from the money expended. (b) The "best roads" "cost too much." The latter objection has been swept away in the cob webs of mental delusions.

We have arrived at a place in our history where we can see that the "best roads" are, of all material blessings, paramount to human happiness. The ideal farming community is one in which the farmers live in a community village, going out into the fields each morning and returning each evening as one great big brotherly family to enjoy the blessings of life in common. Under our State Roads System the state will be knit together as one great happy prosperous civic community.

France before this late war is said to have expended thirty billions of dollars on her public roads, and here we are, the most wealthy nation on the globe therefore isn't it about time that we here in Michigan make at least a beginning. Let us make the beginning right. We have the experience of other states to profit by. The Appian Way was constructed without a precedent, more than two thousand years ago and it is in use still. If we are going to ask the coming generation to help pay for the roads that we now wish to construct, let us make them so good that they will be proud to help pay for them.—*Elmer H. Nevins, Clinton county.*

WHY IS MICHIGAN DRY?

Why is Michigan dry? This question has often been asked, but the right answer not given. Why? Because people nowadays think they have the perfect right to make new laws, and all kinds of them. But remember that a pastor or a church are not here to teach new doctrines and to make new Commandments, but to teach the old Bible doctrines and to proclaim the old Bible Commandments. When Jesus sent his disciples out into all the world to represent Him and to do His will, He did not say to them: "Discover the laws that are of advantage or disadvantage or profit to men; enact these laws, and insist upon their obedience." But He said: "Teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you," Matt. 28. That church which makes new laws and insists upon their obedience, shows thereby that it is not the obedient servant of Jesus Christ, but that, while assuming Christ's authority and using His name, it is really antagonizing Him and setting up the kingdom of anti-Christ. The Church of Jesus Christ has this one great duty, to teach and to proclaim those truths and those laws which Jesus Christ has given to us in His Word. He who pronounces that a sin which God has not pronounced a sin, himself commits a great wrong. And everyone must admit that there is no command of God prohibiting the smoking of

tobacco or the use of wine and similar beverages. If one would say that the moderate use of wine will in all cases lead to excess, we know that this is not true. We are told in the Scriptures that the love of money is the root of all evil, and yet the use of money is not forbidden. Jesus, Himself, used money, used wine, and commanded the proper use of these things. It is the monastic, anti-Christian view which despises these gifts of God. We are to use the gifts of God; to use them moderately, and for the purpose for which God has created them. If you know that the use of tobacco, wine, and similar beverages are injurious to yourself, then you ought not to use it. But remember that we have no right to give Commandments to our fellow-servants. Beware of making a sin of that of which God does not make a sin. So now, Dear Readers, let us be obedient to God's laws, and not enact new laws. When this punishment is felt, such as we have had in the past two years, war, hunger and pestilence, it is necessary to do repentance. Rom. II. 8, 9. Deut. XIV. 12. Jer. XIV. 12, XXVII. 8. Jer. XXIX. 17. Amos IV. 10. Ezek. IV. 16. Jer. XI. 22.—*Mrs. August Baerwolf, Sanilac county.*

(Editor's Note: Get out the old family Bible and prove to this christian lady that legalized traffic in the stuff at ruins men's bodies and destroys their souls & NOT pleasing in the sight of God.)

WHY WAS MILK PRICE CUT TAKEN OUT OF THE FARMER?

The following resolution was passed by our Association at their regular monthly meeting.

Resolved, That the secretary write MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and ascertain if possible why



—Orr, in Chicago Tribune.

all of the milk price cut was taken out of the farmers and the distributors not asked to stand any of it, and still the distributors keep going out and taking on more milk and automatically creating a surplus. And be it further

Resolved, that we try to find out why the City of Detroit should not first own their milk distributing plants or at least supervise the distribution of milk and cut out the duplication of routes and thereby be enabled to cut 3 or 4 cents per quart from the present price of milk, which would quickly clean up any surplus there may be, and further that we ask MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING to take up these matters in our behalf.—*Lyman A. Seaman, local secretary.*

Another Resolution That Was Passed

To Michigan U. S. Senators and Representatives: Resolved, That we, the Willis Branch of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, representing 250 milk producers and farmers, do hereby express our regret at the departure of Dr. W. J. Spillman from the Bureau of Farm Management, Federal Department of Agriculture. And, be it further

Resolved, That we hereby ask our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support and work for Rep. Cramton's resolution for a thorough Congressional investigation of the Department of Agriculture, and especially Sec. Houston's acts and attitude toward the Bureau of Farm Management and their investigations into the cost of producing farm products.—*W. M. Derbyshire, Pres., L. A. Seamans, Sec., Willis Branch, Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n.*

If you will send sample copies to our milk association members I will send you a list of them as soon as I can get the address of all of them.

Many of them are subscribers now, but many are not, and I certainly wish all were, as I consider you are publishing the best farm paper in the state.—*L. A. Seamans, Sec'y Milk Producers' Ass'n, Willis Branch, Michigan.*

YOU CAN'T MAKE WRONG "RIGHT"—'TIS FOOLISH TO TRY

Loyalty to God, home and native land, justice to family friends and society at large, requires that every citizen of the United States unqualifiedly stand for the common good; for justice, equality, law and order. It is true that there are two sides to every question and many sides to some questions; but in dealing with a moral question there is no middle ground—it is either right or wrong. In M. B. F., of March 8th, F. C. Dunston, of Clarkston, endeavors to take the "booze" question out of the moral class and discuss it from a financial standpoint—and in this attempt he certainly has made a dismal failure. "Booze" to be discussed from a financial standpoint, has but the brewers' and saloon keepers' legs to stand upon; for, mark you, the man who drinks has wobbly legs, physically and, finally, no legs at all financially.

This man Dunston admits that the liquor business is not a legitimate business; then strives to make "wrong" right by suggesting laws to control the wrong. He would again open the saloon doors in Michigan, providing the village and state would go in partnership with the saloon keeper; dividing the profits and making laws to punish those who did wrong because the state permitted a wrong to exist. Very generous indeed is he; humane, too, if you please, for does he not provide prisons for drunks, poor houses for drunkards; asylums for men whose brains have been destroyed by alcoholic poison; charitable institutions for the children of drunkards and retreats for wives and mothers made outcasts through the curse he would again fasten upon the state? Thus he has laid plans for caring for the product he knows will be turned out at the gin mill. To further show his utter disregard for his fellow man, society, law and order, he would put this business, which he concedes is wrong, on a commercial basis. He warns the farmer that if the amendment does not carry, the farmer can not make cider—this statement he knows to be false—then warns the farmers that if "booze" is not again given full sway, the price of grains will continue to fall. In other words if the farmers of Michigan don't again permit the brewers and saloon keepers to make beasts of men; to take the shoes off the feet of children; to take the fuel from the hearth and bread from the table; to fill our jails, workhouses, poor houses and asylums with the victims of "booze," then forsooth, grain will decline in price.

And so Mr. Dunston would pay the extra price on grain with the anguish of human souls; in suffering, in crime, in insanity; in tears from the eyes of disgraced and discouraged wives, mothers and children; in the sorrow, wrecks and derelicts found along the slimy trail wherever the damnable business has been permitted to crawl its weary length. He speaks of state-wide prohibition as being a "blow to the poorer class of farmers." Dunston, the business you would re-establish, is the prolific breeder of poverty and you know it. You could not say one word in behalf of the traffic, you could not point out a single instance where "booze" has benefited man, community or society, so you would appeal to selfishness; and with greed as your ally, attempt to make black white; to transform a grievous wrong into a seeming right. I am not advised as to your personal habits; neither do I know how closely you have been connected with the "booze" business—but there is a motive back of your position on this question and that motive is wrong, no one knows it better than yourself. Your advice, if accepted, would destroy rather than build; scatter sorrow rather than joy; encourage crime rather than law and order and make law breakers and home destroyers out of law abiding home-loving men. It is an unholy cause you stand champion for and if you live the allotted span you will have cause to regret the position you have taken on this question; for, even though your influence be nil, the moral effect upon your personality, will bring you neither satisfaction, contentment or happiness.—*Grant Slocum, "Arcadia," R. F. D., No. 4, Mt. Clemens.*

A FIVE YEAR SUBSCRIBER

As a mark of esteem in which I hold your paper I am enclosing you \$3 for five years for, whether I am on my farm or in the city of Flint, or in far off California where I expect to go next fall, I want to read the paper that stands up for the farmers' interests and his rights. My mother used to say, "You can lead a horse to water but you can not make him drink," but I think the "Big Interests" the



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merchants, the dealers in farm products and farmers' supplies have had all the say. If the farmer complained, they told him to go home and feed the hogs; they would look after the buying and selling. Time was when greed was not so much in evidence, but today there is no limit. They will not go and call it business. In this city potatoes are worth or rather cost the consumer \$1.20 a bushel but less than 100 miles away they pay the farmer 60c. When the farmer goes to buy tools and farm implements his 60c does not go far. Years ago the talk was, we must protect our infant industries. Well, they have grown and waxed fat at our expense and bid fair to swallow the farming communities. Hundreds of vacant farm homes in northern Michigan and thousands of idle acres and immense bill boards in the city. "Food will win the war. Save it." But they want to set the price too low for any profit to the farmer. Yours for the right.—G. A. M., Flint.

AN EXPLANATION

Mr. W. J. Short has made some mistakes in figuring but would like an explanation of what he means where he gives the amount to be paid to the Federal Land Bank for a loan of \$2,000 on 34½ years' time to be \$4485, this to include interest and principal combined. He says this loan, which he represents to be given at 6½%, would actually cost but 3.6%. I have never understood that the Federal Farm Loans were figured that way.—F. K. W., Blanchard.

Am glad to show our friend from Missouri. Perhaps I did not finish my example. If Mr. Ward had taken his pencil and divided \$2485 by 34½ years, he would have \$72 per year interest; then divide \$72 by \$2,000 principal to get the rate 3.6%.—W. J. Short, Flushing.

A PLEA TO THE MOTHERS OF MICHIGAN

If it is the last thing you do on this earth, I entreat all wives, mothers and sisters to go to the polls next April and cast their vote against the return of liquor into Michigan. You may say, "I don't believe in women voting." Do you believe in having your husbands and sons get intoxicated? Then vote, and vote right, keep this curse out of our state and away from our boys. During the last two years thousands of mothers have watched with tear-dimmed eyes, as their boys marched away to help Uncle Sam make the United States a safe and decent place in which to live. They went and did their duty and many will not return. Now we have just as hard a fight to make our state a safe place for our girls and boys to live in, and are these same mothers going to fall in their duty because of some old-fashioned notion or because someone says it is not a woman's place at the polls. Believe me, there are thousands of women who believe in having their liquor and they will vote, everyone of them. The fight to win this battle will not cause so much bloodshed and loss of life at one time, but if we lose, and beer, light wines, whiskey and all the rest of the cursed stuff is allowed in our state, there will be more heartache and sorrow in our homes than the loss of "our brave boys" who have been fighting for the right, can ever cause. While the one causes grief, there is honor and glory with it, but with the return of the saloon, there is sorrow, shame and disgrace. Don't be a slacker, let nothing keep you from casting your vote against the return of this deadly enemy into Michigan, for the sake of your homes, your girls and your boys.—Only a Mother, Marshall, Mich.

THESE LETTERS PUT "PEP" INTO US

Am glad to do my bit for M. B. F., and would like to be of more help in some way to you and your publication. Think it would be fine for 25 or 30 thousand Michigan farmers to

make a pool of \$1 each for M. B. F., just to show our appreciation of the work you are doing and think it would look like business to me and be getting returns very soon, and what a leverage it would give to all parties for good results to Michigan, and the whole world, and we have got to get in the push to be heard. Every other business and profession and industry show their pluck in this way.—O. J. Fredenburg, Jackson county.

ANSWERS F. C. D.'S ARGUMENTS

I am glad that you are interested in keeping Michigan dry. I hope someone will answer F. C., of Clarkston. Anyone that knows him would know it to be beyond his capacity to write that article. I believe it to be saloon propaganda.—G. A. L., Warren, Mich.

(Editor's Note: There are many to answer Mr. F. C. D.'s "arguments" against prohibition. Turn to the preceding page and read Grant Slocum's masterful arraignment of "booze" and those who put up with it and plead for it.)



WHY NOT ORGANIZE SOMETHIN'?

By golly, I get a thinkin' sometimes—you wouldn't hardly believe it, would you?—but I do, honestly, an' I wonder an' ponder an' try to figger out why farmers don't get together more; why they are not organized or join somethin' that would help them solve the serious problems that confront them every step of the way from the trundle bed to the court of last resort—the whole caboodle of sharks an' near-thieves that are out for their coin an' are ready to swallow 'em up first chance they get.

Just look at the different organizations that are arrayed against the farmers, not only of this state, but of every state: The bean jobbers, grain dealers, wool buyers, potato warehouse men, the stock buyers, the packing houses, the butter and egg dealers, the hardware men, the bankers, doctors, lawyers, the butcher, the baker, an' candle-stick maker, an' by gosh,

About 90 per cent of congress an' dum'nigh the same in our legislature is out to gather in the farmer an' he, poor chap, is a tryin' to fight his way out an' is a doin' of it all alone, an' single handed too.

Now, seems, to me, this is all wrong—there are so many ways for the farmers to help themselves, an' in a many places they are a doin' it too.

Here in our county we have good Granges, farmers' clubs, Gleaners, an' best of all, three or four bang up, good co-operative associations, an' they're doin' business quite noticeable, kind' a'cuttin' in on some of the old fellers that have been robbin' 'em for years, an' let me tell you it hurts these old cusses to have the farmers sellin' their own stuff an' a buyin' what they want by carload lots, an' a savin' some of the coin of the realms that the dealers heretofore have been puttin' down into their pockets. Of course it hurts, but they'll git over it in time.

when they find they are not so necessary as they have tried to make folks believe, an' mebbe they thought they was a necessary evil, but b'gosh, they're a gittin' their eyes open purty fast now an' seem to realize that the farmer man is quite a feller after all, an' can do quite a little mite of business when he gits started.

When co-operation was first talked of here, the old buyers kind-a turned up their hifalutin' noses an' sez: "let 'em start; they wont last long, 'cause they don't know anything about buyin' nor sellin'." But, by ginger, the cops not only seem to be lastin' long but they're lastin' purty dum well, an' it's surprisin' the amount of business they're a doin'. An say new! Why shouldn't the farmers git together an' have a little somethin' to say about what they're agoin' to have for what they sell an' what they're agoin' to pay for what they buy? Course, we all know how it's always been: "We pay you so much an' we'll sell you what you want for our price. An' what can the farmer, actin' individually, do when dealin' with an organized gang of robbers who don't care a dang whether the farmer gets a cent for labor on his money invested or not. It's their own precious selves they're a lookin' after, an' by jolly, it's right up to the farmers to get together an' do business in a business way, band together for mutual good, go after the legislature in force, not single handed, demand, not beg of your hired servants, whom you send to make laws for you, by gosh! I hate the idea of beggin' for any darn thing from anybody an' if the farmers will unite, there ain't any reason in the world why they can't have any dum thing they want.

Make them fellers down at Lansing dance to your music once in a while, the oftener the better, an' show the bean jobbers, grain dealers, wool buyers, an' every other class of profiteers that the farmers have got to be reckoned with from now on, that you are sick an' tired of bein' bully ragged an' muzzled an' led by the nose, by any man or set of men, jest because said men happen to wear linen collars 'stead of rubber; smoke cigars 'stead of the good ol' corn cob, or part their hair in the middle.

Gee Whitaker mouse traps! Please 'scuse me for swearin', but you know I git quite het up some times when I think that the farmer is jest near to bein' a king as any man should ought to be, an' by king I don't mean anything bad. Time was when kings was kind-a-looked up to, but the idea of farmers takin' anybody's dirt kind-a-riles my insides, 'cause I know dum well they wouldn't have to do it if they would only hang together an' let me say to you, Farmer Dear, if you don't hang together you are liable to hang separately, 'cause the darn scallaws will git you jest as sure as shootin'.

Join somethin', if it ain't more'n the church, an' that's a purty good thing to join at that, but do anything that will bring you together reg'lar an' often an' you will find that you can be boss jest as nice as anybody an' you won't have to pay tribute to a lot of profiteers either.—Uncle Rube.



You will not wonder why Mr. F. W. Johnson of Elmhall, Mich., feeds twelve horses and colts when you learn that he owns and operates 600 acres of fertile Gratiot county land.

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.)

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Will you please tell us why the farmer, even on a small clearing, is notified to cut his noxious weeds when, perhaps on three sides of his farm lumbermen, who are not required to do the same and they can far better afford to spend the labor doing so? Also tell us if we really have had such unfair legislation as to allow the lumberman to slide out of building his half of line fences on land he is not improving, thereby forcing the small farmer to build it for him. It appears to me the farmer who is helping to clear and improve the country is getting the small end of such a deal while the wealthy man who holds his cut-over lands at such a high price he keeps steelers from coming in who would clear it up, gets off very easily.

Cutting weeds is a very good practice, if everyone cuts his weeds, but it does little good to cut them on, say, a ten-acre plot while hundreds of infested acres all around him are let go to seed.—C. A. B., Presque Isle county, Mich.

The question concerning partition fences is answered elsewhere in this issue.

The statute concerning noxious weeds makes no distinction between different owners of land. It applies to rich and poor alike. Corporation or individuals. See Sec. 4603 of C. L. 1915. See Sec. 4601, as to duty of highway commissioner and overseers of highway as to enforcement of law. If an absent landlord violates the law as to noxious weeds make complaint in the township where others have to obey the law and if he demands a trial by jury, the jury will be men from that community, and he will mighty quick attend to his statutory duty.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GRAFTING WAX

Please tell me through your paper how to make grafting wax.—G. P., Wheeler, Mich.

Formula for making grafting wax: 4 pounds of resin; 2 pounds of beeswax; 1 pound of beef tallow. Pulverize the resin and cut up the beeswax and tallow. Boil together slowly until all is entirely dissolved. Pour this into a pail of cold water and after greasing the hands, squeeze all the water out of the wax and pull like one would molasses candy until the wax becomes light-colored. Then, if wrapped in oil paper, it may be stored until needed. In cold weather, when the wax becomes very hard to work, it should be slightly heated before using.—H. J. Eustace, Dept. of Horticulture, East Lansing, Mich.

LINE FENCES

I am writing to get some advice on a line fence proposition. I have 40 acres. The land joining me on the west is owned by a speculator, and is fenced all around except the swamps. He doesn't use the land. (I mean it is fenced all but between his and mine). Other peoples' stock come onto his land, then onto mine. He refuses to fence. What can I do? In talking to him yesterday he made the remark, "It won't take long to tear down the fence in front of the place," just in order to throw it out to the commons. Part of the fence around his is a string of two popple poles. I want to improve my land and would like to know what I can do.—L. C. Y., Gladwin county, Mich.

C. L. 1915, Sec. 2207, provides: "The respective occupants of lands enclosed with fences shall keep up and maintain partition fences between their own and the next adjoining enclosure, in equal shares, so long as both continue to improve the same: ** * * * The supreme court has held that:

"The duty of any person to keep up a partition fence is created by the statute in favor of and protection of the adjoining proprietor. Before that

duty can become fixed so as to require him to keep in repair any particular portion of such partition fence it must appear: First, That the adjoining proprietor improves his land; second, that either by consent or by action of the fence viewers a portion of the partition fence between them has been assigned to him to keep in repair."

A man, however, is not bound to fence his lands against the cattle of another, but the owner of the beasts is bound to restrain them and is answerable for any trespass which they may commit upon the lands of another. It is a matter of no moment whether the cattle come in from the highway or through the land of a third person. This rule is subject to the law of partition fences when such have been established or required to be established.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SUNFLOWER SILAGE

I would like to hear from some of your readers in regards to sunflowers for silage. What is the best way to plant them and how much seed to plant to the acre? They are a new feed in this section. Would it do to grow sunflowers instead of corn? Will they grow well on low wet ground?—A. McH., Alpena county, Mich.

(Will our readers who can do so, give this subscriber the desired information?)

RIGHTS OF A BANK PATRON

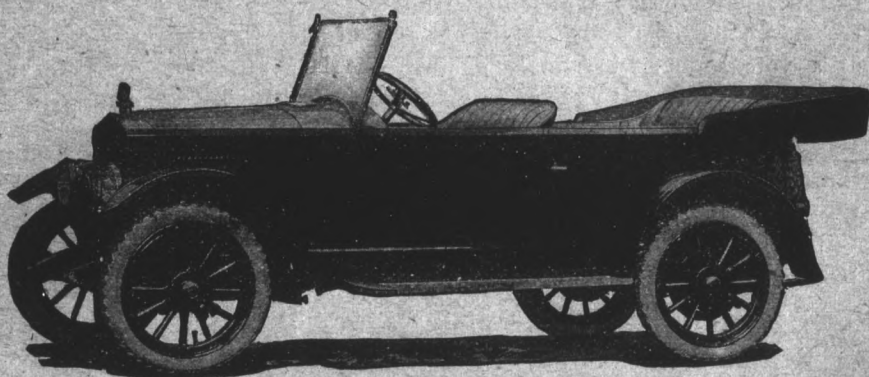
Will you please tell me through the columns of your valuable paper if a bank cashier or other employee of a bank has a right to sign a depositor's name to a check to make a Liberty bond payment, or a township treasurer's name on a check to pay interest on a bond the bank holds without giving the depositor notice said interest was due? Then, when said treasurer gave a check, his bank book showing he had plenty of money deposited to cover said check and some to spare, received a letter from the bank stating he had overdrawn account. Has said bank the right to do this, and if not, what would be the penalty if said treasurer wished to make trouble?—L. M., Gladwin.

A bank cashier or other officer or employee of a bank, without authority from the depositor, has no right to sign the depositor's name to a check for any purpose whatever.

A deposit in the bank other than a special deposit becomes the property of the bank and it is to that extent the debtor of the depositor. The bank has the right to use the funds of the depositor to pay any past due obligation of the bank and to set off that amount against any claim made against the bank for the amount; but the debt must be due the bank itself.

A deposit by a township treasurer is the money of the township and may be used to pay any debt of the township owing the bank that is past due if due out of the funds that were deposited. That is, for instance, school money deposited by the township treasurer could not be used by the bank to pay indebtedness of the township for interest on road bonds.

The signing of the name of any person to a legal obligation without authority is forgery and punishable as such.—W. E. Brown, legal editor



All Praise the Essex—\$1,395

A New Car That Men Have Long Wanted

Thousands Ride In It—Will You?

Note what all are saying about the Essex.

In hundreds of cities it has awakened a greater motor car interest than anyone has seen in years.

Close to a hundred thousand have ridden in the Essex. Ten times as many have been to see it.

The qualities in the Essex which appeal most are those very qualities that are most attractive in the light, cheap car and those of the large, costly one. They are comfort, riding ease, endurance, and elegance at a moderate cost for purchase and operation.

Every Essex Sales Room Now Holds Motordom's Interest

People instantly admire Essex beauty. They speak of the detail and care with which it is finished. They note its lines and talk of features that have been exclusive to costly cars. They are enthusiastic over its riding qualities as shown over rough roads and worn-out pavements. The Essex does not pitch its passengers about. It remains rigid and firm and free from rattles and squeaks no matter how rough the service. There is no need to drive miles out

of the way to avoid a rough stretch of road. It goes over the worst roads like a big, costly car.

The Essex is demonstrated on the same steep hills that are used to prove climbing ability by high-powered and costly cars. Speed is shown over the same course that fast cars are demonstrated. Its acceleration is compared to the few cars noted for such performance.

Buyers Being Placed On Waiting List

Dealers have already booked orders for more cars than they are scheduled to receive before midsummer.

It is doubtful if anyone will be able to get an Essex as promptly as he may want it. But by ordering now the delay won't be quite so long.



Women of Michigan This is Your Affair!

IS IT NOT PROVIDENTIAL that the first vital issue to come up since the women of this state have gained their franchise, is that issue which most intimately and most seriously affects the life and happiness of woman—the booze question?

IF THERE WAS ONE QUESTION on which women have always wished they could register their convictions it was on this one of the saloon.

ON APRIL SEVENTH the enfranchised women of Michigan will enjoy that golden opportunity—and for that reason we are absolutely certain not only of success, but of a vote so overwhelmingly against this last-forlorn effort of the "Wets" as to end the matter for all time.

FOR WE CONFIDENTLY EXPECT that the most intelligent vote ever cast in this state will then be recorded—the intelligent, clear-seeing decision of the women added to that of the men who previously voted this same question down.

FOR—MAKE NO MISTAKE—while the so-called "Light Wines and Beer" amendment sounds almost harmless, it is the old question under the cloak of verbiage—it means in plain language the re-opening of the saloon.

AND YOU KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS—women know only too well.

SO WE WILL NOT ATTEMPT to analyze that particular document here. Time enough for that before election day.

OUR PURPOSE NOW—our ardent desire—is to impress upon the women of the state, the necessity of registering at once.

TRUE, YOU HAVE until March 22nd—and in cities or townships of less than 10,000, until March 29th—to register.

BUT YOU KNOW how dangerous is delay. Something may come up—you may delay and then forget until it is too late—and then find yourself barred from exercising that precious privilege for which so many good women have fought so long.

DON'T DO IT—DON'T put off this matter from day to day. It is vital. You will want to vote on this amendment. We need not advise you how—there is no doubt as to what women will do on this subject.

ALL WE ARE ANXIOUS ABOUT is that you register—so you will be able to vote on this pernicious bit of attempted legislation on April seventh. And on every other issue that is to be voted on then.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW the conditions of registration, read below—we give a brief outline.

YOU WILL OBSERVE, among other things, that you are not asked to tell your age—merely to state that you will be 21 or over on election day.

SO THAT IS EASY—isn't it? And the rest is just as simple.

ALL YOU NEED DO IS—do it! Don't delay. Don't put it off. Exercise your voting privilege now that you have it. Prove that you prize and that you deserve it.

REGISTER!—Today is the best day.

BUT IF YOU JUST CAN'T go now, set down on your calendar a certain day and make a solemn resolve that on that very day you will go and register.

REMEMBER—MARCH 22nd is the last day, except in cities or townships of less than 10,000. Then you have till the 29th. But don't wait till the last day. Register now.

THEN YOU CAN VOTE—cast your first ballot—against that dangerous bill, and as you may desire on any other—April 7th.

Simple Rules for Registering

Any woman 21 or over, an American citizen by birth, marriage or naturalization can vote—if her name is on the registration book.

You must appear in person.

Register with the city or township clerk any day except Sunday or holidays up to and including March 22nd.

In any city or township of less than 10,000 up to March 29th.

Register in your own name, not your husband's. "Mary Smith"—not "Mrs. John Smith."

You do not have to give your age—only to state that on election day you will be 21 or upwards.

You must have lived in Michigan six months or more; and been a resident of township, village or ward 20 days preceding election.

Because of the tremendous amount of work to fall upon the clerk this spring by reason of the extension of the voting privilege to women, it is important that you register at once.

It is simple. Requires only a few minutes—only that you do it—now.

Michigan Anti-Saloon League

Headquarters: Lansing, Michigan



MARKET FLASHES



MARKETS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Conditions for Past Week Much More Encouraging, and Firmness in All Markets is Looked For

When Mr. Hoover was practically forced by the critics of the government's guarantee on the 1919 wheat crop to admit that the world food situation might yet result in \$3.50 a wheat, he changed a draggy, declining market into an active advancing market. Corn went up two or three cents; oats advanced three cents; rye, two cents; barley, five cents.

"If the food situation is in as bad shape as Mr. Hoover describes," one is bound to ask, "Why are not more American food stuffs shipped abroad, and the market in better condition?"

We are told that strange, yet potent factor, the balance of trade, is the ogre that stands in the way of export shipments. Europe has no money with which to buy. The balance of credit is very larkely in our favor. We have so much of Europe's money in this country now that we shall have to return some of it in exchange for European products before international trade will resume its normal course. Inasmuch as Europe is producing practically nothing as yet for export to this country, her buying in this country will go by fits and jerks. She will not buy only as she is obliged to. And this United States government, in order to maintain the world's credit and her own credit as well, is not anxious to become a greater credit nation than she already is. But food is one thing that Europe must have and that the United States government must see that she gets.

Another thing that is interfering with the export business is the lack of ships. Millions of tons of food stuffs are piled high at terminal markets awaiting for the ships that are to take them to Europe. It is estimated that there are three shiploads of food products available for exporting to two ships available for carrying them.

Still another factor is the lack of finances by the food purchasing commissions of the various countries. As the needs of their countries for food becomes urgent credit is extended and food products are purchased. But take it all in all, the export business now is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and it is not to be wondered at that buying is from hand to mouth and the grain markets play see-saw week in and week out.

But if Mr. Hoover is right, and we don't know whose word on the food situation we could more safely take, than Mr. Hoover's, before another harvest every pound of American wheat, oats, rye, barley, and beans will be needed at probably as high prices as at present if not a great deal higher. We have a feeling that one of the reasons why Mr. Hoover does not give greater publicity to the actual needs of Europe is because he fears that it would be a signal for hoarding and speculating on the part of both farmers and dealers.



WHEAT

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

There will be no large carryover of the 1918 crop of wheat. That seems to

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Potatoes firmer; hay \$1 higher and scarce, a good hay market right now. All grains firm and advancing. Nothing doing in beans. Seeds advancing. Eggs active.

CHICAGO—Potatoes firmer, higher prices. Hay \$2 to \$3 higher. Corn and oats higher.

NEW YORK—Hay \$5 higher. Potatoes steady. Slightly firmer tone to beans.

be certain now. Mr. Hoover says this grain will be needed in Europe before our next crop and it will be a very close shave if this country has enough to supply its wants before another harvest. So here vanishes part of the fears over the "tremendous wheat surplus." Winter wheat is coming thru in smart style, and danger from winter-killing is about over. The days grow continually warmer; it looks like an early spring, and winter wheat is in the best condition for years. The bumper crop of 1919 wheat is still in prospect, but Mr. Hoover says it will all be needed, so let us thank Providence for giving us a large crop. We don't yet know to what extent Michigan farmers will plant spring wheat. They are very quiet over their plans. Tell us, friends, what the folks of your neighborhood are going to do about spring wheat.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow			1.62
No. 3 Yellow	1.44	1.43	1.60
No. 4 Yellow	1.41	1.40	1.57

Hot on the trail of the government's reports showing stocks of corn in farmers' hands to be several million dollars more than popularly believed, came the announcement by Hoover of Europe's food needs, and presto! the expiring market took on new life and its pulse beat quicker and stronger. Farmers aren't selling corn very freely either. They have a pretty good idea of the food situation and aren't afraid to do a little speculating themselves which still seems to be the order of the day in the grain pits. Hoover says a great deal of American corn will be needed in Germany and in allied countries, and we believe Hoover knows what he is talking about. The business of the nation is still suffering from the aftermath of war, and until the return to normal peace conditions have been fully accomplished trading of every nature in all commodities will be a more or less unsatisfactory proposition. That is one reason why corn is up and down; now high, now low; now firm, now weak. The big dealers and exporters refuse to invest a lot of money in the cash product or bank very largely on futures. Perhaps a few more weeks will see an end to the conditions and trading in corn and other farm products will be more active.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	65	63	.73
No. 3 White	64 1-2	62	.72
No. 4 White	63 1-2	60	.71

Oats are higher in sympathy with corn, and for no other reason. Demand for oats for both domestic and export business is about as lifeless as it has been for many weeks past. But as the demand for corn increases, by some process of reasoning it is argued that demand for oats will also increase. Well, let us hope so. There are a lot of Michigan farmers who still have oats for sale and they will be perfectly willing to hang onto them for awhile longer yet if there is any chance of the market returning to its former level of a few months past.



RYE & BARLEY

Rye is in somewhat greater demand. The decision of the peace conference to admit foodstuffs into Austria has had a slight beneficial effect on the rye market, as Austria and Germany are rye-bread eating nations and it is presumed that a large part of the grain supplies going into those countries will be rye. Tuesday's Detroit market quoted rye at \$1.46 per bushel.

There is also a better feeling in barley, due likewise no doubt to the recent encouraging news from Europe. Quotations are \$1.85 to \$1.95.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. F.	7.25	6.75	7.75
Prime	6.75	6.00	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.50

Beans are lower again, the Detroit market quoting this week \$7.25 per cwt. The U. S. Bureau of Markets reports show that the same slow draggy feeling, the lack of demand, and the over-supply that have been characteristics of the bean market for two months still prevail. Were it not for the encouraging news of the world's food needs, the bean situation would be discouraging, indeed.

Last week we were feeling rather blue and pessimistic over the future of the bean market. But this week we are more confident than ever that beans will yet be beans and that Michigan farmers will get their \$8 price after all. Over the telephone the other day, Christian Breisch, president of the Michigan Bean Journal Jobbers' Ass'n., said: "If the farmers will only have patience and continue to co-operate with us in our efforts to move the balance of the crop at \$8 per cwt. to them, I am sure they will get it. My conclusions are based on what I see and hear upon my frequent visits to the Grain Corporation at New York City. The other day while in New York City, orders came in for beans from Holland. Never before had Holland imported beans from the United States. Orders also came in from Poland. Never before had Poland imported beans from the United States. Other countries need these beans and as fast as they can get the credit to buy them, they are going to be in the market for large quantities. There is over a half a year yet in which to move this crop."

As explained elsewhere in this issue, the government's purchase was not large enough to move all the \$8 beans out of the elevators and permit them to buy additional beans at that price. But nevertheless the government's order was a big factor, the influence of which will be felt later. For there are 350 less cars of beans in Michigan elevators today to be disposed of than there were a fortnight ago. When trading again becomes active, the elevators will have their money out of 350 cars and will certainly be in the market for as many more. It is also rumored that the government will buy more Michigan beans later in the season; at what price it is not known. Word comes from California that growers are being urged to hold to their beans for prices that will pay them a fair profit and we know that many are acting upon this advice.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	27 50	28 00	25 50
Chicago	29 00	31 00	27 00
Cincinnati	29 50	30 50	29 00
Pittsburgh	30 00	30 50	29 00
New York	35 00	35 00	33 00
Richmond			34 00

The Hay Trade Journal reports the hay situation for the week ending March 7th, as follows:

"Although there is some increase in the amount of hay moving marketward at this time over that reported last week, the supply is small and markets are strong and, in some instances, higher. The quality is medium to poor and the good grades are therefore stronger than the lower sorts. Trade as a whole is not active, the strength being maintained by the short offerings. Reports from country points are to the effect that a larger proportion of marketable hay than usual has been moved and the quality of supplies arriving bears this out. There are some sections, however, that have good stocks still in farmers' hands, but they are not moving rapidly just now because the price has not met their views. It is expected that more hay will come forward in the next thirty days because of the desire to clean up surpluses before planting time."



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-necked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.70 cwt.	1.60 cwt.
Chicago	1.75	1.70
Cincinnati	1.75	1.70
New York	2.00	2.00
Pittsburgh	2.00	2.00

After a strong week with higher prices in nearly all sections, the potato market has again taken a slight slump, and former prices again prevail at nearly all points. Shipments have increased this week from 100 to 150 cars per day more than last week, and this naturally has a bad effect. Maine, Minnesota and Wisconsin are each shipping around 100 cars a day. It is believed, however, that the movement out of Wisconsin and Minnesota is near an end as these two states have been heavy shippers all winter long and their exportable stock must be nearly exhausted.

According to the Bureau of Markets report for February over 16,000 cars of potatoes have been shipped this season to February 24th inclusive than were shipped in the similar period a year ago. Maine has already shipped within 3,000 carloads of her entire shipments a year ago; both Wisconsin and Minnesota have already exceeded their entire shipments of a year ago by 300 and 1,400 cars respectively. The state of Washington has shipped 9,000 more cars already this season than she shipped during all of last season.

In next week's issue we shall make an extensive comparison between this year's potato deal and last year's deal. It will reveal some interesting facts that will guide our readers in the disposal of the balance of their crop. The potato market today is in much better shape than at the corresponding date a year ago, and leads us to believe that prices are going to be higher. It is of interest just now that the early potato acreage of the south has been cut almost in two which will mean a later marketing season for old potatoes.

The Detroit office at the Bureau of Markets makes the following report: "Potatoes were in good demand at the Eastern municipal market Tuesday morning and advanced 5c a bush-

(Continued on page 17).



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



AN OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY ST. PATRICK ENTERTAINMENT

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

WISHING to entertain her friends, one of our readers chose St. Patrick's Day, so that the occasion might not be formal and stiff, for who could imagine being formal at a St. Patrick party? Then she wrote in to this department for suggestions, and here is what I sent her. I pass it on for the benefit of others who may wish to entertain their friends on this occasion.

Instead of the usual evening party, invite your friends for supper. Then get busy the day you are to entertain and place three round center tables and one extension table in the form of a shamrock, as shown in the picture on this page. In order to make the picture complete, it is prettier to use doilies at the places, but Irish linen cloths can be used and still have the tables represent the shamrock. Get one sheet of green cardboard at your nearest stationer's and cut out the shamrock place cards. And to carry the decoration further get a shamrock cookie cutter and cut bread for sandwiches in shamrock shape. Needless to say you will have to have bread pudding of the pieces of bread for dinner the next day. Heap these sandwiches which are simply thin sliced bread and butter with a lettuce leaf filling, in a brown basket which is decorated with a green bow of ribbon and you have a beautiful decoration for the center table. Then on each side round table, let a glass dish contain candy potatoes. These are easily made. Simply make the fondant as described in last week's M. B. F., and roll this fondant in the shape of tiny potatoes and then roll it in cinnamon. Dent in a few eyes, and presto, you have some wonderful candy potatoes.

And now comes the surprise, for, instead of the light refreshments usually served at parties, you will serve a whole dinner, beginning with Irish stew, lettuce sandwiches, cucumber pickles and olives, green tea, potato salad served in nests of lettuce leaves and for dessert an Irish steamed pudding, served with a whipped cream sauce. This is a very inexpensive pudding and most delicious. Of course, this should be made the day before or at least the forenoon of the day it is to be used. This recipe was given to me by two sisters who have only been living in this country about 3 years, and is considered a great treat by the aristocracy of the Emerald Isle.

Steamed Irish Pudding

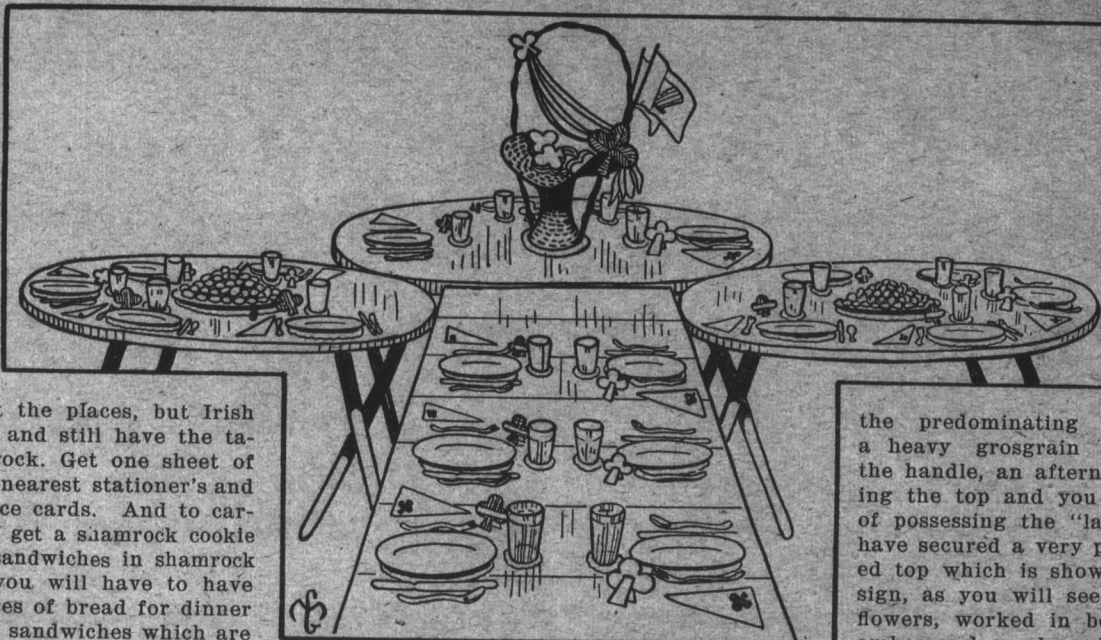
One egg, two tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons melted butter, pinch of salt, half cup of molasses, 1 scant teaspoon soda, 1½ cups flour, half cup boiling water. Beat the egg, add the sugar, then beat. Add butter and salt, beat again, then add remainder of the ingredients. Steam one hour and ten minutes without removing cover.

Whipped Cream Sauce

To one beaten egg add 1 cup of powdered sugar and beat well (use the whole egg.) Whip one-half pint of cream and milk together with egg and sugar when ready to serve. This makes a sufficient quantity to serve eight persons.

When dinner is over a game which can be played by all is "Pinning on the Pig's Tail." To do this the hostess must have cut out a pig from

the green cardboard, but omitted the tail. This pig should be securely fastened to a heavy curtain or sheet. And enough tails should be cut out so that each guest may have one. The trick is to blindfold each person, one at a time. Have them seated directly in front of the pig, but



across the room. After handing them the tail and a pin, blindfold them and then let each person see who can pin the tail nearest where it should be. No end of fun is furnished by this game.

SPRING CLOTHES

WITH THE first hint of spring in the air we long for something new and pretty to wear, and this year especially, after two years of scrimping and saving, "milady" just must have something fresh and bright to give vent to her feelings. And surely never was there a season when the gay colors were so predominant. As if to flaunt before the whole world our gladness over our victory, the shops are showing the most dashing colors imaginable. And do not be deceived—they are being worn, too. Perhaps you will say, "I love to see a touch of red or rose, or a bright green, but I should feel so conspicuous in such a color."

red waist is favored with the trim blue serge suit. The hat may be trimmed with bright red caeries, bright colored ribbon, or it may even be a whole bright colored straw. And then, for those who have a sombre colored dress they wish to wear out, there is still hope, for beads are here. Dresses are beaded, and if they are not bead-trimmed, and sometimes when they are

there are huge strings of bright colored beads—almost barbaric in design, which are favored for wear with suits and dresses alike.

And with the suit or dress is carried a bag, which is all beaded, or trimmed with a bead top. They are easily made at home if you are at all handy with the needle. A piece of your dress for the bottom, a tassel of the same color or to match

the predominating color of the beads with a heavy grosgrain or a velvet ribbon for the handle, an afternoon's pleasant work beading the top and you can saunter out, assured of possessing the "latest thing in bags." We have secured a very pretty design for the beaded top which is shown on this page. The design, as you will see, is a pretty bouquet of flowers, worked in beads of dark green, blue, amber and coral on black satin. The top has a foundation covered with satin and a satin-covered button and loop closes the top, or a regular metal top can be purchased upon which you can put your foundation after the embroidery is finished.

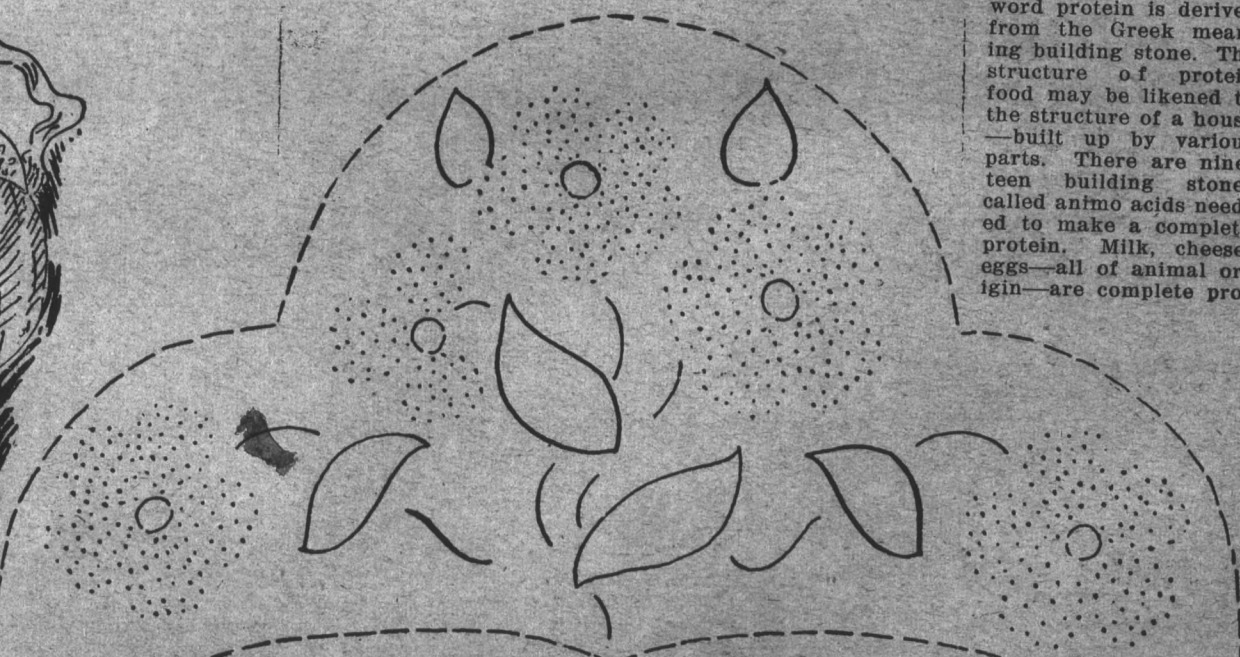
LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

Gelatine

GELATINE is a product that has come into popular use because of its property of readily setting into a jelly and because it can so easily be sweetened and flavored and made into so many decorative and appetizing dishes. It can be used as the basis of so many things, jellies, puddings, desserts, salads, ice cream, candies, etc. While it is a meat product it does not have the nutritive value of meat, being known as an "incomplete protein."

The word protein is derived from the Greek meaning building stone. The structure of protein food may be likened to the structure of a house—built up by various parts. There are nineteen building stones called amino acids needed to make a complete protein. Milk, cheese, eggs—all of animal origin—are complete pro-



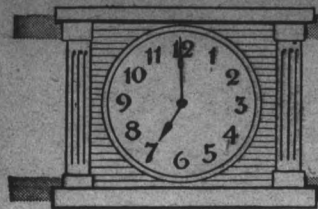
Rest easy, dear reader. Invest in the gayest blouse or hat you can find, so long as your purse and hat match or blend in with the color scheme, you will feel perfectly at home, for the fad has taken us by storm, and it is the solemn, drab-dressed person who is to feel out of place this spring.

The serviceable blue serges are brightened by the gayest of red or rose-red ruffles and frills at neck and sleeves, while a cerise or cherry

teins, but gelatine is an incomplete protein inasmuch as it does not contain all the amino acids.

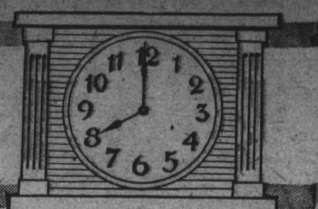
One must remember that there are different kinds of proteins and we cannot rely upon vegetable proteins alone because they are all incomplete. The different legumes will not help each other out in making the complete protein, though legumes and cereals may help each other. But milk, cheese and eggs used with them will

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own cost and more by what they save. Postal
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The Children's Hour

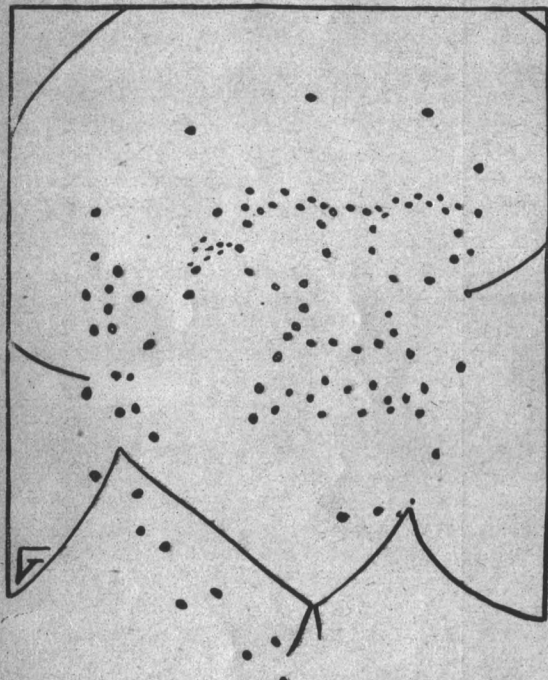
(Send all Stories and letters for this Dep't direct to "Laddie," care Rural Pub. Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.)



DEAR CHILDREN:—The Long-fellow contest closed on Saturday, March 1st, as the answer was published in M. B. F. of that date, and just 169 boys and girls answered this puzzle correctly, and will receive a copy of the poem, the "Children's Hour," and the names put on file in the contest, for you know we are to have nine more pictures to guess before we award the prizes.

I wish I might print every letter we receive, but when I tell you that I had one hundred and fifty letters just yesterday, you will see that printing them all is impossible, so I am trying to print those from the new cousins, so that all will get acquainted. Notice how many from other states are writing and what a lot of boys are getting interested. I really think that we have the biggest family in Michigan.

This week we are to have another puzzle. The face of the man pictured is one which I am sure every



boy will guess, and the girls, too, love him pretty well. He was one of our foremost statesmen; in fact he was president of the United States, and a man who is spoken of as a "fighter." He also loved to hunt and trap. Now I don't dare tell you any more as you surely will all guess.

We have this week a very good poem about Stumble and Tumble, and then we will print just all the letters that we can crowd into our space, and please, dear little children, don't feel badly if you find that your entire letter hasn't been printed as in order to print as many as possible, I had to shorten some of them a little bit, and only print a part of each letter. Affectionately, LADDIE.

With Our Boys and Girls

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you so I thought I would try. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I also like to read the boys' and girls' letters. I am a girl 13 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Alex. McLellan. I like him very much. I live on a farm of 80 acres. We have three cows, and six calves. The cows' names are Lily, Lottie and Dina. We have four horses. Their names are Doll, Nell, Gyp, and Paul. We also have two colts whose names are May and Fritz. For pets I have a dog whose name is Colie, and two cats, Fluffy and Pudge. I have four sisters and two brothers, Christina, Tillie, Flora, Margarette, John, and Angus.—Eva C. McIntosh, Gagetown, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you, so I thought I would write now. I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. and like them very much. I like to read the story of the Doo Dads. I am a girl 14 years old and in the 7th grade. I go to the Aitken school. My teacher is Miss Lura Stone. I have no sisters, but I have three brothers. Their names are Ernest, Roland, and LaVern. We live on a rented farm of 80 acres. We have three horses named Dolly, Billy, and Cap. We have two cows and one calf named Daisy, Mully, and Snookum. We have 80 chickens. We have a dog and a cat whose names are Jack and Tabby. For pets we have two tame rabbits named Bunny and Nigger. Well, I have written a long letter so I will close for this time.—Clara Kotzke, Crosswell, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written before. I like to read the letters very much. I am 10 years old. We live on an 80-acre farm. Papa has some cows and horses. Mama has some chickens. I had 7 chickens and 2 ducks which I sold for \$10, which went for Thrift Stamps. I will close now and give some of the other children the rest of the space.—Margaret E. Allen, South Lyon, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written before. I like to read the Doo Dads and the other girls' and boys' stories. My teacher is Miss Stinson. We had a valentine party at school. I have three-fourths of a mile to go to school. My grandma takes the M. B. F. We have two horses, three cows, three calves, eight pigs, and a 40-acre farm. I hope to see my letter in print.—Myrtle Lelah Luce, Flushing, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I haven't written to you before so will now. I read the stories in M. B. F. and like them very much. I think the Doo Dads are just fine. Doc Sawbones is kept very busy, isn't he? I live on a farm of 100 acres. We have quite a few cherries and I help to pick them. I am 12 years old and am in the 6th grade. I have two brothers and two sisters. My sisters' names are Ardis and Dorothy; my brothers' names are Philip and Chester. Phil is one year old; Chester, 14; Ardis 3, and Dorothy 6. We have four horses, one colt and one cow. For a pet I have a cat whose name is Bluebell. I am going to write a little story so will close.—Louise Melsenheimer, Ludington, Mich.

How Tommy Helped

Once upon a time there was a little boy named Tommy. His mother was very poor and could not find any way to earn a living. Often they were without any supper. Tommy did not have any shoes or stockings, and when winter came on he had to go barefoot. But one of his neighbors helped them a little. He hired Tommy to sweep his sidewalks and said that he would give him 25 cents every time he swept it. Tommy did his work well and soon earned \$10 with which he bought some clothes.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so thought I would try. I am a girl 11 years old and am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Lyons. I have two brothers and two sisters. The boys' names are Francis who is 7 years old, and Leo, who is 5. The girls' names are Dorothy, aged 3 years, and Mary, aged 10. We have two miles to go to school four of us attending it. We

live on an 120-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the Doo Dads and the stories very well. I have to close now.—Ellen O'Connell, Fenton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once before but it was a long time ago. My little twin brother, are 11 months old and both have four teeth; one can walk, and the other walks around by chairs. I go to school every day we have school. We are not having school now because our teacher has the flu. Her name is Miss Dykes. There are two girls that go to school that have had the flu. The name of our school is the Wright school. There are 16 in our school. I am in the fifth grade. There are four in my grade. I like the Doo Dads and the letters the boys and girls write.—Oneita Witkovsky, Caro, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time that I have written. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade. Miss McNutt is my teacher. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Mabel, Amorette, Isabel, and Bryan. My brother is in the navy and is in Philadelphia. My oldest sister, Mabel, works in the store at Riley Center. One sister is at home and the other is at Memphis. I live on a 320-acre farm but we are going to move. We have 7 horses and three colts. Their names are Nell, Belle, Dewey, Daisy, Frank, and Fred. The colts are Mack, Nip, and Tuck. For pets I have a dog, Ted, and 3 cats. The colt, Mack, I can drive in the buggy. I will be looking for my letter in the M. B. F.—Hilda Stephenson, Riley Center, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 13 years old; am in the 8th grade; weight 105 pounds and am 4 feet six inches tall. I live on an 180-acre farm. We have a large house and barn, and a Ford car. I haven't been absent or tardy yet this year. I am quite good in my lessons. My home isn't very far from the schoolhouse. I read the letters from the boys and girls and I like them.—Azalia Liskum, East Jordan, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 10 years old and am in the 5th grade. I have been reading the stories in the M. B. F. and like them very much. I live on a farm of 180 acres. We have four horses and a colt. Their names are Dick, Dilver, Dot, Michigan Bell, and Nellie June. We have five cows and two calves. Their names are Old Blackie, Blackie, Star, Queen and Gernsty, Patty and Molly. Our pig's name is Pollyanna. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Donald, 12 years old, Russell, 15, Beryl Jane, 7, and Flossie Bee, 17. I go to the Johnson mill school. Our teacher's name is Arthur Bowman. We have a dog and his name is Mar, and a canary bird named Billie. We all enjoy the Doo Dads.—Madge M. Sweet, North Branch, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I like to read the stories and letters on the boys' and girls' page and especially the Doo Dads. They are very comical folk. I have a little pet pig, whom I call Chummy. I had a lot of fun raising him. I have two sisters and three brothers. Two are in the service, one in France, the other in Virginia; the third brother is on a farm. My father has an 80-acre farm. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much.—Clyde L. Casterline, Marion, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before although I have often thought I would while reading the very interesting letters and stories from other boys and girls. I am a boy 12 years old and live with my uncle, Geo. R. Bates on his 80-acre farm. I go to school every day and am in the 6th grade. We have three working horses and a driving horse, named Danger. We have four cows, seven head of young cattle, 16 hogs, 87 chickens and three ducks. We have two pet kit-

tens, Molly and Peace. I will close now, hoping to see my letter published in the near future.—Clare E. Parsell, Caro, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before so am sending you a little poem. It's name is "The Soldier's Song." I will answer letters if the boys or girls will write to me.—Thelma Middaugh, Nessen City, Mich.

"The Soldier's Song"

So it's home again, and home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be
In the land of youth and freedom, beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight, and the flag is full of stars.—Thelma Middaugh, Nessen City.

Dear Laddie—I never have written to you before. My father takes the M. B. F. and I read the letters that the boys and girls write to you. I have read the Doo Dads and like them. I am not attending school now because of the flu. I live on a farm of 80 acres and have about a mile to go to school. I have two cats and a dog for pets. I hope to see my letter published in the paper next time. I also would like to hear from some boy or girl.—Leah E. Beardsley, Battle Creek, Mich., R. F. 5.

Dear Laddie—This is the first letter I have written. I am reading the letters that the boys and girls are writing. I also read the other stories that are in the book. I have a brother and a sister. We have three horses, seven cows, and rabbits and chickens; we also have some little kittens. We have 80 acres on our farm. We have a milk route over to Holland. I bought a \$50 Liberty bond. I am in the 4th grade and am 10 years old. My name is Reva Lees and I would like to join the Boys' and Girls' Club.—Reva Lees, Holland, Ohio.

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. I read the letters that the other girls and boys write and thought I would like to write one too, as I never saw any letters from Indiana. I live in the northern part of Indiana. We live about one mile from town and about six rods from the school house. I am a girl 12 years of age and am in the 8th grade in school. I have no brothers and sisters. I have a pet dog, an Eskimo Spitz. He is white as snow. His name is Rex. He does many tricks as, saying his prayers, shutting the door, rolling over and sitting up. I took some Project work last summer and raised a nice bunch of chickens. We live on a 20-acre farm and have two horses. My father mostly grows onions and keeps bees. I would be pleased to see my letter in the paper.—Imogene Klingaman, Walkerton, Ind.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written. I am a little boy 9 years old and am in the 4th grade. I have two sisters. My father is a mail carrier at Dorr. I live on a farm of 75 acres. For a pet I have a gray and white rabbit. I like the Doo Dads very much. I guess I will close.—Ivan H. Chesbro, Dorr, Mich.
Hurrah! Hurrah! for the big parade,
The band will play and play,
Hurrah! Hurrah! for the big parade,
For it is circus day!
Then, at the beating of the drum
The animals will surely come.
A-rat, a-rat, a-tum, te-tum,
For it is circus day.
For it is circus day.—Ivan G.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before but will take time now. I am a girl 9 years old and in the 3d grade. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like the story of Abraham Lincoln the best. I have a mile and three-quarters to go to school. We have an 80-acre farm. I hope to have my letter printed soon.—Ellen Biehlman, Highland, Mich.

Stumble and Tumble



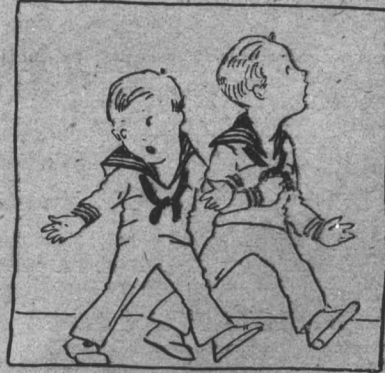
WHEN Stumble and Tumble were sent out to play, They stumbled and tumbled—well—most of the way; And not because sidewalks and playgrounds were rough For everything ran along smoothly enough.

I'm sure you will ask me, "Well, what made them fall— The other small children don't do it at all?" The reason is this—other children go slow And watch very carefully, which way they go.



When Stumble and Tumble kept looking behind, And sideways, and upwards, and downwards combined! At noon when they tumbled back home from their school, They can't find the door-knob at all as a rule.

For while their fat little hands are feeling the door, Their eyes as a rule are cast down on the floor, Or up the long street or perhaps on the sky, Or maybe they're gazing at some passer by.



Now children there's only one way to be great— You must pay attention! You must concentrate! Now concentrate seems a most dreadful big word— In fact, the most dreadful you ever have heard.

But all that it means is to play when you play! To work when you work and be gay when you're gay! To think when you think and to hook when you hook! To laugh when you laugh and to LOOK WHEN YOU LOOK!

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 13).

el, with the bulk of trading at a dollar. Previous sales had been made at from 90c to 95c per bushel. Farmers expect to begin plowing in the next few weeks, when the inevitable advance in potatoes will come as the available supply shrinks. Commission interests generally have been committed to potatoes at around \$1.20 per bushel, at which price heavy contracts were made early in the season. They look for that price to arrive in a short time, with some rapid advances beyond that figure."

Onions

The onion market continues firm, and prices advance a little every week. It is not expected that there will be any falling off in this market until the southern crop comes on. If there are any farmers who are still holding onions they would do well to dispose of them within the next two or three weeks as warm weather is rapidly coming on, and new onions will be on the market by April 10th. Indiana onions are quoted at \$4.75 per sack.

Apples

Apples are bringing almost exactly twice as much today as they were a year ago today, and prices are on the upgrade. Baldwins are selling for \$10.50 a barrel in New York last week. The export demand is the big feature of the market, and holdings will be entirely cleaned out before many more weeks if this demand continues.

Feeds and Seeds

All seeds are high. The advice given to a reader several weeks ago regarding clover seed seems to have been justified by the later developments. Clover seed is almost \$3 a bushel higher today than it was a month ago, and there is every indication that it will go still higher. Other seeds are in proportion. Current prices are as follows:

Prime red clover, \$26.25; March, \$26; alsike, \$19.75; timothy, \$5.

The feed market is rather quiet and bran and middlings show a disposition to go lower. This is only natural as spring approaches and the pastures are once more available. Corn feeds are higher as a result of the recent advance of the grain. Prices on all feeds for Wednesday, Mar. 12th were:

In 100-lb. sacks to jobbers: Bran, \$43; standard middlings, \$44; fine middlings, \$47; coarse cornmeal, \$57; cracked corn, \$58; chop, \$49 per ton.

New York Butter Letter

New York, N. Y., March 8, 1919—

The price of butter advanced one cent on Monday, that advance being due to active trading as retailers needed butter to supply their trade, and as exporters were busy acquiring all the stocks that were available. There were additional gains of one cent on Tuesday, one cent on Wednesday, half cent on Thursday, and one cent on Friday. One noticeable thing about the market this week is that practically all accumulations of undergrade butter have cleared up at very good prices. Unsalted butter has been in very scant supply and has sold at unprecedented differentials over the quotations for salted butter. In many instances the differential was as high as four cents. At the close yesterday established quotations were as follows: Extras, 59½ to 60c; higher scoring than extras, 60½ to 61c; firsts, 56 to 58½c; and seconds, 51 to 55½c.

Will there be another marked break in price? The previous strike of the river boatmen was followed by a decline in price of butter of 25c in 25 days. There is no question but that the qualities of butter that accumulated during that strike were largely responsible for the drop in price. Today there are thousands of tubs of butter at the docks awaiting unloading. Can we expect anything else but a sharp decline? We believe that creameries must necessarily again face a situation similar to the one that confronted them in January. With extras at 60c it seems unreasonable to expect that there will be no marked change with the natural spring increase in make only a few weeks off. We believe it would be wise for all creameries to look forward to a lessened price

(Continued on page 19)

"Would you step on a cockroach—or would you refrain from staining the floor?"—Roosevelt

THE "ethics" of business call for courtesy between competitors—and the "ethics" of advertising also demand "truth in advertising." After observing the former, we find it absolutely necessary to "step on" some of the false claims and untrue propaganda of several separator manufacturers in an attempt to preserve a semblance of "truth" in their advertising.

We owe it to the dairy people of this country to present the real facts regarding cream separators. Propaganda based on the falsest of claims has been spread in an attempt to mislead American farmers. In presenting these facts, we stand ready to prove every assertion; they are based on actual records of dairy history.

Official records show that the first cream separator was invented by the French, and that patent No. 105,716 was granted to the company of Fives-Lille, of France, November 19, 1874, for a "system of continuous centrifugal separation." A little later the Danes developed the cream separator and were the first to introduce cream separators into America. Four years later, in 1878, a Swedish concern took advantage of the French invention and built a cream separator.

Looking for American business, this concern contracted with Mr. P. M. Sharples, an inventive genius of West Chester, Pa., to manufacture, install, and repair their machines in America. The first machines were decidedly impractical and unfitted for efficient use in American dairies and creameries.

Mr. Sharples attempted for a few years to make of this foreign machine a satisfactory separator, and during this time invented all the great improvements that have since been used by this type of machine. Among his invented improvements were the discs in the bowl, the splash oiling system, the detached spindle, the lowering of the supply can, and the concave bottom bowl, which permitted a part of the weight of the bowl to be suspended below the bearing. The complication of the machine, however, soon caused him to give up this manufacturing contract entirely, and, with true American ingenuity, he built a real American separator, adapted to American dairy needs and entirely different in that it was a most simple and efficient machine.

The Sharples factories are the oldest and largest separator factories in America. They have always

been entirely American-owned. During the thirty-eight years of its existence, The Sharples Separator Company has manufactured more separators than any other factory in America, and the output of the Sharples factory today exceeds that of any other separator factory in the world. More Sharples machines are being sold than any other, and a much larger percentage of those sold are today in actual use.

Every American dairyman should know these facts, and has the right to, and should, on buying a machine, ask the following questions of any separator manufacturer:

"Will your separator skim clean and deliver a cream of even density at any speed at which it may be turned? Is the bowl free from troublesome discs or blades? Has the separator an entirely automatic oiling system and do you guarantee your separator for durability to the extent that you guarantee a repair expense not to exceed \$2.00 per year?"

"Is your separator built in American factories, by American manufacturers, by American labor, of American material, and entirely owned by Americans? Is it truly an American separator, encumbered by no suspicion of taint of Hun propaganda?"

It is due to Mr. Sharples' untiring efforts during the thirty-eight years of his separator manufacturing experience—not to any foreign makers or inventors—that the American farmer owes the modern efficient cream separator. The Sharples Suction-feed Separator is the perfected machine; all other separators are today where Sharples left off years ago—old style, bucket bowl, fixed feed machines.

We say, without fear of contradiction, that the modern Sharples Suction-feed Separator

—is the only separator in the world that skims clean and delivers a cream of even density at widely varying speeds;

—is the only separator in the world with a controlled varying capacity;

—is the only separator in the world with a knee-low supply can, easy to fill;

—is the only separator in the world with a perfect automatic splash oiling system, not a single oil cup;

—is the only separator in the world with a hollow tubular bowl—no discs to wash.

Write today for the complete Sharples catalog on cream separators. Address Dept. 155

The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

BRANCHES:

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

TORONTO

"Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in daily use"

any boy can have this rifle without one penny's cost!



This is a practical, powerful rifle and beautifully finished. It is chambered for 22-calibre long or short rim fire cartridges, and is 30 inches long over all. Barrel, tapered, 16 inches. Sights, rear, open; adjustable front knife sight. A solid breech block, makes the action absolutely safe from rear explosion of a defective shell. The barrel is bronzed, rifled with great care and has a built-up steel jacket, making it unsurpassed in strength, durability, and accuracy. Weight, 2½ lbs.

Here's your chance to earn this fine rifle by passing out a few copies of Michigan Business Farming among your neighbors who are waiting to subscribe. You have no idea how easy it is to get subscribers and how quickly you can own the rifle. Just send in the coupon below and we will tell you just how to go about it.

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CIRCULATION MANAGER,

Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens.

Please tell me just how I can earn the Hamilton Rifle without it costing me a penny.

Name

P. O. R.F.D. No.

County State

You too, can own a Car like this!



This \$525 1919 Model
Ford Touring Car
to be given away
April 30, 1919
First Grand Prize

I'm actually going to give away this \$525.00 fully equipped FORD CAR to someone who answers my advertisement and is prompt, careful and energetic in following my simple instructions. Not a penny of expense; even freight and war tax paid.

Thousands of Dollars in Other Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards

Besides the \$525 FORD CAR, I'm giving in this contest thousands of dollars in cash Rewards, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Phonographs, Cameras, Silverware; etc; and in case of a tie, I'll duplicate the prize tied for. No contestant is asked or permitted to send a penny of his own money at any time. Everyone who takes an active part in this con-

test will be well paid in cash whether he wins the Ford Car or any of the other prizes. Just your name and address with five or more faces correctly marked in the picture below starts everything. Make up your mind to win this \$525-1919 Model Ford Car. ACT QUICK. Mail me the coupon TODAY SURE.

CUT OUT AND MAIL COUPON TODAY

Can You Find Five Faces?



GET 1,000 VOTES

Soldier Bill back from the war is driving home with Dad. All the family are eagerly watching for him—Mother, Sister Mary, Kid Brother, Baby Sister, Sweetheart Annie, Hired-man Jerry, his chum Jimmie and Shep, the dog. Their faces are all concealed in the picture. How many can you find? Mark each face you find with a pencil, write your name and address plainly on the line below, clip out this coupon and mail to me now. If you find as many as five of the hidden faces I will enter you in this contest and credit you with 1,000 votes. Send me this coupon today SURE.

D. W. BEACH, Contest Manager.

FARM LIFE, Dept. 833 Spencer, Ind.
Dear Sir:—Here is my solution of the picture. If correct, enter me in your Grand Prize subscription contest with a credit of 1,000 votes. I want the Ford—send me full particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

The Milking Shorthorn

is the Farmer's Cow

Come with me to the Milking Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

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

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

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

CULL BEANS

We can take care of orders for carlots or less at \$25.00 per ton for the machine culls and \$35.00 for the Handpicked Culls—the above prices f.o.b. nearest shipping point.

LEWELLYN BEAN CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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

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

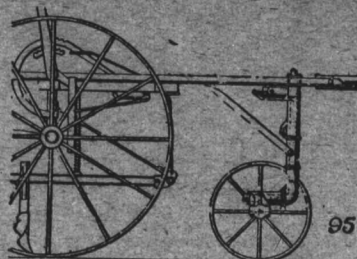
The matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 25th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us; we are glad to invest in new friends.

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

LABOR SAVING HINTS

USEFUL WHEEL CULTIVATOR

This truck has two wheels which straddle the row to be cultivated; its new feature is that the wheel support is of the caster type which, it is claim-



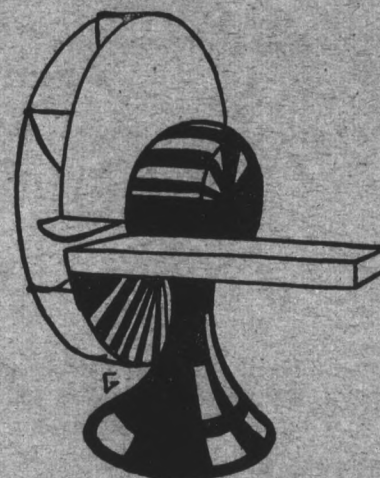
ed, prevents undue tilting when the implement makes short turns. (Demster Mill Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Nebraska. U. S. Patent 1,279,677).—O. J. Lynde, Can.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SLICER

A certain handy man made over an old discarded pan into a fast vegetable slicer. This was used by his wife in summer when canning vegetables and in the fall for fruits.

The pan was removed and two large butcher knife blades inserted as shown. These were bolted to the hub which originally held the pan blades.

After the blades were assembled



and evenly balanced, a shield was bolted to the frame.

A small platform leading up to the cutters was made secure and it was ready for work.

The motor was rather high speed and the power relatively low, and when vegetables such as potatoes

FOOD

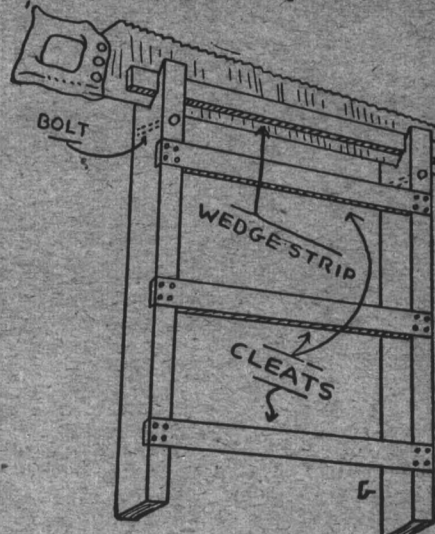
WARMER

The wire basket shown here fits over the top of a lantern and serves as a safe means of warming the food of young animals. (D. M. Kupihea, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. Patent 1,259,257).—O. J. Lynde, Can.



SAW-FILING CLAMP

A neighbor built a saw filing clamp that not only saved the price of a new



one, but worked satisfactorily and is just as convenient as the commercial kind.

As shown by the sketch, it consists of a frame which may be leaned against a saw horse or anything convenient, and two removable strips which fit into the notch on each side of the saw blade.

Notches grooved and tapered as shown in figure one are cut into each strip to prevent slipping and to afford a better grip.

A bolt at the upper ends of the uprights of the vise will prevent any chance of splitting.

This vise is wide enough to accommodate the full length of the saw.—Dale R. VanHorn, Nebraska.

USE FOR OLD TIN CANS

In the erection of a small summer house, the owner sought to rid the premises of an abundance of accumulated tin cans and did so. The cans were collected and the tops removed or punched in out of the way. These were then placed side by side, tops up, on the firmly tamped earth floor of the house. Building paper was then laid over the tops of the cans and the soft concrete poured over it and finished off in the usual way.

When finished, the floor was practically as solid as though laid in the usual way. But instead of collecting and usually remaining damp as is the case with ordinary concrete floors, it was always dry, and, in winter, comparatively concrete.

The great number of cans made settling out of the question, and what little frost managed to get up through the sides of the cans was stopped by the building paper.—Dale R. VanHorn,



were to be sliced, it was accomplished best by alternate forward then backward movements of the vegetable, to allow the knives to return to their normal momentum again.

This also worked admirably for cutting string beans. A quantity were placed on the board, a novel strap being used to shove them through.

It is noted that the shield comes to within two inches of the board on the inside, thus minimizing danger of accidents.—Dale R. VanHorn, Nebraska.

TO WASH WINDOWS

Various ways are resorted to when it comes to washing windows. If the windows are to be cleaned for the first time, a lot of extra elbow grease and time will be saved by using some good cleansing soap, and then after the most of the dirt is off, go over the windows with a small handful of steel wool or the steel shavings from steel spindles which may be procured at any hardware store. This will be found very satisfactory as it readily cuts all of the dried oil, grease, and putty, paint, etc., which has accumulated.—Dale R. VanHorn, Nebraska.



This shed is described, with others, in Farm Bulletin No. 1, "Implement Sheds," issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Illinois. Write for it if you are interested.—O. J. Lynde, Can.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 17)

within the next week or two, and to protect themselves accordingly.

Eggs

The active demand for eggs continues. Supplies are abundant and receipts are cleaned up shortly after arrival. Detroit quotations for Wednesday, March 12th were at 39½ to 40c.

Poultry

Poultry is easier on the Detroit market. Prices this week range about as follows:

No. 1 springs, 32 to 33c; small springs, 30 to 31c; hens, 33 to 34c; small hens and Leghorns, 31 to 32c; roosters, 23 to 24c; geese, 24 to 25c; ducks, 36 to 37c; turkeys, 35 to 36c per lb.

Live Stock

Detroit Live Stock Market

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets Wire)

Detroit, March 11—Cattle: Market for canners steady; all other grades 25c lower; best weight steers, \$14 to \$15; best handy weight butcher steers, \$13.25 to \$12.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$11 to \$12; handy light butchers, \$9.50 to \$10; light butchers, \$8 to \$9; best cows, \$9.95 to \$10.25; butcher cows, \$8 to \$8.75; cutters, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$6.50 to \$7; best heavy bulls, \$10 to \$12; bologna bulls, \$8.50 to \$8.75; stock bulls, \$7.50 to \$7.75; feeders, \$9 to \$10.75; stockers, \$8 to \$8.25; milkers and springers, \$60 to \$110. Veal calves: Market steady; best, \$19 to \$19.50; others, \$10 to \$16. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; best lambs, \$19; fair lambs, \$17.50 to \$18; light to common lambs, \$14 to \$15; fair to good sheep, \$12 to \$13; culis and common, \$7 to \$9. Hogs: Market for pigs steady; mixed hogs, 25 to 35c higher; pigs, \$18.25; mixed, \$18.90 to \$19.15; dressed hogs, light, 21 to 22c; heavy, 19 to 20c per lb.; dressed calves, fancy, 25 to 26c; choice, 21 to 22c.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

Chicago, Monday, March 10, 1919.—Receipts of cattle last week at Chicago were about 48,000 compared with 56,900 the previous week. The break in steer values last week which ranged from 25c to 50c on stuff grading from medium to choice to 75c to \$1 on half fat and light steers was expected to act as a further check on receipts for the Monday market of this week. However, this was not the case, it appearing as though feeders were anxious to get rid of all low grade offerings and turned loose about 21,000 head for trade Monday. Strictly good steers Monday were again in very small supply, as has been the case for some weeks past, and this kind sold at fully steady rates. However, the balance of the run was made up of short-ford and light stock which sold 10c to 15c lower, with light weight kinds on the feeder order 15c to 25c lower and very unpopular. Best steers realized \$19.60 and averaged 1,598

pounds. Sales, however, above \$18 were very scarce, while bulk of the day's business was on a \$14 to \$17 basis.

The manner in which feeders are marketing immature steers would seem to indicate a prospective shortage of cattle later on. Many thrifty young steers are being sent to the shambles that could be bought at comparatively low rates by prospective feeders, given a short corn-crib-cross and sent back to market in 60 to 90 days carrying enough weight to make them popular. Many of these steers are being sent out to the country on a \$10.50 to \$12 basis. Sales late last week of cows and heifers were 25 to 50c lower, making some offerings as much as \$1 lower since the initial session of last week. Trade Monday of this week was fully steady. It took a good class of cows to sell around \$10.50 to \$11, while only choice to prime grades had value up to \$12 and higher. Plain kinds went around \$9 to \$10. A good class of cutters stopped at \$7.25, while \$6.25 stopped the best canners. Bull trade was uneven all last week at 50 to 75c decline since the preceding week's close.

The hog trade proved a runaway affair since the hog minimum price was taken off last Wednesday. Values worked rapidly skyward and because of the good tone of the trade the Railroad Administration saw fit to remove receipts restrictions on the Monday and Tuesday markets of this week. The latter action was considered the only practical means of determining just how many marketable hogs are yet to come, and it is also a test to see if all barriers can be removed to let the trade govern itself.

On the Monday market of this week best hogs reached \$19, which price stood 85c higher than our report of a week ago. Shipping demand has picked up considerably of late which has been a big factor in the rise in hog values, while export orders of record volume are also figuring prominently in the advances being reported. Pigs are forming only a very small quota of the run and are selling as high as \$17 per cwt.

The sheep market ascended to the highest rates of the year last Wednesday when prime lambs reached \$19.75 per cwt. This price also proved a record for March of any year. Since last Wednesday however receipts have been quite liberal and prices have dropped 25 to 50c. Irregardless of this decline values are still 50c lower than a week ago. Best lambs are now selling at \$19 to \$19.40.

Shorn lambs are showing up in large quantities and are selling as high as \$17.50. In the feeder end of the sheep trade demand continues good for lambs with good pelts at prices as high as \$18. Fat light weight yearlings are quotable as high as \$17.75 and aged wethers up to \$14.65. A new record top for the year was made on fed western ewes Thursday of last week when a consignment realized \$14 per cwt.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Continued from page 7)

to adopt its own form of government. All nations will be allowed to develop unhampered by other nations.

Eighth—Strong nations are pledged to help the weaker nations. It provides a means to settle justly the differences of all nations, both great and small.

My friend, you should study the proposed plan of a League of Nations more thoroughly than you ever studied a national question before, for remember, this is a world-wide problem. It is quite possible that this very question will come to your home and fireside for a decision. It is not a political question. Ex-President Taft and President Wilson talked upon this question from the same platform in New York. Democrats and republicans are numbered among those who have pledged to defeat the measure. You are a sovereign ruler in this land of the free; no ruler governs by divine right; no master tells you what you must do; no governmental agency fetters your freedom of speech, or a frank and open discussion of this all-important question. The people are most interested, because the people must fill the ranks of every army on the battlefields of the world. We have entered the period of reconstruction; the foundation for a world safe for democracy is being laid, and that foundation must be so constructed that it will stand the weight of the structure to be erected thereon. The war is over; the sacred principles in defense of which America and the world has paid so dearly in blood and treasure, are still trembling in the balance, over there. Let us fervently pray that God so aids in the final adjustment of the scales of justice that governments by the people, of the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth. *Evan S. Bloom*

"Arcadia," R.F.D. No. 4, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS AND LAND

BIG SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE. This fine 100-acre farm only \$6,500; reasonable cash payment down, balance five years to pay. Soil clay and sand loam; slightly rolling. New buildings; tile silo 10x30; frame barn 32x56; house 16x24 and 16x28 with basement; out buildings, all kinds. Two wells, windmill, Orchard. Well fenced. 20 acres timber, balance under cultivation and pasture. Good roads; only four miles west of Michigan Central R. R., and station Fergus. Owner has other business and will give party interested in this farm one chance of a life time. Will give immediate possession, also personal property for sale. Come at once.—Frank Southwell, Chesaning, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

140 ACRES \$3,300, WITH 4 HORSES. 3 Cows and Poultry, binder, mower, hay rake, plows, cultivators, drag, harrow, implements, crops, near railroad town advantages. Machine-worked loam tillage, clay subsoil, 30-cow pasture on cream route, estimated 2000 cords wood; timber, fruit. Good buildings, 2-story house, 2 stock barns, horse stable, granary, poultry house, etc. Aged owner makes low price, \$3,300, easy terms, gets all. Details this Central-West money-maker page 15 Catalog Bargains 17 states, copy free. Dept. 814 BE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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 \$2,200 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—120-ACRE FARM, ALL cleared except 7-acre pasture, ½ mile from school, church, elevator and cheese factory, good fences and cross fences, best of soil; 9-room house in A No. 1 condition, painted and finished throughout; 38x70 ft. barn with stone foundation; stanchions for 26 head cattle and 7 horse stalls with a 10x40 ft. cellar; windmill pumps water to both house and barn; 50 bearing fruit trees and 40 young trees. Sold at a bargain if taken at once.—Fred Snyder, Bentley, Mich.

40 ACRES 1½ MILES FROM WOLVERINE; 23 acres cultivated, 7 acres seeded about 40 bearing apple trees; 9 acres pasture enclosed with 4-strand barbed wire with cedar posts; tool shed 12x20. Price, \$450. For further particulars write owner, E. S. Griswold, 412 Harrison St., Monroe, Michigan.

FOR SALE—120-ACRE FARM, 90 acres improved, good buildings, good water, good young orchard, 80 rods from school, 6 miles from good market on good road. Would take as part payment some good grade Holstein or Durham cows. For particulars write, Bert B. Pierce, Mackinaw City, Mich., Box 96.

100 ACRES, 75 TILLABLE, BALANCE wood and pasture. Raise oats, corn, barley, rye, sugar beets, potatoes, etc. Well fenced. Good 10-room house, two barns, silo, hog house, etc. Finely located one-half mile to station, school, church, stores, etc. \$70 per acre. Philo W. Streit, R.F.D. No. 1, Sears, Michigan.

TWO HUNDRED FORTY ACRES, good clay loam, three large barns, 9-room house, windmill, large silo, mostly woven wire fence. Price, fifty dollars per acre. Stanley J. Sanford, Reed City, Michigan.

EIGHTY ACRES, SUBSOIL, NEW bungalow house, good basement barn; well fenced, woven wire. Price, forty dollars per acre. Stanley J. Sanford, Reed City, Michigan.

GOOD PRODUCTIVE 80-ACRE FARM address Charles Echbrecht, New Haven, Michigan.

80 ACRES, 8-ROOM HOUSE, SMALL barn, state road, 45 tillable, balance woodland. \$65 acre; easy terms. Box 94, Dryden, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO 80-ACRE FARMS, \$1,850-\$4,250. Mecosta county. Postmaster, Remus, Michigan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

FOR SALE—PERSONALLY GROWN Late Petoskeys or Rural Russett Seed Potatoes, field run, graded over 1½ inch screen. Field inspected; grown on new ground, practically disease free, \$1.25 per bushel sacked F.O.B. Supply limited. Order early. A. M. Smith, Lake City, Michigan.

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.

PURE BRED SEED—WIS. 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 C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Michigan.

WORTHY SEED OATS, PURE SEED not inspected last year but treated for smut. Acreage yield of 80 bus. per acre; wt. 42 lbs. measured bushel. \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bu., according to quantity. Sax free Co., Elmer E. Smith, Redford, Mich.

CHAMPION BEARDESS, MANS- bury, Silverking, Bearded Early Scottish Chief White Oats, prices cheaper for the best seed. A little pure Marquis Spring Wheat. Get circulars and prices. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Michigan.

I HAVE 1,000 BUSHELS OF WORTHY Oats to offer at \$1.50 per bu. Sacks free f.o.b. They are nice bright oats and free of weed seeds, 10 acres of these oats yielded 90 bushels per acre.—Elmer E. Smith, Redford, Mich.

SEED OATS, BEST MICHIGAN northern oats. Buy good seed and grow 80 to 100 bushels per acre. Price, 90c per bu. Sample free. Mayer's Plant Nursery, Merrill, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLOP STRAWBERRY Plants—Money-Makers. \$3.00 per 1,000; 500, \$1.75; trimmed. J. E. Hampton, Bangor, Michigan.

FOR SALE—350 BUSHELS OF PED- igreed worthy seed oats that yielded 92 bushel per acre, at 75c per bushel. F. O. B. Wheeler Seed bags with order.—Geo. Middleton, Wheeler, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, CHOICE rural collection. 50 early, 50 everbearing, 50 late, all postpaid, \$2.00. Strawberry Farm, Niles, Michigan.

PURE WORTHY OATS—FREE FROM any foul seed at \$1.00 per bu., sacks at cost. Write A. A. Patullo, R. F. D. No. 4, Deckerville, Michigan.

FOR SALE, WISCONSIN PEDIGREED Barley, 5 to 24 bushel lots, \$2.15 bu.; bags extra. Member of Michigan Crop Improvement Association, Lee Fowler, Fostoria, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY, OLD FALSE Teeth. We pay up to \$35 per set (broken or not.) Send now. Prompt remittance. Package held 5 to 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Highest prices paid for old gold jewelry, gold crowns, bridges, dental gold, platinum, diamonds, and silver. Tell your friends. U. S. Smelting Works, Dep't 43, Chicago, Ill.

OVERLAND ROADSTER BARGAIN— 4-cylinder, 1917 model, good condition mechanically. Can be repainted and new top put on for \$50, but is perfectly serviceable as it stands. Electric-starter, new battery, two extra over-sized tires. Three hundred dollars takes it, here at Mount Clemens. Box G, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—1 FAIRBANKS-MORSE house-lighting outfit complete with 2 h. p. gasoline engine, generator, switch-board and storage batteries, 40 volts, 12.5 amp., first-class condition, guaranteed; cost \$400, will sell for \$200. J. M. Simmons, 28 3rd St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—250-EGG CYPHERS incubator, used 4 hatches. Newton Colony Brooder Stove, good as new. Tcnny Motz, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 1.

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MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

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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.

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BEEMAN GARDEN TRACTOR

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.

MICHIGAN MOTORS COMPANY
Distributors Dept. 221 Detroit, Mich.

GARDEN NOVELTIES

CHILD'S GIANT KOCHIA, our 1918 novelty, has taken its place everywhere as the greatest floral favorite. It rivals the best Ferns or Palms in decorative effects and is equally valuable for garden or pots, a pyramid of dense feathery green foliage all summer, in fall, a dark claret red till Christmas. Easiest of all plants to grow anywhere. Pkt. 20c.

MATCHLESS LETTUCE. Novel, distinct and absolutely the tenderest and sweetest lettuce grown. Pkt. 15c.

TWO-POUND TOMATO. Largest, heaviest, richest, and most solid Tomato. A perfect marvel. Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE WOLFLOWERS. The showiest new garden annual for bedding. Nothing like it. Pkt. 20c.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, INC., Floral Park, N. Y.

HOW TO COOK VEGETABLES, a booklet giving 666 receipts for cooking, canning and preserving vegetables of all kinds. Will make one's garden crops doubly valuable. 10c.

SPECIAL OFFER For 20c we will send everything: Kochia, Lettuce, Tomato, Weevilflower, vegetable book and catalogue. Order now. Supply limited.

BIG CATALOGUE free. All flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, plants, and berries. We grow the finest Gladioli, Dahlias, Cannas, Irises, Peonies, Perennials, Shrubs, Vines, Ferns, Roses, Sweet Peas, Asters, Fancies, Beets, Beans, Cabbages, Onions, Tomatoes, Seed Corn, Potatoes, etc. Prize strains and sterling novelties.

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are friends of our paper, too!

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Kent, (N. E.)—We are having a little taste of winter around these parts just now, and a little run of poor sleighing. The fluffy stuff is about six inches deep on top of the mud and is good for the winter grain. Three or four farmers around here have had cows become lame in their hindquarters. Stock in general is looking good. Feed is not so scarce or high as a month ago. Auction sales numerous and prices obtained not as good as expected. Farmers either haven't the money, or aren't going to spend it or a little of both. Farmers are not doing much but reading the papers and doing chores. A good many seem to favor the \$50,000,000 bond issue for roads. A good many also seem to favor doing more for our local roads, realizing that the motor trucks have come to stay, and knowing that in time their numbers will increase like a swarm of bees, but unlike the bee, the air route isn't open to them. The following prices were paid at Greenville March 7:—Wheat, \$2.20; corn, \$1.40; oats, 50; rye, \$1.30; beans, \$6; potatoes, \$1.10; hens, 20c; springers, 20; butter, 40 to 45; eggs, 33; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, live, 16; dressed, 20 to 21; beef steers, 8 to 10; beef cows, 7 to 9; veal calves, 9 to 11.—*G. M. W., Greenville, Mich., March 7.*

Tuscola, (N. E.)—The ground is covered with snow but the weather is fine. Farmers are selling cattle. Not much grain in farmers' hands. No market for beans. Lots of farms for sale. The following prices were paid at Cass City March 8:—Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 55; rye, \$1.19; hay, 20; hens, 22 to 25; springers, 23 to 25; ducks, 25; geese, 15; turkeys, 22 to 25; butter, 40; butterfat, 53; eggs, 34; sheep, 5 to 8; lambs, 13 to 15½; hogs, 14½ to 16; beef steers, 7 to 11½; beef cows, 5 to 8; veal calves, 10 to 15.—*S. S., Cass City, March 8.*

Jackson, (N. E.)—The weather has been more or less stormy with a light blanket of snow still on the ground. The winter grains have not materially suffered of late but it is early yet. Farmers are drawing wood, cutting and harvesting ice, it being about 8 inches thick. Some hay being baled. Considerable building is contemplated for the summer, a few barns and several new silos. The following prices were paid at Munith February 7:—Wheat, \$2.13 to \$2.15; oats, 52; butter, 35; butterfat, 53; eggs, 37; veal calves, 14 to 18.—*A. F. W., Munith, Mich., March 7.*

Wexford, (West)—Spring is coming. We imagine we hear the crow's caw! caw! The woodchuck are out, and the coon and the skunk. Everything denotes the coming of spring. The ground is bare in many places. The following prices were paid at Cadillac March 5:—Oats, ground, \$3; hay, \$20 to \$22; potatoes, \$1 cwt.; hens, 28; springers, 22; butterfat, 53; eggs, 35; hogs, 19 to 20 dressed; beef steers, 10 to 14; veal calves, 18.—*S. H. H., Harrietta, Mich., March 5.*

Manistee, (N. W.)—Farmers are getting ready for spring; some are now hauling logs, cutting wood and doing other farm work in general. Weather is cold and has been so for a week or longer; has been an open winter, mild and fine. Soil is moist on account of rains and snow. The farmers are not selling much now that I know of around here especially. I cannot say as farmers are holding much of any crops or cattle at present time. Farmers are no doubt, buying spring seed for summer crops sowing.—*H. A., Bear Lake, March 4.*

Mecosta, (North)—Farmers are not very busy now; some are cutting wood and some harvesting ice. The weather has been very warm. About seven inches of snow fell this afternoon. The following prices were paid at Hersey recently:—Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 65; oats, 52; rye, \$1; hay, No. 1 timothy, 20; No. 1 light mixed, 18;



potatoes, \$1 cwt.; butterfat, 45; eggs, 30.—*L. M., Hersey, Mich., March 4.*

St. Joseph, (East)—Farmers are hauling wheat to mills and cutting wood. Roads are heavy and with a flurry of snow last night it means more mud. Influenza bad just now; several deaths, all strong young men. Tornado swept the county, doing severe damage. Telephone wires disabled; barns silos, chicken coops and houses damaged. The following prices were paid at Colon February 28:—Wheat, \$2.16; corn, \$1.50; oats, 50; rye, \$1.15; potatoes, \$1; butter, 40; butterfat, 49; eggs, 36.—*M. W., Colon, Mich., March 5.*

Mecosta, (S. E.)—Very cold weather last Wednesday and Thursday; changed to warm wave Friday, and Friday night to zero. Saturday morning found the whole country covered with ice; began to thaw Sunday and on Monday all the ice was gone. Today it is snowing again with another run of sleighing in prospect. Wheat is very poor; rye is looking fair. The following prices were offered at Remus recently:—Wheat, \$2.15; oats, 60; rye, \$1.10; beans, \$6.25 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.10 cwt.; butter, 35; butterfat, 40; eggs, 30.—*F. M. E., Millbrook, Mar. 4.*

Ingham, (Central)—This has been a week of farm auctions, one each day and two on one day; not one over five miles from ye scribe. Horses sell rather low; other stock and feeds go quite high. It has been fine weather most of the time. On Friday a high wind, lightning and cloud burst; no snow, no frost in ground to speak of; freezes nights and thaws days; most of shipping stock for the winter; farmers not selling much of anything at present. The following prices were paid at Mason on February 27:—Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$2.50 cwt.; oats, 50; rye, no market; hay, No. 1 timothy, 18 to 20; No. 1, light mixed, 18 to 20; beans, 7 cwt.; potatoes, \$1; hens 18 to 20; butterfat, 50; eggs, 32; sheep, 3 to 7; lambs, 16½; hogs, 16½; beef steers, 8 to 10; beef cows, 4 to 7; veal calves, 16; apples, \$1 to \$1.25.—*C. I. M., Mason, Mich., March 1.*

Bay, (S. E.)—The weather is like spring; some snow on the ground, but going fast. The wheat had a very hard winter and some fields are looking very poor. A bad spring will winter kill a large part of it. Auction sales are the order of the day now and farm tools and implements are going high, horses low. Influenza is worse now than at any time this winter. Not many improvements in building being planned by farmers. We need draining more than any other improvement. The farmers are not getting rich fast. Our supplies are still way up high. The following prices were paid at Bay City Mar. 6:—Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.25; oats, 56; rye, \$1.12; hay, No. 1 timothy, 18 to 22; No. 1 light mixed, 16 to 20; wheat-oat, \$8 to \$11; beans, \$6 per 100 lbs.; potatoes, \$1.10; onions, \$3 per 100; cabbage, \$3 per 100; hens, 24; springers, 25; butter, 50 to 55; eggs, 35; hogs, 19 to 20; beef steers, 18; veal cows, 14; veal calves, 20; apples, \$3 bu.—*S. E. B., Munger, March 7.*



A SATISFIED BREEDER

Rosabella's Peer 3rd, 416341, owned by J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Mich., was bred by Mr. D. H. Curtis, of Addison, Mich. Sired by Imp. Peer 284633; dam Rosabella 19th, by Prince of Fortune (Imp.) 136635, tracing to Imp. Rosabella 2d by Velocipede (2796). This animal has proved a wonderful sire and his calves are very uniform and growthy. Farley Bros., of Albion, Mich., were the lucky persons to get the two heifers advertised in M. B. F., 43d Ruby Phoenix 716386, calved Oct. 5, 1917, and 45th Ruby Phoenix 750774, calved Feb. 11, 1918. These



Rosabella's Peer 3rd

give promise of making good, useful cows and there is not a shy breeder in the herd.—J. E. Tanswell, Mason, Mich.

A GOOD TIP FOR SHEEP OWNERS

As you ask M. B. F. readers to pass on help, perhaps the following may help someone. If a ewe refuses to own her lamb, place her in a vacant building and tie a dog in the same building. The more the dog barks and tries to get loose, the more quickly the ewe will become attached to the lamb. Yours for the success of the M. B. F.—C. A. Breckon, Presque Isle county, Mich.

Veterinary Department

Can you tell what ails my mare? The muscles above pasture joint in one front leg are swollen and seem rigid and she is a little lame; doesn't seem to throw her weight on it as she ought. Can you prescribe for her and answer through your veterinary columns?—E. S. M., Sumner, Mich.

Your animal has sprained the "Flexor Tendons" and upon manipulation you will find them to be sensitive if not apparently sore; if not of long standing, hot fomentations should be applied several times a day, (use hot water only), after which immediately apply cotton and bandage to hold heat and moisture. After the swelling has softened sufficiently, an absorbent and stimulating liniment should be applied twice daily. The following will be found very beneficial: Tr. Iodine ounces five, Chloroform ounces one and a half; add sufficient distilled Alcohol to make one pint; rub well in morning and night after which apply a tight bandage.

Will you please publish in your next issue of M. B. F., What may be the cause and also a good remedy for calves and young stock affected with a warty scurf that starts around the eyes and nose and spreads all over the body? Yours for the M. B. F.—A. J. D., Orion, Mich.

This is an affection of the skin. It is known as "Herpes Tonsurans." It is characterized by the appearance of layers of bark-like, or almost wart-like formations on various parts of the body. The parts of the body most frequently involved are the head, croup, anal and vulvar region, and withers. The disease commonly is infectious and transmissible in nature, usually affecting a number of animals in the herd. It is transmissible to man also, and the caretaker of infected animals not infrequently develops the disease. It is slightly more prevalent

in young cattle than in old ones and occurs under all conditions of housing as well as at pasture.

The first noticeable symptom of this malady consists of the appearance of very small, hard and rounded, wart-like nodules. They may make their appearance on various parts of the body simultaneously; usually, however, the different locations become involved successively. In this stage there is some irritation, which the animal demonstrates by rubbing the parts on posts and other objects. In the course of three or four weeks the nodules increase to a considerable size. They are no longer rounded, but now appear irregularly flattened and raised on the normal skin surface. Their color is of a grayish, ashlike tint, and their thickness sometimes exceeds half an inch. The immediate outer edge of the formation is usually free, and a considerable portion can be jerked loose. I frequently have seen these bark-like formations assume the size of the hand. The treatment of this disease is as follows: Those of the formations that are quite loose are forcibly removed and the underlying surface is then painted twice daily with pure iodine tincture. A week of these paintings terminates the trouble here. Where the scab can not be removed it is to be soaked several times daily with olive oil, painting the surface around the scab to prevent further spread, and after a few days the scab can be removed and the iodine applied as above instructed. When the formations or scabs occur on the upper eyelid, where the iodine applications cannot be made, powdered iodoform is rubbed or pressed well into the affected parts after the scabs have been removed. In all cases it is advisable to apply the iodine over an area considerably larger than the seat of the trouble.

TREATMENT FOR SCOURS

I would like to give to the public thru your most valuable farm paper, a recipe for scours in your pigs; Break, and stir into the swill, from six to a dozen eggs, (shells and all) depending on the number of pigs, and give to the dam. If pigs are weaned off the dam give one or two eggs each in their swill, which will accomplish the same result.

This is a valuable recipe for hog raisers, and has proven itself so to my satisfaction for many years.—C. H. Marvin, Osceola county, Mich.

(We greatly appreciate your thoroughness in sending this item, and trust our other readers will follow suit when they have suggestions of value to offer to others).

County Crop Reports

Newaygo, (South)—The following prices were paid at Woodville, March 7:—Wheat, \$2.15; corn, \$1.20, shelled; oats, 55; rye, \$1.25; hay, 27; beans, \$5 cwt.; potatoes, \$1 cwt.; hens, 22; butter, 40; eggs, 30; hogs, 17; beef steers, 5, live; veal calves, 16; apples, \$1.25.—F. S., Big Rapids, Mich., Mar. 7.

Mecosta, (N. E.)—Am giving you a short report on the bean situation. I carry on a business during the winter that takes me all over the eastern and western parts of Isabella county and I have talked with at least 100 farmers and they all say they will not raise any beans this year. This has always been a bean country but we can not depend upon a crop and the selling end of the crop is unsatisfactory. We are going more into the stock raising with potatoes were paid at Remus, March 9:—as a money crop. The following prices Wheat, \$2.08 to \$2.10; oats 53; rye, \$1.30; hay, \$20 to 25; beans, 50 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.10 cwt.; butter, 40; eggs, 32.—F. M. E., Millbrook, Mich., March 10.

How to choose the right Lime for Your Land

IN order to be of the greatest benefit, lime must be thoroughly worked into your soil. Only by a thorough incorporation of the lime with the soil can all of the soil about the roots of the crops be affected by the lime. And only when all of the soil is affected by the lime will acid conditions be eliminated.

These facts point to one sure guide for buying lime—get the most finely pulverized limestone you can buy, for the better pulverized the lime the more readily it works into the soil.

Another point to remember is that moist pulverized lime forms into lumps. Therefore, it is important to purchase well dried lime and to shelter it properly if you store it.

The higher the percentage of carbonates and magnesia, the better the quality of the lime and the better the results obtained from it.

SOLVAY
PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE

—meets every test. It is so finely pulverized that 95% of it will pass through a 50 mesh screen. It is furnace dried so that it comes to you in perfect condition. It contains an unusually high percentage of carbonates and magnesia—and has proved itself superior for any soil needing lime applications.

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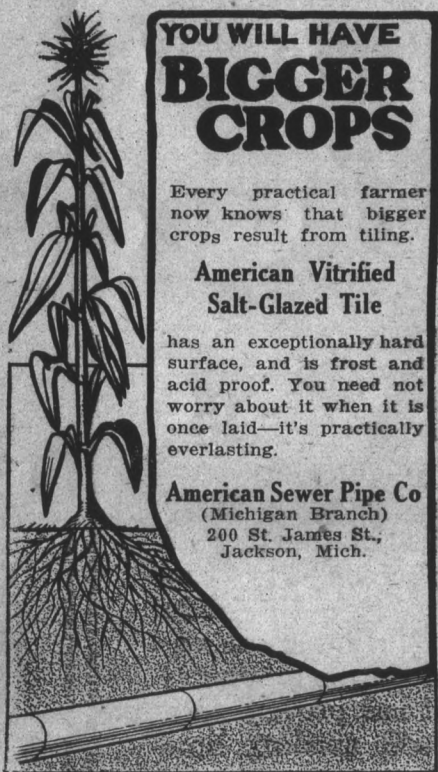
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Our book, "CARE OF BABY CHICKS," and a package of GERMOZONE are the best insurance against chick losses. Those formerly losing more than half their hatched now raise better than 90 per cent. To you who have never tried GERMOZONE, we will send postpaid, book and package as above. You pay if satisfied, 75c; 60 days' trial. "We trust you."

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If you want to raise more chicks this year, build a Perry Brooder yourself. Hundreds of M. B. F. readers are building their own in a few hours on the Perry Plan out of scrap lumber. Send me \$1 for full plans, license and right to build for others in your neighborhood. You'll say it was the best dollar you ever invested.

E. O. PERRY,
37 Henry St., DETROIT, MICH.

The Publisher's Desk

Tractor Farming in Michigan

Last week I attended the National Tractor Show at Kansas City, Missouri; that new city where east now meets west as it once did at Chicago. What I saw there proves that Yankee genius may perhaps be rivaled but never can be equaled. There were tractors of every size and for every purpose, from the little one-lung garden machine that you walk behind to the giant mogul that towered nearly to the roof, its rear driving wheels reminding one of a sight-seeing Ferris wheel.

How short a time ago it seems since I attended my first automobile show in New York and yet my diary tells me it was 1907, eleven years ago. You remember the horseless carriages of those days? Some still steered with a lever and had dashboards. Into the most popular models of that year you climbed over the rear fenders to the tonneau or stepped up through a door in the back. Three years ago I followed the few tractors that dared risk the muddy fields around Champaign, Illinois, and yet I give you my word that in these three war-years the tractor as a piece of practical farm machinery seems to have spanned as wide a gap of improvement as the automobile has in the past eleven.

No Longer an Experiment—Over a hundred well-established manufacturers exhibited their models at Kansas City and from early morning to well into the night the aisles were crowded with earnest dealers, determined on selecting the models which best fitted the needs of their neighborhood and they came from every state in the union. Prairie farmers, the real business men of the great middle-west, were to be seen climbing over and under the machines and they went about it in a way that told the maker that they knew what they were after and that it would be useless to try and foist upon them anything else. Many of those with whom I talked had already owned tractors, a few of them had been bitten by the early models, which could now be compared with end-door, dashboard automobiles; they had come to buy a new model and their chief anxiety seemed to be that they should secure ample power. "Never again an under-powered machine for me" one Illinois farmer told me, "If I buy this four-plow tractor I want it to pull four plows in any kind of weather, anywhere on my farm and they've got to give me a guarantee in black-and-white that it will do it." This the agent standing with us agreed to do and added that the company he represented was one of the oldest implement manufacturers in the United States and the written guarantee would be backed up by this million dollar concern.

Makers with whom I talked seemed anxious most of all to teach the dealer and the farmer alike what size tractor was needed for the particular conditions of the farm on which it was to be used. None wanted to sell an under or over-size machine which would not prove practical when it got to work on the farm. Evidently there is a demand for every tractor that can be assembled by the manufacturers for this year's trade and there is no desire on the part of the seller to make a sale that will not result successfully and thus build future sales for his particular make in the neighborhood in which it is used.

This was one of the most hopeful signs of this year's tractor show and will do more to help establish this industry on a solid foundation than any amount of propaganda or clever salesmanship. No one doubts but that there is a place on every farm

for a tractor, not only for heavy pulling, but for the many stationary power purposes to which it can be put and with manufacturer, dealer and user earnestly and sincerely co-operating with one another there can be no question as to the future of this, the greatest boon that has come to the farming business in this decade.

Tractors for Michigan Farms—There are a number of small tractors on the market this year, costing from \$550 to \$1,150, that will easily pull from one to three plows, and that can be used for all power purposes on the average farm in our state. Most of these are equipped with four cylinder engines that will burn kerosene successfully. And on the subject of using kerosene in the tractor, altho it has not been a success in the automobile, this is easily understood when it is explained that unlike the high-speed automobile motor controlled by an accelerator and under constant change of power and speed in ordinary driving, the motor of the tractor in operation runs constantly and unvarying with an even load and the speed is controlled by a governor.

It is my unbiased opinion that any farmer in Michigan can find on this year's market a tractor, sold at a fair price which will prove thoroughly practical and give full value to its purchaser. There can be no argument of the beneficial results to accrue from tractor farming. Jobs that with horses would take weeks can be done in days with a tractor, and because the whole success of profitable farming hangs in the balance of quick-work at the opportune moment, the entire cost of a tractor might be saved on a single farm in a season. Fields too, that heretofore have only been scratched with the horse-drawn plow, can be furrowed deep and the virgin fertility brought up into productivity. No longer need the farmer wait for the silo-filler or even for the thrasher, because they are bringing small individual threshing outfits on the market which can easily be driven by even the smaller tractors. Electrically equipped with strong headlights and lights directly over the work being done, the setting sun and the shades of night no longer mark the close of the working day, for another can take the wheel and the mechanical horse works on untiring into the night.

If the business farmers of our home state, Michigan, have been slow in adopting the tractor it has only proven their sound judgment, because the pioneer makers seemed bent on filling the needs only of the great prairie farms, and the small tractor was a side-issue which they had taken little pains to develop. In the past two years, however, the trend has been the other way and manufacturers have rivaled each other in their building of successful and practical machines of small size. Today it would appear that there is no excuse for the farmer in Michigan to hesitate longer and this statement is made after a careful investigation and analysis of all the good makes which are now offered.

As a publication, devoted singly to the purpose of bettering the farming business in Michigan, we shall do all in our power to aid those who are contemplating the purchase and use of a tractor this season if they will but write us. We hope you who are using tractors now, will make these columns a clearing house of your experience and your troubles, in this way can we help to overcome the problems and perplexities which arise in the early use of a great farm improvement, just as they did with the cream separator, the silo and the automobile—yet, who of us, who doubted when any of these three farm necessities were being introduced, would be without them today?—G. M. S.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

POULTRY

LEGHORN

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES "Exclusively" for 15 years. Fine Birds. Best layers. Keeler's strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Cockerels, \$2.00. Nick Fleck, R. 6, Plymouth, Ind.

AFEW COCKERELS left and S. C. W. Orpington eggs; also White Guinea Eggs for hatching.—Odell Arnold, Coleman, Mich.

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FOR SALE SILVER SPANGLED Hamburg Cockerels, \$3.00 each; eggs, \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred.—Mrs. G. A. Proctor, Vassar, Mich.

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

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Strictly thoroughbred, for sale. Gobblers weigh 15-38 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.

PIGEONS

Pigeons FOR SALE. On account of other business taking all my time I am offering for sale my entire flock of 75 pair of extra selected pure bred Homers. Birds are healthy and good workers. Write for further particulars and prices.—N. H. Senholtz, Allegan, Mich., R. F. 3, Box 162.

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

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching and day-old chicks. Flock is culled by M. A. C. expert.—Roy C. Ives, Chelsea, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THOROUGHbred S. C. W. Leghorns. 260 Eggs Strain \$2 per 15.—Julius Pommerenk, Rogers, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

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with credible records. We test annu-
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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
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17 lb. Jr. 2-yr.-old, daughter of Ypsiland
Sir Pontiac DeKol whose dam at 5 yrs.
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Write for extended pedigree and photo.
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Born August 15, 1918. Sire's dams
average 37.76 butter 7 days, 145.93
lbs. butter 30 days, testing 5.52% fat.
Calf's dam a 21 lb. daughter of a cow
with 4 A.R. daughters. Nice straight
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Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korn-
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tiacs, his dam is Queen Segis of Brookside,
a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol
2nd and Prince Segis Kordyke, a great
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We are breeding this young sire to
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dams each have records above 30 lbs, he
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est dams of herd sire are both above 33
lbs. butter in 7 days, average 700 lbs.
milk. E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from
good producing Cow and sired by a
No. 1 bull. Price \$50.00 for quick sale.
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Type, Quality. A few bull calves from
A. R. O. dams for sale.

ARWIN KILLINGER,
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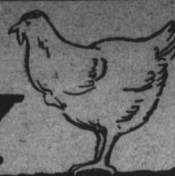
Reg. HOLSTEIN COWS, bull and heifer
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them. C. L. HULETT & SON, Okemos,
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large Reg. Holstein
cows, just bred to a 31.61 lb. bull.
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FOR SALE 7 PURE BRED HOLSTEIN-
Friesian Heifers. These heif-
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from heavy producing dams. Nicely
marked and well grown. If these heif-
ers are sold within the next 30 days will
price them very cheap.—Harry T. Tubbs,
Elwell, Mich.

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PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.

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R. F. D. No. 1BREEDERS
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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,
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Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir
Calantha Segis Kordyke 104008; dam's
record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of
milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send
for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowl-
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The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

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

Registered GUERNSEY COWS. Bull
ready for service April.
Bull calves, best of breeding. Write for
particulars and prices.
A. M. SMITH, Lake City, 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.

ANGUS BULLS AND HEIFERS from
choice registered stock. Also
have some nice Registered Duroc Boars
ready for service. Will crate and ship
for \$50.00. Geo. B. Smith & Co., Addi-
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SHORTHORNS For Sale at reasonable
prices. The prize-win-
ning 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, Fife Lake, Michigan

OAKWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS
Bull calves of Bates breeding.

COLLAR BROS., R. No. 2, Conklin, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS
Of Quality, Scotch and Scotch topped.
Maxwalton Monarch 2nd & Maxwalton
Jupiter in service.

John Schmidt & Son, Reed City, Mich.

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

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, Fife Lake, Michigan

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

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 Dur-
ham 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.

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

FOR SALE—Durhams and Shorthorns.
5 full-blood red bulls, 1 Polled Durham
18 mos. old; 1, 6 wks old; 2 Shorthorns
12 mos. old; 1 six weeks old.
Clarence Wyant, R. 1, Berrien Ctr., Mich.

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LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many! but how good! A few
well-developed, beefy young bulls for
sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1.
If you want a prepotent sire, that will
beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers
and market-toppers, buy a registered
Hereford and realize a big profit on your
investment. A life-time devoted to the
breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAY-
LOR, Fremont, Mich.

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For Sale BELGIAN STALLION

If you want to buy a
draft Stallion you are invited to see this
horse and his colts, and our neighbors.—
W. J. Quigley, Grass Lake, Mich.

SHETLAND PONIES

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

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POLAND CHINA

FOR 25 YEARS

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

FALL BOAR PIG will weigh 75 to 100
lbs. are extra good Pigs and Priced
so you can buy them. C. E. Garnant,
Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

BIG TYPE P. C., I have a few extra
good Fall Boars left, sired by Grand
Superba and out of Big Prolific Sows.
Their breeding traces to the best herd in
Ill., Iowa and Neb.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, 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 pres-
ent, 68 head sold Nov. 29 at auction
for \$4,440.50. Thanks for your pat-
ronage and you'll always be welcome.
Wm. J. Clarke, R. No. 7, Mason, Mich.

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

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.

IG 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, Gilts
all sold. Keep
watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Sena-
tor and Orange Price. I thank my cus-
tomers for their patronage.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

L. S. P. C. ship at prices any good farm-
er 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 qual-
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O. I. C.

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

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C's.

Bred Gilts in May and June.
Booking orders for
Spring Pigs. Everything shipped C.O.D.
and registered in buyer's name. If
you want the best, write
J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

DUROC

50 DUROC BRED SOWS AND 50
fall pigs. You need a litter by Or-
ion's Fancy King, the biggest pig
of his age ever at International Fat Stock
show. Catalog tells all.—Newton Barn-
hart, St. Johns, Mich.

MAPLE LANE FARM
Registered Duroc Jersey Pigs, either sex.

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

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

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

Duroc Jersey Gilts Weighing from
300 to 450 lbs.
1,000 pound head.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Michigan.

PEACH HILL FARM

We are now offering Registered Duroc
Jersey fall pigs, either sex. We can
furnish you unrelated pairs or trios.
Write to us. Our prices are very rea-
sonable.

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
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J. E. Morris, Farmington, Mich.

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

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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.

Chesters MARCH AND APRIL PIGS,
from prize winning stock; in
pairs or trios; at reasonable prices.—F.
W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

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

F ALL BOARS AND GILTS. EXTRA
large boned. Best I ever raised.
Priced to sell.—Will Thorman, Elm
Front Stock Farm, Dryden, Mich.

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SHROPSHIRE

I SHALL BE ABLE to furnish for sea-
son of 1919 anything needed in Regis-
tered Shropshire Sheep of the same
High Quality that have given satisfac-
tion in many States since 1890.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Michigan.



'TIX-TON MIX' with salt the year
around keeps flock healthy and free from
worms and ticks. Saves you big money—a
\$1.00 sample box by parcel post will med-
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—booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep."
PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.

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A Federation of Interests

After a long delay our new illustrated
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Pure Breed Practical Poultry

Every farmer poultryman and poul-
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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.

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

Barred, W. and Buff Plymouth Rocks.
R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
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Single Comb Buff Orpingtons.
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White Pekin Ducks. Guineas.

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Eggs from any of the foregoing breeds
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Special price for 1,000 eggs during sea-
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Eggs from White Pekin Ducks, Gray
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Hares—Belgians and Flemish Giants.
If you really want poultry stock this
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should order now; stock can be shipped
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JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL Barred Rocks
are hen hatched quick growers, good
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Barred Rock Eggs From strain with
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For Sale Thoroughbred Barred
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BARRED ROCKS. Winners at Chica-
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Four pullets layed 950 Eggs in one
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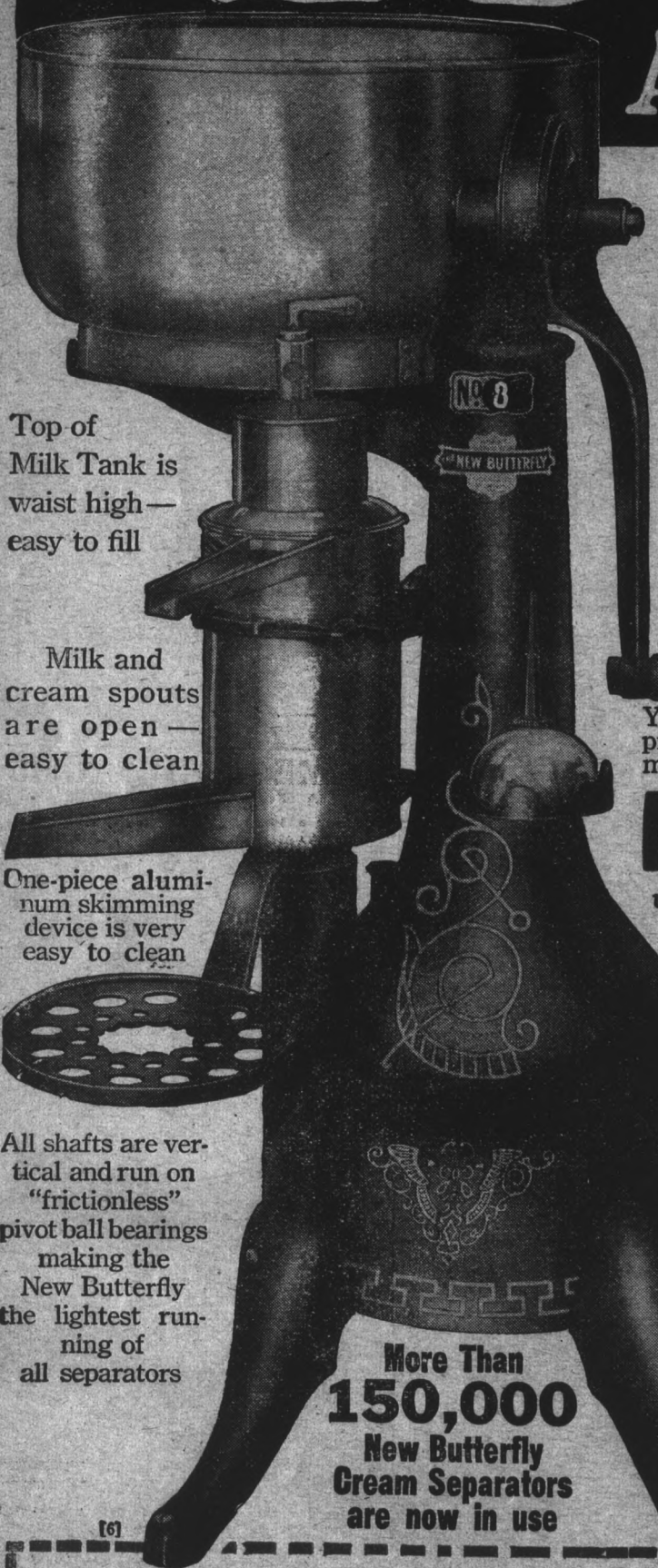
THOROUGHbred BARRED ROCK
Cockerels and females. Vigorous
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Satisfaction guaranteed. Robert Bow-
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BARRED ROCK WINNERS. Won 1
Pen, 2nd Cockerel and 4th
Cockerel at Chelsea Big Show. Hatching
Eggs from Pen 1 \$2.50 per 15; Pen 2,
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Top of Milk Tank is waist high—easy to fill

Milk and cream spouts are open—easy to clean

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All shafts are vertical and run on "frictionless" pivot ball bearings making the New Butterfly the lightest running of all separators

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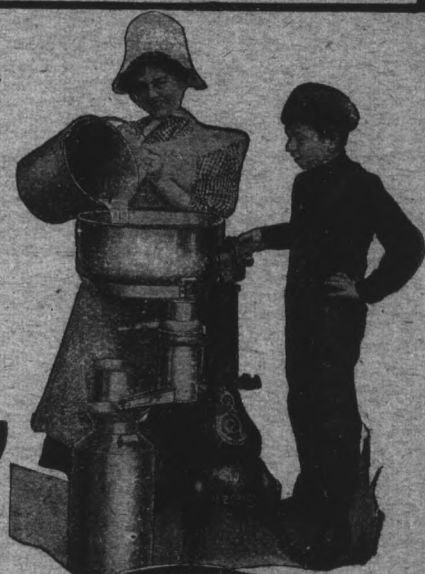
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Made \$61.39 More from Same Cows

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



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



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