

"for all the Farmers of Michigan"

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PACKERS SEEK UNION WITH PRODUCERS

Conference in Chicago Lays Foundation for Co-operation Between Farmers, Packer and Consumer, and for Stabilizing Live Stock Industry

Upon the invitation of the five big packers certain representatives of the packing industries and of several live stock associations held a conference in Chicago on March 10th and 11th to "provide for organization and co-operation for the adjusting of all differences between producer and packer and for the inauguration of measures that will be of advantage to the whole industry and to the interest of the ultimate consumer."

Those participating in the conference were representatives of the "Big Five" and eleven other packers and of the Kansas Live Stock Ass'n, Corn Belt Meat Ass'n, Missouri Live Stock Breeders' Ass'n, Illinois Live Stock Ass'n, Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, and the Buyers' and Sellers' Ass'n of Texas. The conference adopted a plan which calls for a Conference Committee of the Live Stock Industry, composed of twenty-three representatives of the producers, the packers, and the commission men, with headquarters in Chicago. There are also to be local committees at the various live stock markets.

What Are Packers' Motives?

Farming interests view with considerable difference of opinion these efforts on the part of the packers to bring all parties concerned in the live stock industry into a mutual understanding with each other and secure co-operative effort for the stabilizing and upbuilding of the industry. That the packers are trying to ingratiate themselves with the farmers in an eleventh hour effort to quiet the farmers' demands for federal control or ownership of the packing industry, is the belief of those who have had revealed to them some of the packers' previous tactics to secure monopolies in food products. They positively cannot believe that the packers have had a sudden change of heart and are willing to submit any matter affecting their own selfish interests to a committee in which farmers have a voice. On the other hand, there are those who believe that the packers are awakening to the signs of the times just as many others who have abused their capitalistic privileges and realize that unless those at the

source of their business, the farmers, are satisfied and receive fair returns on the "raw material" supplied the packers, there can be no profitable permanency to the packing industry. The packers are really not concerned over the welfare of the farmers except that a contented producer is a valuable asset to all enterprises dealing in the things that are produced by the farmer. Dissatisfaction and discontent mean frequent interruption in the flow of the supply and fluctuations in the prices of the material which cost the packers money. Moreover, an element of uncertainty exists under these conditions which seriously hampers the packers' plans. Those who argue in this manner believe that the packers can be taken at their word and that it is safe for the farmers to treat with them and sit in their councils.

Mutual Benefits Are Sought

"It is the sense of those participating in the conference," says a press dispatch that was sent to us by the publicity department of Swift & Co., "that it would be to the mutual benefit of the live stock industry, the packer, and the consumer, that steps should be taken to bring about a close co-operation between the various interests concerned."

Very commendable, indeed. This has been the sense, in effect, of farmers and farm organizations for several years past but never before have the packers shown any disposition to so co-operate. On the contrary, they have maintained something of the same attitude which inspired the North Dakota politicians to advise the farmers to "go home and slop the hogs." In the opinion of the packers, it was the farmers' business to raise the hog; the packers' business to dispose of his carcass.

"Realizing that the live stock industry is on the threshold of an era of reconstruction," says the dispatch, "and with the prospect of removal of such control as has been exercised by the Food Administration during the war period, we are impressed with the importance of reaching a better understanding of the problems affecting the whole industry, and effecting, if possible, more economic methods of production and distribution to the end that our businesses may be placed on a sounder basis, and in order that the finished product be furnished the consumer at the minimum price compatible with cost of production."

"It is suggested that these ends may be obtained thru the formation of a central committee composed of producers and representatives of the packing industry, the Bureau of Markets, and the National Live Stock Exchange, which should meet in (Cont. page 7)

ROAD AMEND'T WILL COST FARMS LITTLE

Figures Show That Greatest Possible Cost to Agricultural Communities Would Not Exceed 4 Cents per Thousand Valuation per Year

The sponsors of Michigan's good roads' bonding amendment to be voted on at the spring election have made a grave mistake in not acquainting the farmers with all the facts and figures showing the probable maximum cost to the farmer of the proposed road building program.

Knowing that the farmer's main objection to bonding the state to build roads is the fear that the necessary taxes for paying the bonds and interest thereon will add another burden to the already heavy rural tax, M. B. F. is trying to secure the exact figures, which will change any reasonable farmer's mind on that point.

Read the following facts and punch a hole in them if you can:

(1) The government of the United States will pay one half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of all the expense connected with the building of the good roads that will be constructed.

(2) The remaining half ($\frac{1}{2}$) will be borne as follows:

(a) One third of the half will be paid by Wayne county, which includes Detroit, where a large share of the rich people of Michigan reside.

(b) Of the remaining two-thirds of Michigan's half, 62 per cent will be paid by the cities and villages of Michigan outside of Wayne county, where the rest of the wealthy men of the state reside, leaving but 38 per cent. of 2-3 of Michigan's half of the expense to be borne by the farmers of Michigan.

To make this still more easy to comprehend let us put it in figures, and say that the first two years \$15,000,000 will be spent in Michigan to improve the main market roads.

The United States will pay \$7,500,000.

Wayne county, including Detroit, would pay \$2,500,000.

The cities and villages outside of Wayne county would pay \$3,100,000.

The farm property of the state would bear but \$1,900,000 of the \$15,000,000.

Of the bonds authorized by the Amendment never more than \$10,000,000 will be issued at any one time, and their (Cont. on page 8).

Saturday, March 22nd is Last Chance to Register in Order to Vote at Spring Election

ON SATURDAY, March 22nd, every city and township clerk in the state of Michigan is supposed to be at his office to register the names of all qualified voters who wish to cast their ballots on April 7th. Remember, if you are able to register on Saturday, March 22nd, you must do so or else lose your vote. The only way in which you can vote without registering is to swear before an election inspector that you were unable, either because

of physical disability or absence to register on the proper dates.

For the benefit of our 80,000 women readers who will vote this year for the first time, Michigan Business Farming will present complete voting instructions in its March 29th issue. Sample ballots will be printed, and the three amendments which are to be voted on will be thoroughly discussed so that none of our readers may be obliged to go to the

polls without understanding both the spirit and letter of the proposed changes in the state constitution. Any questions our readers desire to ask regarding election matters will be cheerfully answered.

If there be a single person qualified to vote at the spring election who has not yet registered, we urge them to lay aside all other duties on Saturday, March 22nd, go to the office of the township clerk and register her or his name.

"Am I my Brother's Keeper?" asks Attorney Foster, Defending his "Forty Points"

EDITOR MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING: Under the caption, "Prohibition Blow at Poor Farmers," Mr. F. C. Dunston of Clarkston, Mich., in your issue of Mar. 8, took exception to some points which the writer has heretofore charged against the proposed beer and wine amendment. This amendment is of such vast importance to the people of Michigan it is hoped you will grant a reasonable amount of space to answer the article in question.

Mr. Dunston says the legislature will still be able to pass any law it deems necessary to control liquor traffic. **Answer:** The amendment provides: "It shall be forever lawful in this state to import, transport, manufacture, use, buy, sell, keep for sale, give away, barter or furnish every kind of cider, wines, beer, ale and porter." It is an elementary proposition of law that the legislature positively cannot contravene the constitution, and if the amendment is passed making it lawful to do these things, the legislature cannot enact laws to the contrary.

Mr. Dunston says: "We already have laws prohibiting the location of breweries near schools, churches, etc." **Answer:** All regulatory and license laws heretofore passed by former legislatures were repealed by the state wide constitutional amendment of 1916.

Mr. Dunston says: "It is illegal to give or sell liquors of any kind to a minor, habitual drunkard or prisoners in jail," and that our point 19 alleging that liquor could be given to locomotive engineers, motormen, inmates of asylums, etc., is a "falsehood." **Answer:** All former Michigan laws on such subjects will be repealed by the amendment, if carried, which makes it forever lawful

to give away and use such liquors. Since 1846 it has been unlawful to employ engineers, train dispatchers, etc., who use intoxicating liquors. Since 1846 it has been a crime for a physician while intoxicated, to prescribe medicine. In 1917 it was made a crime for an intoxicated person to drive an automobile. For ten years it has been unlawful for any election official to drink liquors at a polling place or for any other person to carry liquor into a polling place on election day. All these and other similar laws will be repealed by the passage of an amendment making it forever lawful to give and use such liquors.

Mr. Dunston says: "With the high cost of beer and wine it is very doubtful if any one would give it away." **Answer:** The treating habit has become so fixed that probably every state in the union has found it necessary to forbid the giving of liquor to posted persons, minors, railroad employees, etc. High cost will not stop treating.

Mr. Dunston says: "We now have a law regulating the opening and closing of saloons." **Answer:** That law was repealed by the 1916 amendment and is now of no force and effect. The same answer applies to his statement that the present law regulates the number of saloons and district where they should operate, use of screens, etc.

Mr. Dunston says: "The legislature may at any time pass laws to put in force other laws which would be subject to referendum." **Answer:** Neither by referendum or otherwise can the legislature pass a law regulating liquor traffic contrary to a constitutional amendment saying it is forever lawful to use, give away, barter or furnish.

Mr. Dunston says: "If the wine, cider and beer

amendment is defeated at the spring election it will be illegal for a farmer to have cider in his possession." **Answer:** If the amendment is defeated the present law will continue in force, and that law being Section 9 of Act 338 of 1917 expressly exempts from its operation the manufacture of non-intoxicating cider or cider for the making of vinegar.

Finally, Mr. Dunston says: "If the amendment is defeated, the price of grain will continue to decline so I feel that it is to the interest of all farmers to vote 'yes' April 7th and let the country continue to be free." **Answer:** There are other legitimate uses for all the grain which may be raised, but even if his inference be true, this nation is in a bad way if for a few paltry cents which he and others might receive from turning their grain into liquor, they would be willing to legalize the open saloon and unlimited gift and use of liquor to and by boys and girls, railroad employees automobile drivers and posted persons.

Several thousand years ago in one of the most notorious murders in history, the culprit sought to evade responsibility for the death of his brother, Abel, by that now famous question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The world would probably long since have forgotten Cain except for that one remark. But because of such a defense his name will live in disgrace till the end of time. Yet for a price—a theoretical variation in the value of a bushel of grain—Mr. Dunston in substance, urges farmers to ignore their duty to humanity on a moral question, and to grasp for money with the alibi, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—*Walter S. Foster, Lansing, Mich., March 12, 1919.*

Legislation must be Enacted to Protect both Producer and Consumer from Packer

THE FARMERS' National Committee on Packing Plants and Allied Industries sent a letter to thousands of farmers giving a summary of the findings of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat packing industry and explaining the purpose of the Sims-Kenyon bill to carry the Trade Commission's recommendations into effect. Mr. Veeder got hold of one of these letters and it hurt his feelings terribly. He seemed to feel that the farmers have no right to let their representatives in congress know what they think about pending legislation, for he took the trouble to read the letter into the Record and to call the attention of the committee to the highly improper action of the farmers in sending out such communications with a view to influencing legislation.

Mr. Armour Fears Government Ownership

Mr. Armour admitted their interest in most of the stock yards, and that very few of the railroads owned any. He objected to a change on the ground that the railroads would not give good service and opposed the provisions of the Sims bill because: "It is simply a question of efficiency, and that is all—I do not think that any railroad management or any public management is as responsive as individual management is."

But Mr. Armour gave a beautiful illustration of what he regarded as efficiency and "responsive" management. The Chicago Stock Yards Co. was incorporated under the laws of Maine with a capital of one million, subsequently raised to eight million dollars, on the strength of a typewritten plan of operation submitted by someone in Boston, and \$194,000 in cash was paid in. This company issued so-called "stock warrants" payable to bearer instead of stock certificates, but Mr. Armour could not tell for the life of him why they did it. "As a packer I am interested in seeing the yards handled in the most efficient way possible, and it is absolutely immaterial to me as to who owns them," Mr. Armour stated. "Ownership by the government implies red tape and restrictions which cannot help but add to the costs of the service, costs which must inevitably be borne either by the producer or the consumer. Government ownership implies, too, the abolishing of private initiative and enterprise which has made it possible to erect efficient stock yards almost overnight when occasion justified it." He did not go on record as against Government ownership of the refrigerator cars, etc., saying: "I could see no objection to the refrigerator and other specially constructed cars for the handling of live stock and their products being owned and operated by the government or railroads, provided the packing plants were at all times assured an adequate supply of cars and prompt handling therein of their products."

On the other hand, Mr. Edward Morris said that the enactment of the Kendrick bill which pro-

(Concluded from March 8th Issue)

vides only for licensing the packers "will substitute for the acknowledged efficiency of the packing industry a period of experiments that must bring in its train chaos and disaster. And should the bill become a law, the secretary of agriculture, who is charged with carrying out its provisions must be a superman."

Mr. Armour gave the case away when he said: "A straight out and out government ownership would be infinitely more acceptable to Morris & Co. than a law of this sort because there would under such law, necessarily be some provision for the payment to the present owners of what the property is reasonably and fairly worth." Also, "We would prefer to have the government go full length in the first instance and go to government ownership, taking over these properties at their present value, and relieve us altogether from the further worries and anxieties in connection with this very sensitive and complex business. If we must come to that, let us come to it directly and at this time, while there is some value left in the plants and properties."

It would be a Godsend, unquestionably, to the packers, if they could unload their properties on the government at their present inflated capitalization, and clean up.

Effect of Packers on Prices

Mr. Edward Morris claimed that the packers were interested in maintaining the price paid for live stock while Mr. Armour said: "If we had any way to permanently or even temporarily depress the price, the price of cattle would not be where it is today."

In relation to the consumer, Mr. Armour after saying that the packers are "absolutely not" in any position to control the price of meat to the consumer, discussing the condition in Washington, D. C., said: "If we were to keep our shipments (of beef) down to four or five cars a week, I presume naturally the price of beef would rise somewhat."

Among the sensational episodes of the hearing was the bringing out of the fact that Thomas F. Logan, representing some newspapers at Washington, was also doing some heavy work on the side for the packers and other corporations, getting inside information and \$30,000 a year for so doing. Mr. George A. Hormel, president of the Hormel Packing Company of Austin, Minnesota, admitted before the committee conducting the investigation at St. Paul that the five big packers evidently had combined in restraint of trade by encircling his plant so that he could not get cattle and hogs. Before the senate committee he made an entirely different statement. Mr. Heney asserted that he had been intimidated by the leading meat packers and had refused to

testify against them here in Washington through fear of being driven out of business and that Mr. Hormel had told him that he was afraid of opposing the packers too strenuously because he realized that they could force him into bankruptcy if they desired within a very short time and he did not want to antagonize them. He said he did not say anything more than he absolutely had to.

Mr. W. A. Glasgow, counsel for the Food Administration, gave the profits of the packers as 5.6 % on their investment, stating that the packers' accounts had been audited by the Federal Trade Commission. This statement was denied by the secretary of the Federal Trade Commission.

Very valuable testimony as to the packers' discrimination was given by Mr. Wm. F. Bode, vice president of Reid, Murdock & Co., Chicago. He said that special service by the railroads held the small dealer or packer to his own district and put the big packers in the butter, egg, cheese, poultry, rice, soap and grocery business. The packers often use 100 % of space in refrigerator cars when only 10 % was necessary. They have their own terminals, belt lines, some operating under different corporations, and special swift service is rendered these cars without extra cost. He charged "special car service for the sole benefit of the packer has restricted the small packer to his limited zone and is responsible for the wonderful growth of the Chicago packers." He claimed that no railroad should be allowed to handle private equipment for the sole benefit of the owner and when such equipment is tendered to the railroad it should be subject to public use for like service.

Their salesmen reported a loss up to 50 % and occasionally 80 % of their usual sales on account of lack of refrigerator cars, and of other service.

The big five packers control 665 companies and own a minority interest in 85 additional companies, a total of 750. They actually threaten as to their existence the canning and wholesale grocery industry. The packers take up one new line of groceries after another, and through buying up a large part of the available supply, followed by a cut-price campaign, drive the other grocers out of these lines.

While no legislation has been enacted to meet the meat packing industry situation, the American people, despite the effort of a certain portion of the press to suppress the facts, have been educated on the conditions in this great industry. Education is the first and essential step to wise legislation. The packer question will not down. It may take a year or so to organize public sentiment for effective action but every farmer and every farmer organization should follow this matter up with their representatives and let them know their views and what action congress should take. A bill to protect the producer and the consumer while just to the packers, must be enacted early in the next session of congress.

MICHIGAN HERDS ARE TESTED FOR DISEASE

State Live Stock Sanitary Commission Co-Operating With Federal Government to Control Dread and Costly Tuberculosis Among Live Stock

The State Live Stock Sanitary Commission is co-operating with the United States Government in controlling tuberculosis in this state, the government now having three field men actively co-operating; and an equal number of state inspectors are supposed to be working with these government field men.

At the present time, under the co-operative plan, 268 herds are being tested for tuberculosis. On the waiting list, there are around 150 herds. Under this plan herds which pass two successful tests without any tubercular cattle having been found, are placed on an Accredited list as being free from the disease, and to remain on this list annual tests have to be made. Herd owners are finding it to their advantage to be under state and government supervision, and many buyers from outside of the state are coming here for cattle which are known to be free from tuberculosis owing to these activities in the control of this disease. Representatives of the French and Belgium governments have been in this state recently, purchasing cattle from these lists.

One thousand and twenty-four herds have been tested by local veterinarians during the last year, which indicates that farmers and stockmen are realizing the advantage of having clean herds.

During the year 1917 the state paid out for cattle slaughtered on account of tuberculosis, \$33,282.50. On account of an increase in the appraisal by the 1917 legislature the sum during 1918 was increased to \$62,815.82. The percentage of reactors in the state is exceptionally small, which has given Michigan cattle a good name throughout the United States and Canada. Health authorities all over the country are realizing the importance of this work not only from the standpoint of the economical value of the cattle, but from the standpoint of health as well in the consumption of meat and milk products.

The United States government also has three inspectors in the field co-operating with the Live Stock Sanitary Commission in the control of hog cholera. The losses have been reduced from 100,000 three years ago to about 2,500 the present year. The county agricultural agents have co-operated in the educational work conducted in these activities. The local veterinarians have been given assistance by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and state men. At no time during the past year has chol-

era become epidemic in any section of this state, owing to the co-operation of the veterinarians and stockmen assisting in the control of this disease.

Outbreaks of rabies have occurred during the past year in Montcalm, Kent, Mecosta, Ottawa, the first of the year, no outbreaks of this disease have occurred.

It seems necessary at this time for the enactment of stringent dog legislation, both for the protection of the human family and domestic animals against rabies, and also to prevent the ravages of dogs among our rapidly increasing sheep flocks.

Only five cases of glanders among horses have occurred during the past year.

Number of milch cows in the state January 1st, 1918 was 148,000, or a decrease of about 15,000. Other cattle have decreased 20,000; sheep have increased 239,000; and hogs have increased 77,000, during the past year.

Sheep scabies has broken out in several counties in the state. However, at the present time it seems to be well under control, but will need watching during the coming season to prevent it from becoming wide-spread over the state.

One hundred and eleven pathological specimens have been examined by the Pathologist of the Commission, Dr. E. T. Hallman, with 67 positive results and 44 negative. These specimens consist of diseases of all kinds of live stock.

ROAD AMENDMENT WILL COST THE FARMERS OF MICHIGAN LITTLE

(Continued from page 1) payment will be distributed over a period of 25 years, which would reduce the yearly payment of the average farmer to an insignificant sum.

Edw. N. Hines, chairman of the Wayne County Road Commission, who has built Wayne's great system of roads that has attracted world-wide attention, has prepared a statement, carefully figured out and based upon the assessed valuation of the state, and the facts given above, which shows that, if the Good Roads Amendment shall carry, and all the bonds it authorizes shall be issued, the farmers of this state will pay in all not to exceed 85 cents on each \$1,000 of their assessed valuation. Spread that 85 cents over a period of 25 years and you will see how small will be each farmer's share.

There has never been any thought of issuing more than \$10,000,000 of these bonds at any one time. The United States would put in \$10,000,000 more. And the \$20,000 thus raised would be all that could possibly be used in any two years. As may be required under the arrangement for the state to pay half and the United States half, more bonds would be issued after the two years as required, up to the limit fixed by the amendment. The state's auto licenses, under the present law yield over \$3,000,000. They can easily be made to take care of the interest and retire \$2,000,000 of the bonds every year. In any event a large part of the bonds can be retired with the auto licenses if desired.

Wexford Farmer Believes Rural Folk should Support Good Roads Amend't

IN M. B. F. of February 22 I noticed the article by C. H. Anchutz, of Iosco county, on the question of bonding for good roads. He states that the civil war debt was two and a half billions, and at the beginning of the present war there was still a billion of that debt unpaid, which would indicate that it took over half a century to pay off a billion and a half. That is scarcely correct, for there were other bonds issued, during the Cleveland administration, because when he came into office he found an empty treasury, and plans already under way for a bond issue. Then there was the Spanish-American war, which was expensive while it lasted, and the more recent unpleasantness with Mexico, which also cost something. Also there is the Panama canal. Mr. A. should revise his figures.

Even if the statement which Mr. A. made were correct, the country is very much better able to pay ten billions today than it was to pay one at the close of the civil war. It has vastly greater wealth today. At the close of the civil war our bonds were held in Europe, in large quantities, and it was necessary for us to send abroad great amounts of produce or gold to meet the interest on these bonds. At the present time the situation is reversed, and we are the creditor nation, so that Europe must send us gold, or its equivalent to pay the interest on the sums borrowed for the war. Our war bonds are now held by our own people, and the interest will be paid to them. The mil-

lions which Europe will now have to send us annually, interest and principal, can be used by the government to pay our own people the interest on the bonds they hold, and in time to pay the bonds. And aside from this income there will be the wealth which we create from our farms and mines. Every dollar which we make above what we spend is that much wealth added to the nation.

The National Government knows that the country needs good roads, and has offered to supply from the national treasury an amount equal to sums raised by the several states for the purpose of constructing a system of permanent highways, so that for every million which Michigan raises it will receive another million from the federal treasury. That offer is open now, but there is no guarantee that it will remain in force for any definite number of years. The state should take advantage of the opportunity while it can.

The trunk lines thru the state that will be constructed jointly by the state and the government will be permanent highways, the best that can be made. Anyone who lives on the best gravel roads, where the traffic is heavy, knows such roads are not permanent. Roads should be built according to the traffic they must carry. Where there is not too much travel over it a gravel road will give good service, and where the traffic is heavier a stone road will be cheapest in the end, but where there is a great amount of travel and heavy hauling, then the concrete road is the only one that will give satisfaction and remain in good condition

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

PORT HURON—Under the leadership of County Agent C. L. Brody, the farmers of St. Clair county are rapidly becoming organized for both social and financial benefits. One of the most recent organizations effected in that county is of the farmers of Brockway township into the Brockway Agricultural Ass'n. The objects are to market in a co-operative way the products grown by the members, and buy farm supplies collectively. Membership in the association costs \$10 and each member is required to put up collateral of \$100 to give the association credit for doing business. This is somewhat after the plan of the potato growers' associations.

LANSING—The Borden company's milk plant at this place has been paying \$3 for 3.5 milk during the month of March and is doing a record business. Daily receipts at this plant have amounted to about 50 tons, and during the month of February the company paid out \$79,437.25 for the raw product. The output during February of the manufactured product totaled 30 carloads, most of which was exported to Belgium. It is stated that the Borden are looking for a continuance of the export demand which will enable them to operate their plants at full capacity for several years to come.

EAST LANSING—The Michigan Farm Bureau is endeavoring to bring the county agents of the state into closer touch with each other, and to this end has districted the state and arranged a series of conferences between the agents of the respective districts. Conferences have already been held of the agents of the Kalamazoo, Big Rapids and Petoskey districts and others are contemplated to cover the entire state.

ST. CLAIR—According to Fred W. Moore, a member of the county road commission, the farmers are demanding concrete construction of the main-travelled highways. The particular road which the farmers are asking to have concreted is proposed improvement of ten miles of Hart road from St. Clair city limits to within a short distance of Muttonville. It is stated that about \$300,000 will be spent in concreting this road.

CHARLOTTE—The Square Deal Co-operative Elevator Company has secured an option on the McLaren elevator and are trying to raise \$10,000 to purchase the property before April 1st. This elevator company has done a very successful business in farm produce and live stock the past two years but with an elevator can much better serve the interests of the farmers.

LINDEN—The farmers here are talking seriously of organizing an elevator company. The success of the co-operative creamery at this place has demonstrated to the farmers the value of co-operative enterprises.

CHARLOTTE—A number of farmers of East Chester township have organized a co-operative threshing association.

for a long term of years. A concrete road, if properly built, will bear the hardest traffic and cost less for upkeep than any other, though the first cost is of course greater.

The counties are to pay according to their assessed valuation, if the bonding amendment carries, and that means that Wayne county will pay nearly half of the whole amount, on account of its great wealth, while it will profit little because it already has built concrete roads to the county lines. After Wayne will come Kent, Saginaw, Jackson, Ingham, Genesee and others in lesser amounts. The taxes on the farms will not be increased to any appreciable amount, if at all, and every farmer in the state ought to support the bonding amendment. Not only the farmers, but others as well. The revenue from auto licenses is increasing every year, and a part of that will be used to help pay interest on the bonds. Of course every owner of a car will support the bonding amendment, for just think what a joy it will be to take out the car, whether it be a "Tin Lizzie" or a big seven-passenger car, and run from one end of the state to the other, over roads as smooth as a parlor floor. When Mr. Ford gets out his \$250 car in quantities sufficient to supply the demand, there will be few families who will not possess a car and be able to enjoy the fine roads which the bonds will insure.

Everybody vote for the road bond amendment.—*Apollis Long, Wexford county, Mich.*

National Security League at Last Exposed

House Committee Shows Connection Between Profiteers and Patriotism

By BENJAMIN C. MARSH

JUST THE DAY before Congress adjourned the investigating committee created by House resolution to investigate and report as to the articles of incorporation, officers, agents and employees, membership, financial support, and names of contributors, expenditures, general character, activities, and purposes of the National Security League, made its report. To put it mildly, this report created one of the big sensations of this remarkable session of congress. The majority report was signed by Congressman Ben Johnson, chairman; Pat Harrison, E. W. Saunders, T. H. Caraway, C. F. Reavis and E. E. Browne while the minority report was filed by Congressman Joseph Walsh. Both majority and minority reports agree in criticising the league severely, the majority concluding: "In the judgment of your committee, the National Security League has violated the provisions of that Act, (the Corrupt Practices Act) the penalty for which is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not longer than one year, or both."

The committee began its work the 19th of last December, and reports: "The great length of time which this investigation has taken has been due largely to the evasiveness and lack of candor on the part of some of the active officers of the National Security League when they appeared as witnesses before the committee—These witnesses seemed to take a pride in not being frank and in being evasive." The report charges that the originators of the National Security League are all mixed up in "foreign entanglements." It says: "Sight must not be lost of the fact that it was conceived in London by an attorney representing the sugar, steel and other large interests both in this country and abroad, and that at its very inception in New York others representing like interests are found among those who became the most active in its organization." "The testimony discloses that Mr. S. Stanwood Menken is the one who conceived the idea of forming the National Security League, this was done, he says, while listening to certain debates in the House of Commons in England on August 5th, 1914."

According to the report, the expenditures of the parent institution of the National Security League amounted from July 8, 1915 to December 31 of that year, in round figures, to \$38,181; in 1916 to \$94,840; 1917, \$111,324; and 1918, \$235,667; a total of slightly over \$480,000.

Among the large subscriptions to the National Security League reported by the committee is one of \$150,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation to be paid in three equal installments of \$50,000 each. At the time the committee was taking testimony \$100,000 had been paid in.

The report criticizes the officers in charge in unmistakable terms: "The league, in so far as it shows on the surface, is made up of Mr. Lydecker, Mr. West, Mr. Orth, and Mr. Harvey, the publicity agent. Let us see who these four men are."

"Lydecker is a practicing lawyer in New York. When asked to state who his clients are, he declined to answer further than by stating that his clientele was a 'private' one."

"Harry L. West, the executive secretary, immediately prior to his becoming such, was a well-known lobbyist around the Senate and House."

"Mr. Charles D. Orth is an importer of sisal, from which the farmers' binder twine is made."

The members of the committee note that the National Security League take umbrage to themselves for their patriotism without giving any proof of it. They contrast the action of this group of men with "the patriotism of such men as Royal C. Johnson, who left a seat in congress, volunteered in the army as a private, went to France, leaving a wife and two small children behind, was severely wounded in the battle of Argonne Forest, while Harvey was at home."

According to this lid-shifting committee, Rep. King of Illinois, who was a candidate for re-election to congress last November, "was called before a committee of the Chicago branch of the league, and when there was tauntingly confronted with a speech which he had made in congress, attacking the methods of the packers." He was asked by a Mr. Moses in Chicago why he had used the name

of Mr. Morgan in his speech, and the House Committee explains, "The real object was disclosed when he was asked by the spokesman of that committee how he stood on the question of government ownership of railroads!" The committee charges that a chart designed to show the loyalty of candidates for congress was cunningly and adroitly prepared by Mr. Orth and Mr. West, commenting, "One of the big items to come in the days of reconstruction following the war—and with which the next congress must deal—is the income tax. Out of 435 members of the House of Representatives Mr. Orth's chart gave credit for full patriotism to only 47 members. Out of the 47, 45 represented congressional districts along the Atlantic seaboard where the income tax gathers the largest revenue." "Mr. Menken," the committee reports, "stated in his testimony, that he wished to see the income tax lessened at the upper end and enlarged at the lower end. He even went so far as to say that he thought the income tax should be imposed upon every man's income, even down to the one who worked for a dollar a day." The committee reports that the parent institution at New York collected nearly \$620,000 prior to September 30, 1918, the Chicago branch about \$57,000; and that the Philadelphia and other branches collected large sums.

This was the committee which sought to impugn the loyalty of men who did not agree with it on economic questions, or who may have opposed the war before we went into it and during the period when the president was urging us to be neutral in thought as well as in act. Discussing the effort to restore the defeated candidates, such purpose being indicated by the word "fight" on the league's list, "in South Dakota two men had the word 'fight' written opposite their names. One of these was Royal C. Johnson, who at the time was at the battle front in France."

Note: This interesting expose of the nature and personnel of the National Security League will be concluded in an early issue, when a list of the leading contributors to the League, which includes many of the nation's greatest war profiteers, will be given.

Bill to Establish Michigan Standard Potato

Proposed by Potato Growers' Ass'n and Introduced by Rep. Braman of Kent County

A BILL to establish standard grades of potato of such potatoes when conforming to such standards; to prohibit discrimination in the purchase of potatoes for resale; to license certain persons, firms and corporations buying, selling, shipping and storing potatoes and the revocation of such licenses in certain cases; to create a potato division in the department of the Food and Drug Commissioner and prescribing the powers and duties of such division and the chief thereof.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

* * * *

Section 2. For the purposes of this act the terms used in fixing the standard of Michigan Grade No. 1 shall be construed as follows: "Practically free" means appearance shall not be injured to any extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without appreciable increases in the waste over that which would occur if the potatoes were perfect.

Loss of the outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

"Diameter" means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

"Free from serious damage" means that the appearance shall not be injured to the extent of more than twenty per centum of the surface, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring

MAIN PROVISION OF GRADING BILL

Section 1. The standard grades of potatoes grown in this state are hereby established as follows:

"Michigan Grade No. 1" shall consist of sound potatoes of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost, sunburn, blight, second growth, cuts, scab and dry rot, and free from serious damage caused by the above or by disease, insects or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of such grade of potatoes of the round variety shall be one and three-fourths inches and of potatoes of the long variety one and five-eighth inches.

"Michigan Ungraded" shall consist of all potatoes not conforming to the standard of Michigan Grade No. 1.

without increase in waste of more than ten per centum by weight over that which would occur if the potatoes were perfect.

Section 3. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot of Michigan Grade No. 1 may be under the prescribed size, and, in addition, five per centum by weight of any such lot may be below any further requirements for such grades.

Section 4. Whenever any sack, barrel, box or other closed package is used in the shipment or sale within, or without this state, and when such potatoes conform to the requirements of Michigan Grade No. 1, they may be so labeled. This provision shall also apply to shipments of potatoes in car lots or less, the label in such cases to appear upon the car containing such potatoes. Whenever potatoes not conforming to the standard of Michigan Grade No. 1 shall be shipped in any sack, barrel, box or other closed package, or in car lots or less, such potatoes may be labeled "Michigan Ungraded."

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person within this state to sell, offer or expose for sale, or pack for sale, or transport for sale potatoes which are misbranded within the meaning of this act. For the purposes of this act potatoes packed in closed packages shall be deemed to be misbranded if the package shall be falsely labeled or shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such potatoes which is false or misleading, or if the package bears any statement, design or device indicating that the potatoes contained therein are of a given Michigan grade and said potatoes when packed or repacked do not conform to the requirements of such grade.

Section 6. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to supercede, modify or contravene, in any way, any federal law, or any rule or rules made thereunder, establishing or fixing grades of potatoes now or hereafter known as United States grades, or regulating the sale, transportation or labeling of such grades.

Section 7. There is hereby established in the department of the Food and Drug Commissioner a division to be known as the "Potato Division" thereof. Such division shall be in charge of a chief to be appointed by the food and drug commissioner, by and with the approval of the governor. Such chief shall hold office during the pleasure of the commissioner and shall receive as compensation the sum of Two thousand dollars annually together with an actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties, such compensation and expense to be paid in the same manner as other employees of said department.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the chief of the potato division to enforce the provisions of this act and, in addition, he shall investigate the production and marketing of potatoes grown within this state, shall assist in the organization of co-operative and other associations for improving the relations and service among producers, distributors and consumers of potatoes, and afford them such services under adequate rules and regulations as relate to the standardizing,



REP. BRAMAN
Who Introduced the Potato
Grading Bill.

grading, packing, handling, storage and sale of potatoes within the state of Michigan not contrary to law, and enforce such rules and regulations by actions or proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. He shall also give information to Michigan producers on the market condition of potatoes in the various states of the union. He shall also co-operate to the fullest extent possible with the United States department of agriculture, its agents or employees, in the matter of investigations, organizations, standardizing, grading, packing handling storage and sale of potatoes.

Section 9. Within thirty days after this act shall take effect, every person, firm or corporation, now or hereafter engaged in the wholesale business of buying, shipping or storing potatoes for re-sale, other than the original producers of such potatoes, is hereby required to take out a li-

cense for the conduct of such business. Such licenses shall be issued by the chief of the potato division of the Food and Drug Department, and application shall be made upon blanks furnished by such chief therefor. Each such license shall run for one year from date of issue and shall be renewed annually. The original and renewal fee of such license shall be Five dollars for each and every station operated. Upon the expiration of the time specified above, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to buy, sell, ship or store any potatoes for re-sale at wholesale without being licensed so to do, as in this act provided. All fees received under this act shall be turned over to the state treasury and credited to the general fund thereof.

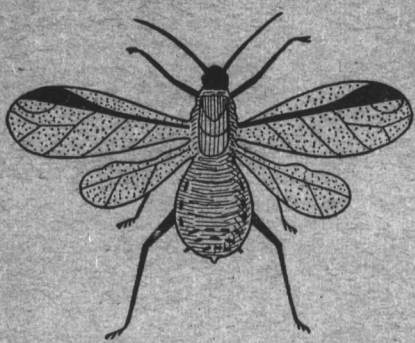
Section 10. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying potatoes for the purpose of re-sale at wholesale who shall, with the

intention of creating a monopoly or destroying the business of any competitor, discriminate between the different localities or communities of the state by purchasing such potatoes at a higher price or rate in one locality than is paid for the same grade by said person, firm or corporation in any other locality, after making usual allowance for the difference, if any, in the actual cost of transportation from the locality of the purchase to the locality of re-sale, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination and all contracts or agreements made in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be void. If any person, firm or corporation is found guilty of unfair discrimination, within the meaning of this act, in addition to the other penalties herein provided, it shall be the duty of the chief of the potato division to immediately revoke the license of such person firm or corporation. (Continued on page 6)

Farm Insects I have known and the Best Way to Destroy Them and Save the Crops

Corn Root Aphid

THERE ARE six different species of corn root aphid which are found to affect the corn plant. The aphid sucks the sap from

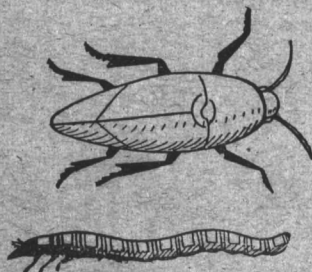


Corn-root aphid

The aphids feed on other plants such as smartweed, pigeon grass and purslane.

Rotation of crops is the best remedy for the destruction of the louse.

Wire Worm



Click-beetle, adult of wire worm.

amounting almost to shells, and six short legs just behind the flattened heads.

Wire worms feed on the roots of corn, grain and grasses. There are many species found in Michigan. The adults are the common snap-

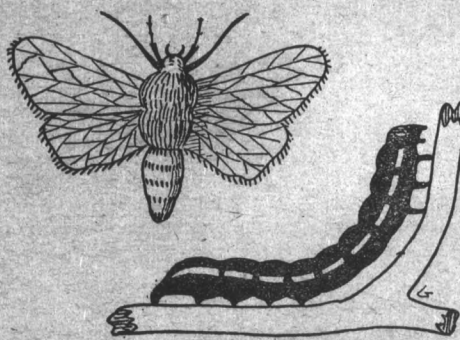
the roots when small thus nearly destroying the corn plant. The eggs of the aphid are protected by ants thru the winter, besides carrying for the lice thru the growing season.

Low ground and mucky land is most apt to be infested by the wire-worm. These are slender, yellow little creatures, cylindrical in form, and in size varying from a half to one inch or more in length. All have hard, polished skins

ping beetles, the little fellows that jump up with a click when placed on their backs. These beetles lay the eggs from which wire worms become click beetles after passing thru a chrysalis stage in cells in the soil. Corn is the crop mostly affected, the worms destroying the young roots shortly after planting. There has been no efficient means of eradication except late fall plowing which breaks open the cells in which the worms live.

The Army Worm

At more or less extended intervals Michigan is invaded by the Army Worm. The worst invasion usually follows cold, wet springs. These



Army-worm and adult moth

worms invade a section so swarmingly that much damage is done before we can get our bearings. The worm appears in armies, usually from some brush heap or rubbish in low, wet ground. This is where they lay their eggs. Oats are most affected by this pest.

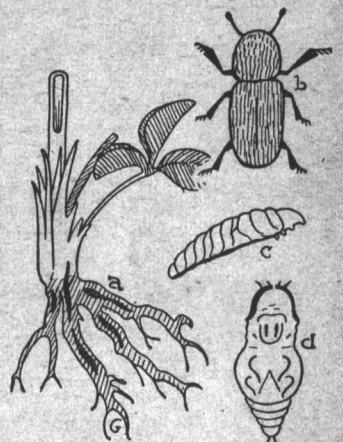
When the worms get possession of a field there is little hope of saving the crop, but they can be prevented from getting to new fields by plowing a few furrows around the field. The worms are not good climbers and if the land-

side is cut clean the worms can do nothing but crawl along in the bottom of the furrow.

Clover Root Borer

The clover root borer usually occurs after a crop of clover hay has been cut. Affected plants

are apt to break off at the level of the ground. The roots will be found to be tunneled, the cavities being blackened and often the tiny beetles or the eggs will be found. The root-borer seldom affects the clover plant before they are a year old. The roots of young plants are too small to attract the grub. Winter is passed in the tunnel in adult stage and migrating in May. Both of insect; b. The insect; c. larvae and pupae; d. Bottom view.



Clover-root Borer. a. Work

stance of the roots. Mammoth clover suffers most of all. Red clover nearly as much and alsike less.

About the only remedy is to take but one crop of hay and plow immediately after cutting which will expose the roots to the drying sun, thus killing the grubs and larva.

(Editor's note: Mr. Robertson says he secured the drawings shown here from an M. A. C. bulletin. Says Mr. Robertson, "I wish the farmers would make better use of these bulletins when they can be obtained so easily." A good suggestion, and we advise every farmer who wants reliable information upon any of the problems encountered in the production of crops to write the college at East Lansing for bulletins.)

A. M. Smith, Potato Head, Tells how Michigan Farm Bureau can aid State Agriculture

MICHIGAN'S NEW Farm Bureau held its first meeting at East Lansing March 5th, when plans for work in behalf of Michigan farmers were discussed and arrangements made through the appointment of numerous committees for carrying them out. The temporary secretary, Mr. Bingham of Birmingham, was made permanent secretary for the ensuing year and he will devote his entire time as executive officer to the work of the Bureau. This arrangement means that the work as outlined by program and under department heads will receive the stimulus of an executive head without which it would likely never be a success.

Whether this great undertaking on behalf of the farmers will do for them the things they most desire at the present time depends upon the officers of the Bureau so working as to command the confidence and support of the farmers, as well as upon the activity and co-operation manifested by the farmers themselves.

It is up to organizations of farmers and this organization in particular, created to be the organization, thru which farmers may speak and work in their own interests to take from existing business and labor organizations all plans and methods which have been helpful in such organizations and as far as possible adapt them to this new farm bureau work. Certainly this new move deserves the support of every farmer in Michigan, because it is an organization of farmers brought into existence professedly for their benefit.

Criticisms which have been made against the organizations will no doubt, though some have been unfair and too caustic, work out for good, as they have already put the new officers on their mettle and stimulated them to make their greatest efforts in order that the desires of farmers for an organization that will be helpful to them along all lines may be realized in the Farm Bureau plan.

While not overlooking the importance of all the many departments for improving the farmer's condition, it is absolutely of prime importance that this Farm Bureau movement so function that while it aids the farmer in making his home life more ideal and his farm produce more bountifully, and farming a more dignified and honorable business, it also aids in making farming a really profitable business. On the other hand, farmers must not miss the present great opportunity to bring into existence a business farmers' organization in which farmers can have the utmost confidence as being the organization that will fill the needs and answer their purposes.

The writer believes that for present needs such an organization should embrace representatives of all existing business farm organizations like the Grangers and Gleaners and representatives of co-operative marketing associations working through a central organization like the Michigan Potato Exchange, fruit and vegetable exchanges, milk producers' associations and all associations and farmers' organizations and socie-

ties for the advancement of farmers' business interests federated together, and feels that such an organization should be made up of farmers whose sole interests are farming and advancing the business interests of the farmers. And we sincerely hope the Farm Bureau will be an organization through which they can speak and work. And eventually we hope that the farmers of our great country will all be organized into marketing associations for the selling of their own products and that the local associations will be federated into a state association and the state associations into national associations which will be able through crop and market control of all farm products to see to it that the farmers of our great country receive fair remuneration for their labor and fair returns on capital invested. The writer believes that the time is ripe for a business organization of the business farmers of Michigan and confidently believes that very soon some movement should be started to that end.

As president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association I would be glad to join with the presidents of all other farm organizations for the calling of a meeting of all farmers interested in the formation of such a federation.

While I do not expect that such an organization will perfectly meet all our present needs I do believe that in the process of evolution to the perfect farmers' organization the process as it has been, will be, as it has been in nature, through successive stages of development from the lower to the higher, and the imperfect to the better and more fully developed.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

THE SALARY QUESTION

THE STATE Legislature will not have fulfilled its duty to the people if adjournment is taken before careful consideration is given the impaired efficiency of several important departments through the very short-sighted policy of refusing to pay for good service, what good and efficient service is worth to the people of the state.

An important branch which is just now suffering from the old plan of fixing salaries through the statutory laws is that of the State Banking Department. The department was established in 1889. The total resources of the five hundred nine state banks, two industrial banks and nine trust companies upon December 31, 1918, were \$747,347,000, an increase in the total number of state banking institutions during a ten year period of 140% and a total increase in resources for the same period of 275%.

With this great increase in Michigan state bank resources, has come a proportionately large increase in the responsibilities of the State Banking Department. During 1918 it was necessary to maintain a force of twenty-six examiners and assistants, and these examiners inspected, during the year, approximately \$1,400,000,000 of bank assets, and the cost to the state totalled little more than \$27,000. During the past twelve years, with the remarkable growth of the department, the salaries of the commissioner and deputy commissioner have remained fixed by statute at \$3,500 and \$2,500 respectively and the examiners who go about the state examining the banks and safe guarding the interests of depositors and people generally, receive but \$1,700 per year. The average examiner does not remain a full year with the department, being able to step out and get more salary from private institutions. How can efficiency be maintained under such conditions?

This condition should not be permitted to exist. We appreciate fully the tendency to boost the salaries and expenses, but where the services of experts are demanded, where responsibility must be assumed for the safe-keeping of the money of the people of a state, at least reasonable salaries should be paid and we make no apologies for recommending and urging the people of Michigan write their senators and representatives asking them to take action on the measures presented to remedy this defect. The people of Michigan have every reason to feel proud of the banking department. There has not been a state bank failure in Michigan for many years and the efficiency of the department must be maintained.

Surely the salaries suggested in the pending legislation are not excessive. The banking commissioner, under whose supervision five hundred and nine banks and trust companies, who safe-guard deposits amounting to more than seven hundred and fifty-seven million dollars, should not be asked to assume the responsibility for less than \$6,000 per year, the deputy commissioner \$4,000 and the examiners \$3,000 each. So long as the state banks are obliged to pay a greater part of the expense under the law, the tax payers should see to it that salaries are placed where they will secure the services of honest, intelligent, capable men in this, the most important department in our state organization.

More than one-half of the deposits in the state banks, outside the larger cities, belong to the farmers. Don't for one moment think that the bankers are going to urge greater efficiency in the banking department. Commissioner Merrick is the people's servant and agent. He goes into the banks, behind the counters into the vaults, counts the cash and examines the securities, not in the interest of the bankers, but as your trusted agent and for the express purpose of protecting your interests. If excessive interest rates are charged; if usury in any form is practised by the banks, it is the banking commissioner you must look to for relief. Therefore, if the present efficiency of the banking department is maintained, the representatives of the people must take the initiative.

BILL TO ESTABLISH STANDARD POTATO

(Continued from page 5)

Section 11. Whenever any controversy shall arise between the parties concerned connected with the purchase, sale, storage or shipment of any lot of potatoes, either of said parties shall have the right of appeal to the chief of the potato division for a settlement of such controversy. Upon the request of either party to such controversy the chief of the potato division shall, with all practical expedition, put himself into communication



with the parties to such controversy and shall use his best effort by mediation and conciliation to bring them to agreement. If such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation and conciliation shall be unsuccessful, said chief shall grant such parties a hearing upon the merits of the controversy. For the purpose of this act the chief of the potato division shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, sign subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and compel the production of such books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents material to such determination of facts of the matter in controversy and may invoke the aid of the courts of the state to compel witnesses to attend and testify at such hearings. Upon the conclusion of such hearing, the chief of the potato division shall make and proclaim his determination. If such determination is against the license, the license or such licenses shall be suspended until such time as a settlement between the licensee and the opposite party shall have been reached, but in no case shall such suspension run for a period exceeding thirty days. If at the end of such time no settlement has been reached between the parties the chief of the potato division shall revoke the license of such licenses: Provided, That in all such cases the right of appeal to the circuit court for final determination shall remain.

Section 12. It shall be the duty of the Board of State Auditors to furnish and equip a suitable office for such chief of the potato division and, upon requisition of the food and drug commissioner, to furnish all necessary printing and binding required by such chief for the publication of the bulletins, reports, etc., required by this act.

Section 13. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction for each offense, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

TELL 'EM WHAT YOU WANT

THE WRITER has often advised his readers to write to senators and representatives concerning matters of legislation, but no one pays any attention. We are too lazy, too careless or too dumb to tell our servants what we want of them. If every man in Michigan who believes in trying out the Terminal Warehouse proposition, were to write his representative urging favorable action, there would be favorable action and it would come along p. d. q.

The influence of a few letters is wonderful. That other interests use this means of securing attention to their wants is evidenced by a communication received by members of the state senate last week. Of course Mr. Davis has spilled the beans and injured his cause, but what I am calling attention to is the method by which it is sought to get the attention of the legislative mind—the letter follows:—

ONAWAY-ALPENA TELEPHONE CO.

"Read what I am sending you, with great care and then read it again and act upon it as I have advised. If the following resolution gets into effect our property here will be destroyed. Please

REPRESENTATIVE CARL YOUNG

Representative Carl Young of Muskegon county, is serving his second term in the house. He is president of the Michigan Federation of Labor and a more substantial friend of farmer propositions than some of the real farmers.



write your Senator and Representative today. Sincerely yours—Chas. S. Davis, President.

"On February 10, 1919, Senator Wm. A. Lemire of Escanaba introduced into the State Senate a proposed amendment to Section 28 of Article 8 of the State Constitution, the same being known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 7.

"On the following day State Representative Aaron Miles of Big Rapids, introduced the same proposed amendment in the House, the House Resolution being known as House Joint Resolution No. 8.

The resolution proposed to amend the Constitution to read as follows:

"Section 28. No person, partnership, association or corporation operating a public utility shall have the right to the use of the highways, streets or other public places of any city, village or township for wires, poles, pipes, tracks or conduits without the consent of the duly constituted authorities of such city, village or township; nor to transact local business therein without first obtaining a franchise therefor from such city, village or township. The right of all cities, villages and townships to the control of the streets, alleys and public places is hereby reserved to such cities, villages and townships; And such cities, villages and townships shall have the sole power to fix and establish the rates, tolls and charges to be exacted by all public utilities for the transaction of a local business, anything in the constitution or the general laws of the state to the contrary notwithstanding. Local business of public utilities as defined herein to be any business transacted by such utility within the boundaries of any city, village or township in this state."

The above measure, passed and then made a part of the State Constitution, is likely to wipe out every dollar which you have invested in any telephone company or in any other public utility. What are we going to do about it?

"I urge you to write to your state senator at Lansing and tell him in plain words that you and all your friends expect him to vote against Senate Joint Resolution Number 7. Write also to your representative and tell him that you and all your friends expect him to vote against the House Joint Resolution Number 8. Say to both of them that you intend to watch their vote on these matters and to remember it in every future election!

"It is unnecessary to tell them that you hold stock in this or any other telephone company or in any public utility. Just tell them how you wish them to vote on Resolutions 7 and 8. If possible induce all your friends to write them at once on the same matter.

Albion, Mich., March 5.

Senator Wm. A. Lemire:—I am asking a favor of you and that is to vote against Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, and my neighbor expects you to vote against it. We intend to watch your vote on these matters and to remember it in every future election.

Respectfully yours, Bowman Smith, Frank Thurber, Thurza A. Gerow, Henry Shik.

PRIMARY REFORM BILL MEETS DEFEAT

SO FAR as the Michigan senate is concerned any man can spend as much money as he chooses in order to have himself elected to a public office. If a candidate happens to be poor, that is his misfortune; for the state legislature will not protect him from the wealth of an opponent.

Ever since Mr. Newberry spent \$176,000 to secure his nomination as U. S. senator, and Mr. Ford also spent a large sum for the same purpose, there has been considerable sentiment against the buying of public offices and a concerted demand for legislation which would make such bartering impossible. In response to this demand Senator Herb Baker introduced a bill to amend the primary law, fixing maximum amounts that might be spent by candidates for office and delegating the expenditure of this amount to state authority. Baker's bill was modeled after the Oregon law which has put an end to well-to-do candidates taking unfair advantage of their poorer opponents, by the expenditure of large sums of money. The amendment was defeated. If you've got lots of money you can become a candidate for a great office; if you are poor, better stay out of the field for you won't have a ghost of a show with those who have the coin and are willing to spend it.

Here are the senators who voted FOR primary reform: Amon, Baker, Brennan, Bierd, DeFoe, Harvey, Henry, Hicks, Lemire, McNaughton, McRae, Miller, Scully. Remember them.

Here are the senators who voted AGAINST primary reform: Condon, Wood, Rowe, Bryant, Clark, Connelley, Deland, Holmes, Penney, Smith, Stoddard, Tufts, Vandenboom, Watkins. Remember them, also.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

TERMINAL WAREHOUSE AMENDMENT REPOSES IN COMMITTEE; FARMERS ASK THAT IT BE REPORTED OUT

OVER AT LANSING, in the hands of an important committee of the House, is a bit of legislation which bids fair to become as famous in Michigan as is the "scrap of paper" episode among the nations. It is not a bill, merely a "bit of paper" containing a resolution which was early thrown into the legislative stream, floated through the senate and now caught upon a snag in the House where it is held, and certain wise ones have made their predictions that it will remain "firmly" hooked on this committee "snag" when the session closes.

The resolution written on this "bit of paper" makes provision whereby the people might assist in solving the problems of distribution for the people thru state-owned and state-controlled warehouses. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to have the constitution amended, in order that bonds may be issued to provide means for carrying out this program. It was later found that this resolution provided for an amendment to the same section of the constitution as the proposed good roads amendment, and Attorney General Groesbeck ruled that two amendments to the same section of the constitution could not be submitted at the same election.

The farmers were wise enough to know this, and although the good roads amendment was presented after the warehouse amendment; nevertheless they gracefully withdrew and gave good roads a clear track. They were also wise enough to know that the proposed amendment could have been sidetracked on to any one of several sections of the constitution; but in discussing the matter in committee, it was decided that there was not sufficient time for a free and frank discussion of this very important matter before the April election; and upon their own initiative another concession was made; and it was agreed that the amendment should not be placed before the voters until the next general election.

Now keep this fact in mind: The farmers wanted the people to thoroughly discuss the proposition of state-owned warehouses; they neither desired nor asked for the hasty submission of this question, but unanimously decided to ask that the resolution be passed by the legislature and that the vote be taken at the next general election. Surely nothing could have been more fair. Through the efforts of Senator Baker, the resolution passed the Senate, not without trouble, however; as it took some clever maneuvering to get the obstructions cleared away.

And so the "bit of paper" passed on to the Committee of the House, where it remains—time will tell whether it has caught upon a snag or not. Personally I have abundant faith in the members of this committee, and don't believe they will be foolish enough to hold this important "bit of paper" in committee. It will no doubt be presented to the members of the House in due time, but the uncertainty lies in the fact that a few self-appointed guardians of the rights of the people have made their brags that "they had the resolution laid out cold, on a slab, in the committee morgue." And suspicion is further aroused by the fact that these "peanut" politicians have been holding meetings, and already money has been subscribed to defeat the resolution.

Now, just a word of warning. The resolution which is causing so much anxiety was presented by Senator McNaughton of the Michigan State Grange. The matter was discussed by the joint committee of the farm organizations, and action taken. The principle involved is fundamental in connection with the solution of the problem of distribution of farm products. Under present conditions the market manipulators can so handle the supply that both producer and consumer are held up and the manipulators run away with the "swag."

In connection with this proposal, the people's interests are doubly safeguarded. First, through the fact that more than eighteen months' time must elapse before the amendment can be voted upon; thus giving ample time for a free and frank discussion of every detail of the proposed plan. Second, even though the amendment be approved by the voters, it yet remains for the legislature, representing all the people, to formulate laws for putting the plan of state-owned warehouses in operation; to tell how many warehouses shall be constructed; how much money shall be expended and how they shall be operated. The farmers of Michigan believe the interests of the people are amply safeguarded, and resent the interference of the so-called Insurance Federation; which is ever reflecting its master's Wall Street voice, on the basis of a good salary for the professional agitators.

The farmers of Michigan are not attempting to rush a bill through the legislature. They are asking that the people of the state who pay taxes have a right to vote upon a constitutional amendment. No doubt

there are thousands of farmers who do not favor a state-owned and state-controlled storage warehouse—but to deny the people the right to vote upon a constitutional question is to deny the people the right to participate in the state government. Neither are the farmers asking for class legislation, for mark you, the proposed state-owned warehouse is in the interests of the consumer from a financial standpoint, and not the farmer. If the farmers of Michigan owned their own warehouses in the larger cities, they could manipulate markets and take profits in just the same manner and with the same financial returns as are the present day "manipulators." The farmer, as a producer, realizes that with the state in charge, there can be no speculating, no holding for price. The markets would be stabilized and over and under supply prevented, and this is the sum total of the benefits which would directly accrue to the farmer.

The "manipulators" argue that this would be but the entering "wedge." We have entered the period of reconstruction; the "wedge" was entered "over there" and the autocratic government humbled and dismembered. Many changes are taking place and many more will take place. We could not stay progress if we would. It is moving with irresistible power, and to do our very best we can only direct as best we can the current, that it will carry us on to better things. The government derives its power from the consent of the governed; public officials are but public servants—we have no kings or kaisers; no rulers by divine right; no shackles; none to rule or make afraid. Farmers, realizing this fact, ask only that the great basic industry in which they are engaged, be freed from the fetters which now bind it within prescribed limits to the injury of both the producing and consuming class. And in solving this problem we ask the council and aid of all interested in the common good.

In days now passed, a certain legislature would not listen to the reasonable requests of the farmers of that state. The farmers earnestly begged for relief, but their pleadings were unanswered; save in this language: "Go home and slop the hogs; we will handle the legislative matters of the state." The farmers did go home, and they did slop their hogs—the meantime thinking and studying over the problems of a government, "of, for and by the people." And, strange as it may appear, in after years "hog-slopers" became statesmen. No doubt these farmer statesmen have made mistakes and will make more mistakes—but none more serious than did the legislature which refused to listen to a request from a loyal citizenship.

Would it not be well, then, members of the committee, for you to report out the resolution right away? Then let the members of the House go after it. Let them discuss and "cuss" it, if they will; and finally put the whole matter up to the people of the state at the election to be held eighteen months hence. If the committee does its duty, it will report the resolution out. If the members of the House do their duty, they will let the people vote on the resolution. If the committee does not do its duty, then the people will be appealed to by the farmers, and through petition they will bring before the tax payers and consumers, a proposition, which the legislature dare not let them present—and for what reason, none may know but all will surmise.

Representatives of the labor organizations of Detroit, Grand Rapids and Bay City have already expressed their willingness to assist in securing signatures to a petition, through which the voters can get a chance to express their approval or disapproval of this project. It has been suggested that right here is where the labor organizations and the farmers can get together but why all this extra expense? Why should this reasonable request lead to misunderstandings, suspicions or class interest? All of the people are interested; then why appeal to prejudice, when all that is asked is that the people shall have an opportunity to decide a question which concerns only the people themselves?

Daniel Webster had this idea of self government: "It is to self government, the great principle of popular representation and administration, the system that lets in all to participate in its councils, that we owe what we are and what we hope to be." Time has proven that "Daniel" was right. Don't you think it wise, Mr. Legislator, to recognize this principle of self government, and yielding to the request of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand farmers, permit the proposed amendment to go before the tax payers of Michigan at the election to be held in the fall of 1920? The responsibility rests first with the committee, second with the members of the House. Weigh the matter well, gentlemen, a vital principle is involved.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., R.F.D. No. 4.

Grant Slocum

THE PACKERS SEEK UNION WITH THE LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS

(Continued from page 1) Chicago once a month, or oftener, if necessary, for the purpose of taking such measures as may tend toward stabilization of live stock receipts at various markets and for the further purpose of studying one another's problems, or adjusting grievances, and of inaugurating such systems as will be helpful to the producer, the packer, and the consumer. The greatest possible publicity should be given to all of the proceedings. It is understood that if this proposal becomes effective it shall not be construed as in any way restraining the activities of the parties hereto in working for or against the passage of bonding or future federal legislation for the regulation of the packing and allied industries. Its purpose is wholly constructive, looking to a better understanding and fuller co-operation between all interests involved.

"It is obvious to the best interests of all concerned that receipts of live stock at all markets should be stabilized and distributed as evenly as

possible in order that a five-day market may be established for all classes of live stock, and to this end, it shall be distinctly the function of the committee to make effective such measures as may be possible for the accomplishment of this object."

That is fine. It is getting at one of the basic reasons for the fluctuations of the live stock market which adds to the cost of handling live stock at terminal points and also prevents the shipper whose stock arrives near the close of a congested period from getting the price that it would otherwise command. Congestion of any market is a bad thing, and this is particularly true of a live stock market. We are certain that the farmers will welcome any plan of co-operation between their own organizations and the packers to regulate the receipts of live stock. But this is a matter that must be handled with the utmost care and a fine respect for the interests of every live stock producing section. The committee which is to exercise such a control as suggested should be truly representative so that no state or no section may secure a monopoly of the trading privileges.

"It is contemplated that the producer shall ob-

tain and furnish the committee all important information concerning the supply of meat animals in the various sections of the country, shall advise the committee regarding feed conditions, and the amount of live stock which shall be ready for market during the various seasons, and in other ways be a source from which valuable information, including cost of production, may be placed at the disposal of the committee."

"It is contemplated that the packers shall prepare and submit to the committee information relative to the amount of finished product on hand, the foreign and home demands for meat products, together with the cost of live animals and the expense of slaughter, packing, and distribution of the finished product. The packers shall recommend any plans which tend to reduce their expense of operation, such as the equalization of receipts, etc.

"It is contemplated that the committee shall carefully investigate the annual earnings of the packing industry, including all their subsidiary companies; it shall be the privilege of the committee to employ a committee of public accountants of recognized

(Cont. on page 19)

"for all the farmers of Michigan"

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The Difference Between a Democrat and a Republican

ONE OF our women readers has asked us a very hard question. She wants us to explain the difference between a Democrat and a Republican. Were I a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat I should probably say: "Madam, there is a vast difference between a Democrat and a Republican. If you want to ruin this country, vote to restore the Republicans to power." Were I a rock-ribbed Republican I should probably say: "Madam, there is a vast difference between a Republican and a Democrat. If you want to send this country head-on to the rocks of disaster, vote to continue the Democrats in power." But being neither a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat or a rock-ribbed Republican, I dare say: "Madam, there is no difference between a Democrat and a Republican. The nation's future is as safe in the hands of one as it is the other. Vote for honest men and women and it need not matter what their politics may be."

Time was when Democracy was synonymous to Free Trade, and Republicanism was another name for Protection. But Democracy has learned that it is not safe to remove all tariff barriers and admit all cheaply-made foreign goods into unlicensed competition with American-made goods. When all mankind is joined in an international brotherhood and wages and living conditions the world over have become standardized, then it may be wise to permit free commerce between nations. But that time has not yet come. Republicanism has learned something also. It has learned that a "high protective tariff" may be so high as to enable capital invested in the protected industries to reap enormous profits at the expense of the people and build monopolies of such size and power as to menace our institutions of government. So then, both of these great parties are coming so close together on this great issue of the tariff that soon it won't be an issue any longer and they'll have to find some other bone to quarrel over.

You may well ask why issues are necessary. Madam, issues are the bait that all parties hold out to the voters. The party that has the most attractive bait, or at least the party that can make the voter believe its bait is the most attractive, is the one that catches the fish and wins the election. Imagine an office-seeking politician telling the people they ought to vote for him and thereby support his party if he couldn't explain why he belonged to that party or in what manner his party was different from other parties. Oh, yes, indeed, there must be issues.

Presidential election is approaching and both of the leading parties are without an issue with which to go before the people. The Republican party is making desperate attempts to make an issue of the League of Nations. Absolutely unmindful of the future welfare of the nation and of the world, Re-

publican leaders are prostituting ideals, principles, and every high and noble impulse to the one great selfish ambition to win the next presidential election. Chairman Hays, in his keynote speech, pledged the Republican party to oppose the League of Nations, and Senator Borah, returning from an eastern speaking tour, exclaimed: "The only danger that confronts the Republican party is that we may compromise our opposition to the League of Nations."

Madam, great crimes have been committed in the name of politics, but the second greatest crime of history will be perpetrated if for the sake of political fortunes the reactionary, the stand-pat branch of the Republican party defeats the League of Nations through its members in Congress. There are Republicans who will stand for anything that the Republican party does for the sake of political expediency. There are Democrats who will back the most vicious program if it bears the O. K. of the Democratic party. But there are some independent-thinking voters of both parties who frequently "bolt their ticket" simply because they cannot stomach some of the proposals sanctioned by their respective parties.

We are satisfied that the women of Michigan will not be led around by their noses or take any orders from the political bosses. They will not vote the Republican or Democratic ticket simply to follow in the footsteps of their husbands and fathers. They are not now bound by partisan ties and we cannot make ourselves believe that they ever will be.

Br'er Fox

WE CAN best liken the plausible packers to Br'er Fox whose false smiles and cunning tricks easily made him King of the Diplomats of the animal folk. Mr. Fox's life was a series of getting-in-trouble and getting-out-again and the fablers tell us that he never got so far into trouble that he did not conceive of a way of getting out.

For a score of years the packers have been very quietly stretching out their arms and gathering unto their bosoms many little industries which they nursed and trained into giants of power and competition. By methods perhaps legally justifiable but never morally so, they starved competitive industries which had no rich larders of gold from which to feed. By the most clever artifices and brilliant financial coups of industrial history, they expanded, absorbed, and monopolized until today there is scarcely an article of necessity to the human family which does not pay tribute into the coffers of the packers.

Time and again the packers, like Br'er Fox, were caught in the toils, but always with a pleasant smile and gracious manners they disarmed their accusers and escaped from the net that had been set for them. By far the worst tangle they ever got into was that woven by Francis Heney a year or so ago, which brought them before the Federal Trade Commission and precipitated the resolution now pending which contemplates government acquisition of the packing industry.

The choicest secrets of the monopolistic enterprise have been brought to the eager eyes of the public, and any but the packers would be greatly dismayed at this public exhibition of the "skeletons in the closets." But the packers "never say die." They have lost none of their sanguinity, none of their cleverness, none of their conviction that the public can be always and forever fooled with pretty excuses and subterfuges. Their every appearance before investigating committees has been characterized by a most plausible air of injured innocence, and such simulation of frankness and truthfulness in the story of their operations as to deceive many into revising their early estimates of the character of the packers.

By far the most brilliant piece of diplomacy yet attempted by the packers is their open invitation to the live stock producers to meet with them on common grounds for the discussion and solution of problems encountered in the process of raising live stock and converting them into articles of consumption. This sudden interest in the financial welfare of the farmers is taken as a move to restore the meat

packing industry in the good opinion of the public and perhaps weaken the forces that are clamouring for government control.

The packers' program for co-operating with the farmers is presented in detail elsewhere in this issue. The inspiring motive back of this program may be as individualistic and selfish as we think it is and yet not be an unsurmountable barrier in the way of the farmers' acceptance of the proffered co-operation. We don't believe that the packers intend to let a committee on which farmers have a majority voice regulate the conduct and review the profits of their enterprise. But we do not have to believe that in order to endorse the major proposals of the packers. Whether or no the packing industry remains in private hands or is taken over by the government as a monopoly, certain of the details of the suggested plan should be carried out.

A Stitch in Time

THE BANKS of North Dakota are today paying the penalty for the misdeeds of unscrupulous and usury-exacting money-lenders. For many years farmers of that state paid the little private banks their "pound of flesh" for the necessary money with which to develop their farms and add to the wealth of the state. There was no escape,—until the farmers organized politically. Then they took the bit in their teeth and started on a mad race for class supremacy with the chariot of state cavorting at their heels. They've won the race. They've carried off some prizes to which they were certainly entitled, and perhaps a few they aren't entitled to and may some day wish they hadn't accepted.

Among other things the farmers of North Dakota have established a state bank. We are not yet prepared to say whether or not that is a good thing for the commonwealth of North Dakota or even those whom it is intended most to benefit. We are glad that North Dakota rather than Michigan is doing the experimenting.

The banks of the United States are decidedly opposed to any state dabbling into the banking business. The great majority of them are so conducting their affairs as to satisfy those who patronize them. Interest rates are nominal; credit is more or less easily obtained; and the financial needs of the communities in which they operate are well taken care of.

It is the exceptions to this rule in all states that impugn the entire banking fraternity and create antagonism to the present banking system. Here in Michigan we have scores of private banks which charge burdensome rates of interest in direct violation of the state law. Rightly or wrongly this brings the banking business into disrepute and sows the same seeds which burst forth into full fruition of class legislation out in North Dakota.

When a stitch in time often saves nine, it would seem like a prudent piece of mending for the banking fraternity of Michigan to patch the holes in the state's banking laws. The indifference and procrastination in this respect are open invitations to disaster. In other states such severe penalties are provided against usury that few dare practice it. Michigan's usury law needs a new set of teeth. It's up to the reputable branch of the banking fraternity to be the dentist.

Mister Borah of Idaho, looking thru the eyes of the capitalistic east, sees the American people very strongly opposed to the League of Nations. Methinks that his optics are a bit obscured by the smoke of the great steel plants and munition factories. When he gets back west where the atmosphere is clearer, his perspective will be better.

The government has relinquished its control of the hog prices. And now those who laid the high cost of pork to the "high" prices maintained by the government on the "pig in the squeal" are trying to explain the advance in prices since the laws of supply and demand went back into effect.

The German militarists agree absolutely with thirty-seven U. S. senators that the League of Nations should not be formed.



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



ROAD BUILDING AS SEEN BY A HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER

In reply to the question asked by Mr. N. R. Chadle, of Clare county, Mich., in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING of March 8th, entitled, "Does your Highway Commissioner comply with law," Chapter 10, Sec. 3? As we understand it, the law requires him to advertise for bids on any work over \$500. He has to go to all of this expense of advertising and all he has to do is to think there is collusion among the bidders and do the work himself. Truly a kid's law or a joke.

He goes on to say that they do not put up any sign. I do not see any use putting up signs when people can't read them. I have built State Reward Roads this summer and put up Detour notices at each end of the road but nobody seemed to be able to read them. They came over the road just the same. Automobile owners don't seem to be able to read as well as some of the Hunks that come from Europe, as they do not pay any attention to the signs. I put a barbed wire fence across one road, and they even cut the wire and came over the road just the same.

In regard to the contract system that he is talking about, the State Highway Department let four miles of road in the township south of us at \$5,000 per mile. The longest haul for gravel is two miles. I built one mile of gravel State Reward Road with five miles to haul gravel, including cement culvert eight feet wide with cement top for \$2,200 less than half the contract price. Quite a difference I should say. In the township north of us the State Highway Department let one mile of Class C road, Covert Act for \$7,500 per mile, and kept an engineer on the road all summer with an automobile running from one road to the other; when the township commissioner could have superintended the work just as well and saved all that expense. But dad is rich. My township raised me \$7,000 last spring. I have built one and a half miles of State Reward Road; have re-surfaced two miles of road 1,400 yards of gravel; rebuilt two big bridges across our river; repaired all car roads with gravel that was placed in stack piles last winter; kept my roads floated and graded all summer; kept up all the expenses outside of the repair fund, and still have \$1,000 of that \$7,000 left. In fact I have handled the whole township for \$1,500 less than the State Highway Department takes to build one mile and then he talks about contract roads. I have been building roads for over thirty years. I have built every kind from a corduroy to State Reward Roads. There is a lot more where this comes from, to be continued if required.—John Feekings, Highway Commissioner of Oliver Township, Huron County, Mich.

THE WOMEN DESIRE TO CAST AN INTELLIGENT VOTE

Very few country women have ever thrust themselves into the political field, had no thought nor desire for office seeking, but were content with keeping the home fires burning, but since a few of our more progressive city sisters have agitated Equal Suffrage, and our noble, generous husbands and brothers have decided that we are as good as they, and the great issue which threatens the ruin of our homes is at hand, we intend our votes to be an honor to ourselves and our country.

Many more women would vote if they fully understood just how to proceed, and for the benefit of us all will you kindly explain through the columns of your valuable paper the method of voting, also give a few of the principal points in the platforms of the different parties as we do not want to be like some masculine voters we know of, Republicans, or Democrats because Dad is.

Shake hands, Uncle Rube. You're the stuff. Gave it to 'em good and proper March 1st. Them's my sentiments tew.—A Woman Reader, Ithaca.

A TRACTOR ENTHUSIAST

After reading Mr. Leo M. Geismer's views of tractor farming I feel like expressing my opinion as regards tractor farming. Last year we rented 160 acres of heavy clay land with no tile draining. Help being scarce I bought a small tractor. I plowed 65 acres for myself and 25 acres for our neighbors. I had my land worked much better than when I just used horses and done in less time and on time. We put in 65 acres of beans. By May 28th we had all this land double-disked twice and spring-tooth harrowed twice. From June 3d

to June 8th we double-disked once and spring-tooth harrowed and floated once and sowed the beans with one team and tractor. It would have taken eight good horses and three men to put in our crop in same length of time as with tractor and one team and two men. We also used our tractor for preparing the ground for the other spring crops. We had two teams to do our cultivating with but we must leave it to the tractor when it comes to long hours. Some days we worked 15 to 20 hours. A fellow does not feel as tired running the tractor 15 to 20 hours, as he would following a four-horse team ten hours. The average fellow can get a small tractor ready in morning for a day's run in 15 to 20 minutes and to take care of say, a four-horse team two or three hours per day, morning, noon and night. We must leave it to the tractor for getting our ground worked quick when it is fit and crops in on time. Tractor farming is here to stay for the fellow who cares to take it up. Tractor farming is just like the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING paper. After you once have it you can not get along without it.—C. F. S., Pigeon, Mich.

THE BEST GRASSHOPPER CATCHER

I am enclosing a picture of my grasshopper catching machine. I saw a picture in a late issue of how to make some but I would prefer this kind. These are painted red and my neighbors are bronze so we have no trouble sorting them out in the fall. The back of our place used to be joined

"Men of Great Wealth Depend on Misinformed Farmers to Escape their Just Tax Burdens"

I WAS very glad to see the article of Francis Smith in Mar. 1st issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Because it was a perfectly honest expression of his views on the "single tax scheme," as he calls it. Of course Mr. Smith's hostility to single tax is no attack on me. I should like to call on him, slap him on the back and say: "Hello, Smith; you're all right; when you express yourself always do it vigorously; only, be sure your facts are right."

I am afraid MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING could hardly spare me the space to take up Mr. Smith's article, paragraph by paragraph; it would need several pages. But one or two fallacies stick out so prominently in Mr. Smith's letters that they can be answered within reasonable length.

Mr. Smith says: "To reward the pioneers for their heroic exertions, Mr. Grenell would unload a lot of the rich men's taxes on their farms."

On the contrary, if I had my way, I would not tax the pioneer for anything he has done. I would "reward his heroic exertions." I would exempt his entire wealth from taxation. But about his land? Wouldn't I tax his land? I would not tax his land, as land. I would only tax the value that society has given to the land. The value the pioneer has created I would leave untaxed.

I know where the trouble is. I am afraid that Mr. Smith thinks the pioneer is also entitled to the values society has created. That is, the value created by his labor plus the value created by his neighbors. If that is Mr. Smith's idea, we think differently. Site-values are the proper subjects of taxation; labor values are not, so long as there are any sight-values.

However, as a matter of fact, the sight-value of an ordinary farm is negligible compared to the site-value of an ordinary city lot. I know of one lot 20x75 feet, in Detroit, that brings a rental of \$30,000 a year; that is, the lot has a market value of \$600,000. Why, Detroit's 50,000 acres average a value of \$10,000 an acre; so that Detroit's area is probably worth twice as much as all the land, in farms, in Michigan.

Site-value taxation, then, would shift taxes from pioneers, and all other farmers, to the owners of valuable sites in the cities.

Mr. Smith says: "Why let these fellows who are rolling in luxury unload their just taxes on the backs of the hardest kind of workers who can hardly supply their families with their absolute needs?" I also say, why? For does not Mr. Smith know that "these fellows who are rolling in luxury" are the strong upholders of the present system of taxation? They will back Mr. Smith every time against the plan for site-value taxation. For the present system was especially designed by them and for their benefit, in order that they might shift their taxes; that is one of the reasons why they are able to "roll in luxury."

by a June grass commons and is yet partly. We used to lose a big acreage of our crops every year with the hoppers. One spring I had a large turkey hen given to me so I started in turkeys. Some years I did well and then some years the foxes and coyotes would almost clean me out and I was going to quit, but the man of the house said he wouldn't think of having them go off the place for before they came we were losing so much by hoppers and now we never noticed them. We never had made traps for the grasshoppers but we had poisoned them and incidentally some of my chickens.

We were glad to get the information given to another subscriber last week about the supervisors hiring county agents as we presume the same applies to the hiring of a county nurse and would apply to the county engineer. We are getting so many county things that the county tax will take our places yet. If the booze hadn't been stopped from manufacturing material to keep the insane asylums filled up we would have been swamped from that direction now. It is to supply jobs to some who think because the free schools of this country gave an education they should not work. They seem to forget that the same schools are helping us all to do our own work, else what good would they be? It looks like the fellow who has to make his living off a piece of real estate is bound to be great. Look at Mr. G. R. Kirkpatrick howling about the certified price of wheat. Why, it was done, simply because the working man was getting such an enormous wage that they were afraid that the farmers would leave the farms in such numbers that some of these same laborers or their families would go hungry this winter. And now shouldn't the Government keep its word to the farmers? When they sell their wheat they will be receiving their last summer's wages. Now, imagine one of my (Continued on following page)

"Most of the great fortunes in this country would be exempted by this scheme," says Mr. Smith, who has got the cart before the horse. For the contrary is the fact. "Swollen fortunes" almost invariably arise because of some monopoly. The exceptions are comparatively few. In the cities it is the ownership of sites. More than half of the assessed land and improvement value of Detroit is owned by less than a thousand persons and estates. A score or two of rich men own 25 per cent. of the value of Detroit. The taxes on the improvements are shifted to the renters; the only tax these rich men pay is their income tax and the present small tax on site-values; they pay it because it cannot be shifted.

The swollen fortune of the steel trust arises from two sources: Ownership of mines (land), and tariff privileges giving it a monopoly. Tax the site-value of the mine and repeal tariff privileges, and the profits of the steel trust would be no more than that of any competitive industry. The Standard Oil Co. is rich not so much through owning oil wells, but because of its pipe lines and terminals. Make these pipe lines public carriers and adequately tax the value of the land owned by the octopus, and kerosene and gasoline would be cheaper, because of competition, and abnormal profits would vanish. Secret rebates and the tariff on oil helped to give the Standard Oil Co. its start. It continues its exploitation of the public through the monopolizing of natural opportunities outside of its original business. Take away that privilege and the packers' trust would die.

These swollen fortunes ought to be taxed into the public treasury, either by income or inheritance taxes, or both. But the public ought to stop giving these fellows special privileges. They are monopolists, and it is because of this that they are able to shift their taxes on consumers.

Do you hear of the Rockefeller or the Standard Oil Co. shouting for site-value taxation? Not at all. They depend upon misinformed farmers to see to it that their privileges are not disturbed or imperiled, by any such "foolishness."

I am really ashamed of Mr. Smith for one thing; he insists upon taxing everything the farmer produces. Of course the farmer now pays the tax on everything he buys; but that does not satisfy Mr. Smith; the farmer must continue to pay taxes on his machinery, on his fences, on his orchard, on his drains, on his farm stock, on his silo and barns and house. Not just once, but every year. Yes, Mr. Smith insists on taxing "these men who are doing the country a great service by making its wild land productive," these farmers who "have to work much harder than the city laborer to make the same wages."

Truly, the farmer has everything to gain and nothing to lose when taxes are shifted from his improvements to city lots.—Judson Grenell, Waterford, Mich.

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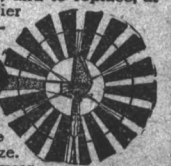
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THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL

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



Build Your Brooder

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.

(Continued from preceding page).

always faithful Kirkpatrick working men waiting that long for his wages; say, they would set up a yell that could be heard from New York to San Francisco. And that isn't all. The market for the wheat isn't assured yet, if the price is. But the farmer has every reason to believe that Uncle Sam will keep his word as to the price.

Say, Uncle Rube, I agree with you that farms for the soldiers is all nonsense. How are they going to stock them up and get machinery? Why don't they give them a month's extra pay every month they were in the government employ, with something extra for those who saw service on the battle fields? They know more what their individual wishes are. I don't say this because I have an axe to grind, as I had no one from my own family in the war, but I believe in justice to all and special privileges to none, which we haven't as it is. Even an extra month's pay wouldn't bring a soldier's pay anywhere near what I saw the foreigners getting here while the boys were gone. Of course, it would be a year or more before they got this pay as it takes a long time to untie red tape, but that is just what the boys need. In that time they would be settled down to work again and in most cases would have a place picked out to invest it. While if he had it now, ten chances to one he would just fritter it away. moo dits ETET just fritter it away.—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roberts, Lucas county.

WELL, HERE THEY ARE; TAKE YOUR CHOICE

In reply to C. E. B., Midland county, in asking for the proper time to cut fence posts. Now, I do not agree with C. C. Lillie. I have asked a good many old settlers and they tell me to cut them in February. As some of the old settlers have tried it out we should not doubt their judgment. But do not set them green if you can avoid it.—E. E. Pierson, Muskegon county.

I notice C. E. B., of Midland county, asks when is the best time to cut oak posts, and Mr. Lillie's answer to the same. Now, I have had lots of experience with oak posts and find that timber cut when the sap is going down any time after August until November will far outlast that cut after the sap commences to raise. The very best time is to cut in August and let the tree be without trimming until the leaves are all dry and all the sap possible has evaporated. This may be of benefit to C. E. B., and perhaps other readers of the good old M. B. F.—B. F. Cline, Gratiot County, Mich.

Tell the man inquiring about the best time of year to make fence posts for long service is to make them at the time of year when the sap is up in the timber. Let them season for a time before setting them in the ground and he will get from 1/4 to 1/3 more service out of them than he would out of winter-made posts when the sap is down. This information is based on an experience of 15 years on the farm and in the timber. The same rule will hold good with reference to sawed lumber. The sap is the life of timber. If conserved will add to its duration. Timber conservation is one of the things needed in our country today.—Rev. J. F. McQuay, White County, Ill.

In your issue of Saturday, March 8th, C. E. B., Midland county, Michigan, asks information in regard to the time of year for cutting posts.

Now, August is the month to cut them in as the second sap is at that time running. Peel them and in the springtime set them. They get so hard in a short time that if you hit one with the back of the axe it will ring like steel. Only one draw-

back, they are so hard it is nearly impossible to drive a staple in them, but cut at that time of the year they will outlast cedar posts by ten or fourteen years. August is the time to cut hickory, too, for lumber, as the worms will not work in it, or powderpost, as some call it.

And another little item that might come in handy is a way to get rid of a stump without very much exertion. In the fall of the year bore an inch hole eighteen inches deep into the center of the stump, and put in an ounce of saltpeter, filling up with water and plug the hole up. In the spring take out the plug, put in a half gill of kerosene and set fire to it. It will burn the stump out to its farthest roots.—Clyde Chamberlin, Genesee county.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY WEST OTISCO FARMERS' CLUB

Resolved: That we wish to go on record as opposed to the present management of the girls' home at Adrian. We can only look upon this affair as a shame to womanhood and a disgrace to our state. Therefore, be it further

Resolved: That we demand, (this is pretty strong, but it is the way we feel about it) of the governor of the state of Michigan and of our representative at Lansing assembled, that every person connected with that home at the present time, be removed, and their places be filled by competent and efficient persons. Be it further

Resolved: That we extend to the *Grand Rapids Herald* our thanks for the great publicity it has given the case and especially for the editorial of Tuesday morning, March 4, entitled "Somnolence."

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Belding Banner News*, and the *Grand Rapids Herald*, the *MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING*, also to Governor Sleeper and our senator and representative. Signed—West Otisco Farmers' Club, Gertrude Tuttle, Sec'y., Ionia County, March 6th.

F. C. D., OF CLARKSTON STEPS ON HORNET'S NEST

Sorry to see we have a few "soaks" left in Michigan yet, as for instance, F. C. D., of Clarkston. We would have known that he belongs to the poorer class of farmers without his bothering to tell us so. Well, I'll kill his vote April 7th with a great big "NO," and my wife will be there with hers too.—Ray Barber, Sears, Mich.

WHY PRICES ARE HIGH

I would like to say a word or two to W. A. Yes, I think you have started something. Of course, everything is high at present. Some things are higher than they ought to be. Shoes should be cheaper and a good many other things. Coffee, for one thing, should be bought for 15.05 per lb., and I also can prove it beyond a doubt that there has been some coffee manipulators that have been known to buy up coffee fields after fields, and let go to waste hundreds of acres in order to keep the production down, and hold the price up. This has been done time and time again. This is the fruits of one, or two, or three running food stuff for the people. Let the government own and operate the coffee plants as well as other plants and the people will get justice and not until then.—S. H. Stagle, Wexford county.

GRANGE ENDORSES INVESTIGATION

At a recent meeting of the Silver Lake Grange No. 624 of Grand Traverse county, Mich., the conditions alleged as existing at the Industrial school of girls at Adrian were discussed pro and con and a resolution

was passed to assure the committee in charge of the investigation that our grange is in sympathy with the movement and resolution reads as follows: WHEREAS: Silver Lake Grange No. 624 of Grand Traverse county, Mich., wishes to place itself on record as favoring the present investigation; Resolved, That Investigating Committee make the existing conditions demand prosecution of the authorities responsible for the outrageous treatment of the inmates of said Adrian School.—Jennie Spangler, Flora Densmore, Chas. A. Blanchard, Committee Silver Lake Grange, Grawn Mich.

JOKER IN CIDER AMENDMENT

Will the carrying of the light wine and beer amendment affect the making of cider and in what way? I have a large apple orchard and I make a lot of cider each year which I boil down into apple syrup and apple butter. As I understand it, it will not interfere only in the sale of hard cider or that which contains more than 10 per cent. alcohol. You know that the liquor men start all kinds of stories to gain their point.—Red Apple Charley, Grand Traverse county.

"It comes as a shock to the farmers of Michigan to learn that the wets, who have always shown such tender solicitude for cider makers, are in fact now trying to restrict the manufacture and sale of cider and to require every person who makes or sells cider, the least bit fermented, to first take out a license," says Walter S. Foster, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League. "Although nicely covered with verbiage a brief examination reveals an apparent attempt of the wets to 'get even' with the heavy dry farmer vote of two years ago.

"After providing that it shall be forever lawful to make, sell or give away every kind of cider, as well as beer, ale, wine and porter, the amendment reads, 'The legislature shall reasonably license the manufacture of and reasonably license and regulate the sale and keeping for sale of vinous, malt, brewed or fermented liquors.' There is no possible misunderstanding of the effect of these words. Cider soon by natural process becomes a fermented liquor within the legal meaning. The Michigan Supreme Court long ago laid down the rule that it need not be intoxicating to be fermented. Everybody knows that cider turns into vinegar by fermentation.

"The present liquor law, framed by the dries, while prohibiting fermented liquors in general, expressly exempts from its operation 'the manufacture of cider from fruit for the purpose of making vinegar, and non-intoxicating cider and fruit juice for use and sale.'

"But the proposed amendment says the legislature shall license the manufacture of and license and regulate the sale of fermented liquors. Hence every person who makes cider in the least fermented, and especially if extensive fermentation is permitted for vinegar purposes, even for home use, must obtain a license and probably give a bond, for a bond is a customary prerequisite to the issuance of all liquor licenses. Sales could only be made under such conditions and limitations as the legislature may impose under its plain duty to regulate the sale and keeping for sale.



These are the Turkeys which Subscriber Roberts of Lucas county, says "beat any grasshopper catcher he ever saw."

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.)

CAN'T GET TELEPHONE SERVICE

We live 130 rods off the telephone line. We can't get the 'phone company to build a line for us. They won't let us build it unless we use cedar poles and that is something we can't get. Is there any law to compel them to put the 'phone in for us, for the same as others get it? Please answer through the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.—A. F. S., Chesaning, Mich.

This inquiry does not state whether he desires to connect with a rural 'phone or with the village exchange. I think there is a difference in the regulation but in either case they can not discriminate against him. He must be served upon the same terms as other applicants. If he is making application for use of a rural line he may be up against the proposition that the wire is already loaded to capacity. The State Railroad Commission seems to have jurisdiction in such cases.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

AN OAT SPROUTER

Can you tell me how to make an oat sprouter?—Subscriber.

Use four two by fours as a frame for holding the trays one placed above the other and held in a position by cleats nailed to the upright two by fours. The trays should be about four inches apart. They may be made of wood using one inch stuff for the sides and lath placed about one-eighth of an inch apart for the bottom. Make the trays about two inches deep and in calculating the amount of space necessary for the flock allow one square inch per day for each bird. The time it takes to sprout the oats will depend upon the temperature of the room. Previous to placing the oats in trays allow same to soak for at least 36 hours. Then spread in a layer about one inch deep on the trays and sprinkle thereafter every day with warm water until the trays are dripping wet.—M. E. Dickson, Ass't. Professor of Poultry Husband

LOST NOTE

If a man deposits a note in a bank for safe keeping and said note becomes lost and the payee comes with the money to pay said note and it can not be found, can they collect before the note is produced? Would a receipt against a note clear it? Is not the bank responsible to the bearer of said note until they produce the same?—G. F. W., Harlan, Mich.

C. L. 1915, Sec. 12543, provides that a judgment may be recovered upon a properly proven but lost note. Sec. 12544 provides that before the judgment is taken a bond shall be given to the adverse party in double the amount of the note, conditioned as stated in that section. A receipt given by the owner of the note that it had been paid would be good against the note unless it had been sold to an innocent purchaser before it was due. The letter does not give sufficient information upon which to base an opinion of the liability of the bank.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

IS SILO AGREEMENT VALID?

I would like a little advice in regards to a silo. If a man orders a silo through an agent and signs his name to the order and is not satisfied with the silo and cancels his order before he gets word that the company accepts his order or before the silo is shipped, is he obliged to take the silo? I have been taking your paper the last four years. It is the best yet. Thanking you in advance for an early reply.—Otto Kienitz.

If the order for the silo was not signed by both parties and before the seller accepted the order it was countermanded. The order would be void unless it showed upon its face that it was to be manufactured actually entered upon, unless the price of the silo

was to be less than \$100.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

DRAIN TAXES

I would like to ask a question through the BUSINESS FARMING, whether the township treasurer would have to take the ditch orders on the ditch tax or not? The ditch orders were not enough to pay the ditch tax, but he refused to take them. As he makes his returns about the first of March and the orders will be all due the 15th of Mar., but he refused because they were not due by the first of March.—F. B., Chesaning.

The statute provides that Drain orders shall be accepted for taxes as follows: Sec. 4,923. The drain orders for each particular drain shall be received for drain taxes for bene-

fits levied for the construction of such drain, by the township treasurer or county treasurer as the case may be."

—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CAN I MAKE AND SELL BROOMS?

I want to know if there is a law regarding the making of brooms. I live on a farm and manufacture hand-made brooms and retail them over the country as a side issue. Am I violating any law?—J. F. S., Cope-mish, Mich.

I do not know of any regulation concerning the sale of brooms made from the products of one's own farm. It is possible that the inquiry would have in mind the hawkers' and peddlers' license law but it would hardly seem probable from the brief statement that the inquirer violates the law by manufacturing and selling brooms from his own crops.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CHESTER WHITES AND O. I. C.'S

"We have been told that Chester

White and O. I. C. pigs are the same breed. Is it correct?"—Subscriber.

It is substantially correct to say that there is no difference between Chester Whites and O. I. C.'s. All that can be claimed of the O. I. C.'s is that they are an improved strain of Chester Whites. We have a Chester White breed of hogs for many years. They originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and were the results of crossing the large English Yorkshire with other breeds. They were quite a large, coarse hog, and Mr. Seth Todd of Wakeman, Ohio, improved the breed by crossing them with another hog of more early maturing qualities and for years his strain was known as Todd's Improved Chester White. Then, L. B. Silver & Company simply by selection from the Todd strain brought out the O. I. C.'s. He took Todd's hogs as a foundation. Many think he didn't improve on Todd's hogs.

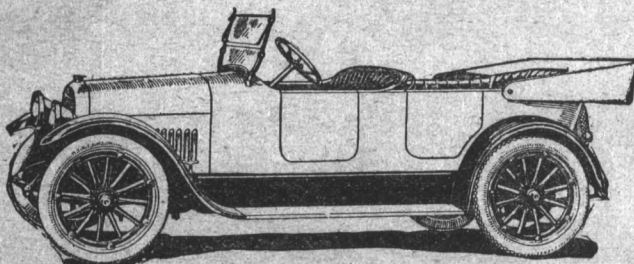
L. B. Silver tried to originate a new breed and had a new record association for O. I. C.'s formed. Mr. (Continued on following page).

Studebaker

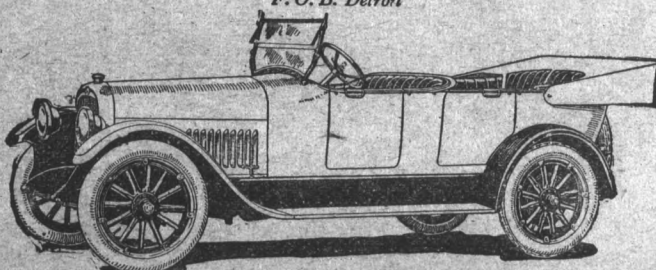
Established 1852

Have You Seen the New STUDEBAKER CARS?

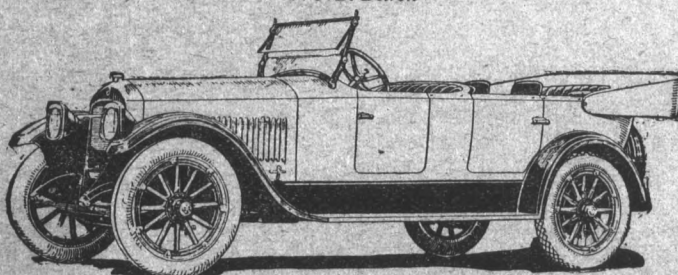
Built to Meet the Needs of Rural Service and Proved On the Country Roads of America



The New LIGHT-FOUR — \$1125
F. O. B. Detroit



The New LIGHT-SIX — \$1585
F. O. B. Detroit



The New BIG-SIX — \$1985
F. O. B. Detroit

THE three New Studebaker Cars are distinctive in design, with powerful and economical motors, built for heavy duty service; intermediately located transmission; genuine leather upholstery; Gypsy top with oval plate glass windows in rear; permanent and lustrous finish.

To make sure of their ability to deliver continuous service under all conditions, original cars of each new model were given a 10,000 mile endurance test on the worst country roads of America. Thousands of cars in owners' hands have since convincingly

proved their correctness of design and mechanical excellence.

Studebaker manufactures completely in its own factories its motors, bodies, tops, axles, transmissions, steering gears, springs, fenders, and cuts its own gears and other vital parts, thus eliminating middlemen's profits. Only because of these manufacturing advantages and large quantity production is Studebaker able to build such high quality cars at their respective prices.

The name Studebaker is your assurance of lasting satisfaction.

STUDEBAKER

Detroit, Mich.

South Bend, Ind.

Walkerville, Canada

Address all correspondence to South Bend

Why farmers everywhere are buying the

GRANT SIX

There is a big demand for the GRANT SIX from business farmers all over the country. A generous proportion of our sales for the past four years has been to owners of farms. We have tried to analyze the reason.

It is easily determined that price alone has nothing to do with this preference. Even during war times, when high prices obtained, a steady stream of business from rural districts poured into the Grant factory.

Nor is it traceable to our distribution for we are equally well represented in the big cities where the sales are constantly growing.

Inquiry amongst hundreds of purchasers as to the cause of this preference for the GRANT SIX shows some perfectly natural and obvious reasons—based on common sense.

First, they say the GRANT SIX is neither too large nor too small. It has speed. It operates smoothly. It rides easily. It is comfortable, stylish and well finished, and its mechanism is simple, accessible and easily cared for by anybody.

Again, operating cost is low. There is plenty of gasoline to be had, but when one can do better than 20 miles to the gallon in comfort, why be content with 7 to 10 miles? GRANT SIX owners average 900 miles to the gallon of oil. At present prices that means a big advantage. And GRANT SIX owners average 7,000 miles to the set of tires. And the GRANT SIX is built to stand hard service. These same facts are certain to lead you to choose the GRANT SIX.

Select from these 5 body styles

Five Passenger Touring Car \$1120, Roadster \$1120, Coupe \$1625, All Weather Sedan \$1645, Demountable Sedan \$1400.
All prices F. O. B. Cleveland.

GRANT Trucks

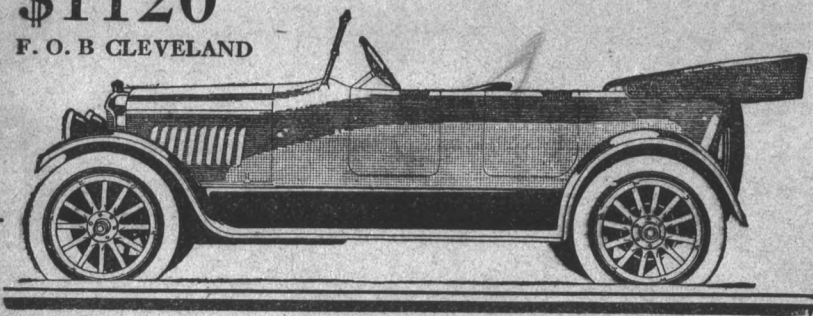
Grant Trucks give you more for your money than any other trucks made. 1,800 lbs., 1½ tons, 2 tons, 3½ tons capacity, all electrically started and lighted and completely equipped. Get our prices.

Descriptive literature on passenger cars, trucks, or both sent on request. Write for it and name of nearest dealer.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION—CLEVELAND

\$1120

F. O. B. CLEVELAND



(Continued from preceding page). Todd allowed his improved strain to be recorded in the American Chester White Association. At first these strains were kept separate and the O. I. C.'s would not recognize the American Chester White's but finally that has all been overcome and now either record association will accept for registration either of these strains of this famous breed.—Colon C. Lillie.

VENTILATING THE BARN

I would like to get a little information. My barn, 36x60 feet stands east and west. The north side is all under ground. The west end is under ground up to the windows, three double windows. The south side is out of ground with two doors and four double windows. The east side is out of ground

with two double windows and two doors. Horses and cattle all on the south side of barn facing to north; four horses and 11 head of cattle. The north side of basement is empty. The dampness all settles toward the north-east corner. Would like to know the best way for ventilation.—R. A. R.

Ventilation is simply another name for circulation of air. Where air circulates freely you have ventilation. This is one of the old style of pioneer "bank" barns. The pioneers built them in the side of a hill in this way for two reasons: They could drive into the storage part of the barn readily from the upper portion of the hill, and being banked into the hill the basement was very warm. But this sort of barn has two serious faults as intimated by F. A. R. This sort of a basement

is liable to be damp and it usually is not properly ventilated. The dampness can be overcome almost entirely by a thorough system of under draining. A tile drain can be put around the basement next to the wall, about two feet below the floor of the basement. This will draw off the water that sweeps through the high ground and keep the basement fairly dry.

You can always ventilate a barn by the windows. If the window sashes are so hung that they balance in the center of the sash and can be tipped in from the top we can get air into the basement without having a direct draft on the animals. This way of ventilating, however, if it is done right demands considerable attention because if the weather turns cold the stable is liable to get too cold. What we want is to maintain the atmosphere as evenly as possible and yet have a good circulation of air, but if a man will attend to the windows carefully he can get along pretty well.

Of course, the best way to ventilate this barn, and all barns for that matter, is by the "King" system of ventilation. In a barn of this sort it would cost considerable in both labor and money to properly install it. It is always best to install the "King" system when one is building the barn but it can be done in this barn. Galvanized iron intakes can be installed that project into the barn up at the ceiling and extend down on the outside to within a foot of the ground. This allows air to enter from the outside and prevents the warm air on the inside from getting out. Then you must construct a ventilating shaft or chimney on the inside of the barn which extends up through the basement and the storage part of the barn, through the roof, and up above the peak of the barn. The fact is the taller it is, like a chimney, the better it will draw. This is double boarded and made tight with an opening at the floor of the basement. Now fresh pure air comes through the intakes near the ceiling and the impure, cold air of the stable enters the ventilating shaft near the floor, thus creating a circulation of air by drawing the pure air in and forcing out the impure air of the stables.—Colon C. Lillie.



NOT WITHSTANDIN' that we expected somethin' great from our 1919 legislatur'—you know what promises were made before election last fall—an' not withstandin' the fact that that most august body of men is still a grindin' an' wranglin' an' drawin' pay, nothin' of any great an' wonderful importance has been accomplished an' s'far as I c'n see the fellers down at Lansin' might bout as well be home 'tendin' baby or doin' somethin' similar, that would be of real benefit to humanity.

Gosh! Seems to me sometimes jest as though it was a waste of good an' valuable time, not to mention money, to send a lot of fellers to Lansin' every two years jest to squabble an' jaw around an' make a lot of expense an' foolish laws that nobody ever hears of an' cares a darn site less about. One man, who prob'ly has been stung on a cheap mail order furnace, wants a law to regulate hot air in furnaces (better reg'elate an' cut down on a considerable amount of that stuff right in the legislation, that might help some). Another feller would have a law to make garage men do straight business an' charge reasonable prices for it. (Jest as tho such a thing could be did) an' so it goes—some dum nosensical ful-de-rol-all requirin' inspectors of one kind or another, who never accomplish anything ceptin' to draw pay an' vote for the feller or party that appoints 'em—why we've got more inspectors now than a red-headed girl has freckles—a darn site more'n we kneed, an' more'n we know what to do with.

Jest look at 'em: Food an' Dairy inspectors. (Some of 'em wouldn't know a cow or a dairy if they seen 'em—which they hardly ever do). Food an' drug inspectors (mostly lookin' for whiskey an' such an' some of 'em are purty dum good judges of that stuff too), salt inspectors (who bore a hole in a barrel an' if they find it ain't lime inside nor likker they call it salt), oil inspectors, (they also bore into a barrel an' if they find most anything liquid 'ceptin' whiskey they call it oil—that's why we sometimes git molasses an' similar into our lamps an' things), inspectors of weights an' measures, (they go 'round an' seal the weights an' measures an' then, sometimes arrest men for use-in' of 'em). Why you meet inspectors everywhere an' in every disguise all drawin' good pay an' lookin' for the continuation of their jobs durin' this life an' sometimes into the life to come.

So I think it's jest about as well if our legislatur' goes a little slow in makin' laws that will put any more inspectors at large—better git rid of some we've got first an' if there's nothin' much pressin' I'd suggest that the bunch adjourn an' go home where their efforts would be appreciated.

Jest see the amount of hot air that has been put in circulation regardin' "a tax on dogs." Gosh! if it was a tax on people it wouldn't take 20 minutes to fix the business—but you see dogs don't have to pay the tax so it's a good deal different—but at that, seems to me, a nice way to regulate the dog business would be an' this is the suggestion of a friend of mine, Mr. Roy Dowding, of this county, who has lost sheep an' dollars by dogs—well Roy says, "Why not let, or make would-be dog owners put up a bond for their dogs' good behaviour?" an' when you come to think about it, that's not a bad idee—then if the dog did any damage the bond would cover it, an' if a man couldn't give the bond—well there wouldn't be so many sheep-killin' dogs would there?

Oh, well, some way I'm always kind a glad when the legislatur' gits thru an' goes home, cause while their down there at Lansin' away from home influences an' sheriffs an' such, that knows 'em, we never can tell what they're agoin' to do an' anyway they pass a lot of darn fool laws an' before we can hardly git 'em read over an' know what they be, the supreme court has declared 'em all unconstitutional an' by gosh! we're back where we was an' feel safe once more. But jest the same it's kind a tryin' to the nerves an' so I say, if we've got to have such things as legislatur's let's make it a death penalty fir 'em to meet oftener'n once in ten or twenty years an' then for only one month at least.

Let 'em do their visitin' an' political quarrelin' at home an' at their own expense an' give the overtaxed, care burdened farmers an' other tax payers a rest.—Uncle Rube.

I am enclosing check for five dollars for 10 years' renewal to Michigan Business Farming. I sure don't want to miss any copies. It is the first paper that we ever had that really worked for the farmers' interests.—Chas. Hunt, Hillsdale county.

Your M. B. F. should arrive on or before Saturday—does it?

We want every loyal reader to have his copy of M. B. F. for Sunday reading. Once in awhile late trains or other unavoidable circumstances make this impossible, but if your copy arrives regularly on Monday or Tuesday write us and we will try our best to find out where the trouble lies.



MARKET FLASHES



GRAIN MARKETS QUOTED HIGHER

Export Demand Causes Activity in
All Grain Markets and Fur-
ther Advances are
Expected

The day M. B. F. went to press last week the grain markets displayed unusual activity and advanced several cents a bushel. Since then there have been further advances and Monday's market saw corn 5 cents higher; oats 1 cent higher and rye, 4 cents higher. A large number of causes contributed to the strength of these markets. The talk on grains for several weeks has been mostly bearish. Lack of export demand, more or less free selling by farmers and business uncertainty have kept the markets rather well supplied and buying has been without definite purpose and largely confined to immediate needs. During the last fortnight, however, new information has come from across the seas showing beyond a doubt that America's grains are badly needed in European countries. The decision of the Allies to permit foodstuffs to enter Germany and a better understanding of the economic policies, between the United States and those nations desiring our food products have opened up new export channels and trade is brisk. The decision also to employ German ships in the transportation of our foodstuffs will be a big factor in speeding up the movement and clearing up our congested ports.

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.35	2.31	2.36 1-2
No. 3 Red	2.33	2.29	2.32
No. 2 White	2.33	2.28	2.33
No. 2 Mixed	2.33	2.28	2.33

Wheat for the first time in many weeks showed considerable activity and advanced 5 cents a bushel, bringing the present price about 9 cents a bushel over the government's basic price. Once again those who have been crying over the imagined loss to be sustained by the government as a result of its wheat price-fixing policy, will have to revise their opinions.

Corn is particularly active. Bad roads, the disinclination of farmers to sell, and the constant upward trend of the hog market have resulted in short supplies and put buyers on the anxious seat. The Argentine

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.60	1.58	1.78 1-2
No. 3 Yellow	1.57	1.50	1.77
No. 4 Yellow			1.75

bogy has quietly faded out of sight and those who have been boasting that they would buy Argentine grain at prices way under domestic prices and still looking for their "ships to come in." Corn is now quoted on most of the important markets at the highest prices of the season.

Oats are not in abundant supply. Farmers are holding for better prices and demand has improved. Nearly every advance in corn is accompanied by a smaller advance in oats

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	67	64 1-2	73 1-2
No. 3 White	66 1-2	63	72
No. 4 White	65 1-2	61	71

and the future of this grain market will depend to a considerable extent upon the future of the corn market.

Rye is again very active and has advanced ten cents a bushel in the last four weeks. Germany is buying rye freely and every week large quantities are shipped from our ports. We believe the recent advances in rye changes the situation altogether and we would not be surprised to see this grain steadily advance from now on.

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Hay market good; advise letting shipments come forward. Beans still on decline. All grains higher and active. Potatoes dragg. Butter firm and higher. Eggs and poultry active.
CHICAGO—Good hay market, firm. Onions weaker. All grains in strong demand and advancing.
NEW YORK—Apples lower, export demand drops off. Grains firm, export demand increasing. Potatoes weak, but prices hold firm.

BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	6.75	7.35	7.50
Prime	6.00	6.50	7.00
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.50

The bean market is by far the poorest of all. The Detroit market is back to \$7 per cwt. and there is little or no trading. The trend of all other markets is decidedly bullish just now, however, and if the export demand now in evidence continues it is believed that beans will react to the better feeling and buying will again become brisk. We note from letters received from subscribers that they are very much concerned over the future of the bean market. We can not blame them the least bit. There is nothing in the present market deal to give bean holders the slightest encouragement. Notwithstanding this, however, we honestly believe that there is going to be a change for the better in the bean market and we can not conscientiously advise our readers to sell a single bushel at the prices now being offered by the elevators. I am absolutely convinced that Europe will need these beans and that the present export demand for all non-perishable food stuffs will clear up the terminal markets to such an extent that buyers will again be in the field. If farmers persistently refuse to sell on a declining market, there comes a time when supplies get short and prices advance. I have the same faith in the bean market today as I have had for several months. Nothing has yet transpired to shake that faith. In faith, recent events have strengthened and with nearly seven months, over a half a year, yet before another crop we expect to see \$8 being paid for the balance of the 1918 crop held in the farmers' hands.

POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.70 cwt.	1.60 cwt.
Chicago	1.75	1.70
Cincinnati	2.25	2.15
New York	2.08	2.00
Pittsburgh	1.80	1.75

A comparison of this year's potato

situation with last year's discloses many points of both interest and value to our readers. You all recall that the 1917 crop of potatoes was the largest on record. The grading difficulty and extreme weather interfered with the free movement of the crop, so that by the middle of March much less than half of the crop had been moved to market. Despite that fact, however, the markets held fairly firm. On March 2nd, they were quoted at almost exactly the same prices as on March 1st of the present year. But shortly thereafter there came a slump. One year ago today the Detroit market quoted \$1.45. Today's market is \$1.70. Last year's prices held fairly firm at \$1.45 from March 22nd to about May 5th when there came another slump to \$1.20 per cwt., which was the lowest point reached by the Detroit market. This price was maintained until about the middle of June when prices began to advance and the old potato deal finished strong about July 6th at \$1.80.

This year's crop is reported 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels less than the 1917 crop, and 50 per cent. more potatoes have gone to market this year than during the same period a year ago. Shipments for nearly all of March have been heavy, averaging better than 500 cars a day. Despite this fact the market has held firm, even advancing at some points. There is approximately three months left in which to move the balance of the crop. The southern potato acreage has been cut nearly in two. New potatoes will not be plentiful. Bermudas which a month ago were quoted at \$10 a barrel are quoted today at \$11.50. A year ago the weather was too cold for growers living in the vicinity of cities to dispose of their stock which came in competition with the foreign stock in the first warm spring months. The situation this year is entirely different. Supplies in the hands of growers living near the large cities are practically exhausted and very soon cities like Detroit which have been supplied nearly all winter long with home-grown receipts, must turn to imported stock.

The potato situation is anything but discouraging, as we view it. The writer is still holding 600 bushels of potatoes and will continue to hold un-

til the price becomes high enough to pay him a profit, which means mighty close to \$1 per bushel.

There is a way in which readers can assist us in arriving at more definite conclusions as to the future of the potato market. That is by reporting holdings in their own and neighbors' hands and comparing with holdings a year ago.

A subscriber asks if it is still compulsory to grade potatoes under the regulations of the Food Administration. No it is not. Farmers and dealers both may ship potatoes of any size they desire. They take a chance, however, especially if the market should decline, of having the shipment refused at the other end. If the shipper knows the party with whom he is dealing he should advise the quality and grade of his product and then he will have no difficulty of disposing of his shipment. We would strongly advise against shipping any stock that has not been graded thru an inch and three-quarter round mesh screen. At this stage of the game the market is in no condition to take care of a lot of off-grade stock. Nothing but the best is wanted. Keep the market in good condition by feeding the small potatoes to the stock.

As explained elsewhere a bill has been introduced into the legislature to provide for a state potato grading law. The bill in its present form has defects. It is minus teeth. A law without provisions to force compliance is valueless. We ask our readers to examine this bill carefully and tell us what they think of it. Action will undoubtedly be taken on the measure the first of the week, so if you've got any opinions on the subject, voice them at once.

HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	27 50 28 00	26 50 27 00	25 50 26 00
Chicago	29 00 31 00	28 00 29 00	27 00 29 00
Cincinnati	29 50 30 50	29 00 29 50	28 50 29 00
Pittsburgh	30 00 30 50	29 00 30 00	27 50 28 50
New York	35 00 35 00	33 00 34 00	31 00 32 00
Richmond			

The hay markets were strong for the week ending March 15th, and offerings were light. The demand is quite active in comparison at least with the supply and values are strong in the East and strong and higher in the West. Country road conditions are very bad and this is retarding the movement of hay to shipping points. The railroads are refusing cars for hay shipments on account of an order to mobilize them for grain. This together with another attack of embargoing has reduced the supply of hay at market points. The quality of the hay arriving is rapidly growing poorer which indicates that the crop is cleaning up. Reports also indicate that the country supply is below normal, although it is safe to say that as pasture comes on and the time for the new crop approaches, hay will appear from sections that at present appear barren of it.—Hay Trade Journal.

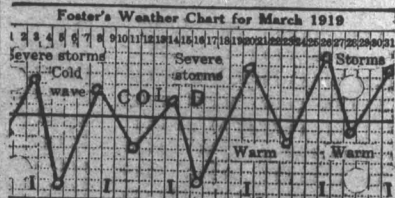
The pea market seems to be quite in sympathy with the bean market and the future of the market is a conundrum. New York prices are quoted as follows: Scotch \$7.50 to \$7.75; Black eyes, \$5.25 to \$5.75; splits, yellow, \$6 to \$6.50.

Onions

The onion market weakened last week and has not yet recovered its former strength. There seemed to be

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1919.—Last Bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent March 24 to 28, storm wave 25 to 29, cool wave 26 to 30. The two weeks centering on March 26 will be warmer than usual, rapidly advancing crop-weather conditions, particularly in the cotton states. Rains that, earlier in the year, were heavy in southeastern states will progress toward the northwest and not be so heavy. Next warm waves will reach Vancouver near March 28 and April 1 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest

of Rockies by close of 29 and April 2, plains sections 30 and April 3, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 31 and April 4, eastern sections April 1 and 5, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 2 and 6. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves one day behind storm waves.

This storm period will develop above average energy, particularly the storm crossing continent April 2 to 6, and temperatures will continue to average higher than usual till after the last storm has passed your vicinity. A great fall in temperature is expected at close of this storm period and some increase in rains near latitude 40. A very severe cold wave is expected to carry frosts far southward April 12 and temperatures will go from extremely high near April 4 to extremely low near April 11.

W. T. Foster



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



KEEP THE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

WITH THE first hint of spring in the air we feel a will-o'-the-wisp call—a feeling of restlessness surges through us, and we long to be out of doors. We cannot blame children then for having this same wanderlust feeling, and it is then that the mother's influence should be brought to bear most strongly to keep the children in school. For while they may be a great help now on the farm during the spring work, remember every man is worth the same from "the neck down," and it is only the boy or man who knows how to plan, how to figure, who is worth more than the average man. How many men now who regret having left school when young boys. They can plant a field and prepare the soil, but when it comes to telling just how many pounds to the acre; in fact being the business farmer, they find that their mathematics are lacking and they regret not having completed their high school course.

Most of the boys in this recent draft who became officers were men who had completed the high school course, in fact, I doubt if any commissioned officer were not a graduate of a high school, and while many men have been self-made, and never had a college education, most of them at least completed their high school course, for they must have the foundation upon which to build, and it is the mothers of the land, anxious for the future of their sons, who are going to insist that this training be completed. The men who do the menial tasks, the road work in our big cities, the coal shovelling, etc., are the men who never have had any education, and the men who use their brains as well as their hands are the men who succeed.

ANOTHER NEW FEATURE FOR OUR PAGE

WOMEN, as a class are, by their very natures, more given to romance and poetry than men, and therefore, a story, told in rhyme, is always appreciated by them. And if that story in rhyme contains a truth about present day needs, all the better, for a bit of poetry will fasten itself in our memory, there to linger; long after the editorial has been forgotten. And so we feel that we are fortunate indeed to secure an honest-to-goodness farm woman who is also a poet, to contribute a heart poem from time



to time for our page. Mrs. Ray Dillenbeck, before her marriage taught in the rural schools, and now although she has her garden, her chickens and her housework, still finds time to write about those things which are uppermost in the hearts and minds of the progressive woman of today. And we feel that we are indeed fortunate in securing her services as she is well qualified to write of those things which tend to uplift as well as educate.

This week she has contributed the little poem "Artemus," on this page, which we are sure will be appreciated by all. Formerly in our great battles, next to the men and guns stood the horse, but in this war of all wars, the dogs played their part just as gallantly as the horses and the faithful farm dogs will always hold a little higher place in our thoughts now that we know to what an extent their intelligence can be made use of when necessity demands.

PAPER HANGING AND DECORATING

WITH THE first hint of spring, the home maker begins to plan for the spring housecleaning. With this comes the problem of decorating and paper hanging. Decorators and paper hangers from the towns are not only expensive, because they charge up their time from the moment they leave their homes or shops until they return, but they are hard to get as they prefer to work where they can get their supplies easily from the shops and where, when the day's work is ended, they are near their homes. Therefore, more and more we find the women of the farm, adapting herself to the role of decorator and paper hanger.

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

In order that you may be fully advised of the best methods to be employed, we have secured as a contributor for our page, Mr. Thos. Harding, who for thirty-two years, followed this trade, and is therefore well able to treat the subject from every angle. In addition to the articles which will follow from week to week, he will also answer any questions sent him in care of the Woman's Department, of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Wall paper has advanced in price until it is almost prohibitive. From the standpoint of health, it is unsanitary because, being porous, it absorbs odors, and if there is sickness in the house, germs find a lodging place beneath its folds. Then there is the question of paste, which is made of wheat flour and water. You all know that only enough can be made at one time for immediate use, in the summer time, as, if it is left over night, it will sour. And yet we think nothing of smearing it all over our walls and letting it dry.

Some people expect wall paper to stay on the walls a good many years, and if it so happens that it sticks, they feel justified in cleaning it, when it becomes smoky and dirty, with some of the patent cleaners. Some of them will do the work very nicely, and some will leave the walls very faded when the dirt has been removed. I have had a number of people tell me that they must use paper as the walls were cracked and the paper served to help hide these cracks, but if the paper is put on over a crack, in time the crack is bound to widen and then the paper cracks. The only proper way to treat a crack is to remove all loose plas-

ARTEMUS

ONLY a Red Cross dog, you say—
Our, bold, brave Artemus;
Many a pal he's saved in a day
With little ado or fuss.
Little he cared for the hissing ball,
Or shriek of the savage guns—
Many a comrade he's saved from the hell
Of a prison camp and the Huns.
Little he asked of this worldly goods
Merely his board and keep.
Out with the men in the solitudes
He was never afraid to leap—
Into the very jaws of death,
Obeying at every call.
Artemus, true to his dying breath
Though wounded by shell and ball.
He wasn't so handsome, who cared for his looks?
He labored from sun to sun.
His name may never be found in books;
Still—
After the race is run,
If God notes even the sparrow's fall
On the day that Jesus comes,
I'd rather be classed as that dog, that's all
Than the leader of Turks and Huns.
—MRS. RAY DILLENBECK.

ter and fill these cracks with fresh plaster before beginning to paper. In the end, papering is bound to be expensive because all of it will fade in time, and then it is a case of tearing it off and replacing it with new, even if we do not try to keep up with changing styles in papers, which if we are to attempt would mean redecorating every year.

Next week I shall take up the question of sanitary coating for walls, which is especially desirable for kitchens, and by some is favored for the entire house.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

ONE of the sensible new styles for this spring is that of the colored underwear. True, we've had pink corset covers and camisoles for some time, but how many times have we fairly blushed to see a dark blue Georgette waist over white underwear so thin that it seemed to us that there might as well have been none. But this spring, if milady would be in style, when she wears a dark blue Georgette or other thin blouse with her suit, she will wear a silk underwaist of the same shade. They even show whole red undersuits to wear with the cherry red waists, and it is such a sensible style that we prophesy for it a good following.

The suits for spring are fashioned with pretty little vests, the coat being left open to show this expanse of contrasting color. And the military cape, made over an underjacket or vest is to be more popular than ever. It recommends itself for summer wear because it does not crush the thin dresses as does the coat with sleeves.

FROM A READER

I AM interested in the letter from the lady on the 160-acre farm. She wishes to know how to make the farm home less dingy. If expense must be considered then paint and paper must be used for the beginning. I have cleaned and painted several old houses, so perhaps I will be able to help her.

Nothing in the way of a color for woodwork looks better than a deep cream, made, in my case, by buying one quart of yellow and adding one quart of white, making enough for two or more coats, depending on size of room. Clean woodwork well, make the first coat rather thin, add turpentine to make it dry quickly. Leave until thoroughly dry before painting again. Putty up all nail and other holes before the first coat.

Get a light tan oat meal paper or if too expensive, a cheaper paper in two tones of tan, with some pink in it, a border to match.

Get the cretonne curtains if you can but plain white scrim does very well. Get a color varnish in green or dark red and go over your old rocking chairs or varnish all in golden if you prefer. Your room will not look dingy for some time. Do not be discouraged if you cannot accomplish all you wish if you have little children for company make them a pleasant home with the best food you can cook and sometime you will be rewarded for all these years so lacking as you think in beauty.

Plaster board makes a good way to fill places too large for pulp plaster. It can be sawed to fit.—County Housewife.

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

THERE IS an old saying that "We dig our graves with our teeth," and probably that is true to a larger extent than most of us believe. It is true too, that we hear so much nowadays about "balanced rations," and "scientific feeding" the average woman is almost frightened when she considers her responsibility in providing the food for her family; and as she scans all these "balanced menus" she realizes how impossible it is for her to do all the work necessary for the preparation of those meals.

There are two things I believe in, "eating to live" and eating correctly; and if through this column I can give you any help on eating correctly, I shall be happy indeed.

First of all, begin to think that it is a simple thing for you to do. Whether or not you can make your family think so, depends upon their co-operation; and while ideas in plenty can be given, the application of those depends upon one's self; and each one must work their own salvation. What one eats is a pretty personal question, but certainly it depends upon the woman to educate their families in this line. Some of the grown people may have fixed ideas, but the children certainly can be easily taught.

In order to eat correctly, one must know two things—the composition of the body and the composition of the food. Foods are of value to us only as they fill a need of the body.

I. We need food to supply energy, or heat; we need food for building tissue; and we need food to regulate the bodily processes.

When one considers that in one day's work the heart alone expends energy sufficient to lift the average man twenty-five hundred feet in the air, we can see that we need a great deal of energy-producing food. These energy-producing foods are usually grouped under the one term carbohydrates, which is simply another word for starches and sugars. Most of the starch will be received from grains, vegetables and potatoes; the sugars from sweet fruits and vegetables. Fat is a source of concentrated energy and will be found in meat, cream, cheese, nuts, etc.

II. We need food for building up the bodily tissues, and the general term protein is used for these foods. Children need more of these foods than grown people for they must furnish material for the growth of the body, as well as to rebuild the tissues, destroyed by each day's activities. Protein foods yield energy too, but they are an expensive source of energy, as one can see when we

consider the protein foods, meat, eggs, milk, cheese; though there is also considerable protein available in some of the grains, nuts, etc.

III. Then we need food to regulate the bodily functions, and I believe it is right here that the average person falls down.

It will be sufficient here to say that the regulating foods are fruits and vegetables, whole grains, those that add bulk to the diet.

Water also is a great body regulator. But more of this will be written later.

I think if a woman considers the meals of a day, or even of two days, as a unit, she can very easily provide all these elements in the meals, and with far less labor than she may think possible.

Just to show how simple a thing a well balanced meal can be, here are a few—

1. Eggs, bread and butter, a fruit or vegetable.
2. Bread and cheese, onions.
3. Baked beans, brown bread and apple sauce.
4. A cream soup, bread and butter, a succulent vegetable or fruit.

Miss Cooper of the Battle Creek sanitarium, is the author of a simple

outline that might well be in every woman's kitchen as an aid to her in selecting the food for her family. It is as follows:

- I. Tissue builders:
 1. Muscle formers—Lean meat, eggs, milk and its products, legumes and nuts.
 2. Bone formers—Milk cereals, vegetables.
 3. Blood formers—Water, vegetables, fruit.
- II. Energy yielding foods:
 1. Fats and oils.
 2. Sweets—All forms of sugar.
 3. Cereals.
- A. All those foods which are muscle formers.
- III. Body regulators:
 1. Bulk—Bran and whole grains, vegetables.
 2. Water.

terial for the dress, and 1½ yards for the over-blouse.

No. 2642—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2637—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 will require 4½ yards of 27-inch material.

Nos. 2793-2796. Ladies' Costume. Waist 2793 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2796 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It will require 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the waist, and 3 yards for the skirt, for a medium size. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards, with plaits extended. Two separate patterns.

No. 2795—Girls' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2774—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2½ yards at the foot.

No. 2787—Boys' Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the blouse and 1½ yards for the trousers.

The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

A large amount of paper, ink and labor are annually saved by the government having a special washing machine whereby, with a special process dirty government bills are washed and if the fabric is uninjured, made to look nearly as good as new.

Do you receive more than one copy of M. B. F. each week?

It often occurs in a large mailing list that a name is duplicated so that you receive more than one copy each week; this is hard for us to find and we must depend upon you to call our attention to it, otherwise it will run until one or the other expires. Simply send us the labels from the front covers of two or more copies of the same issue received by you, and we will see that the error is rectified at once, but remember, mail lists are prepared in advance, so it will require from two to three weeks to stop the extra copies; in the meantime we hope you will hand them to your neighbors. Write, Mailing Department, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

In the Alps there is one letter box at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level from which there are collections four times a day.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2788—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards, with plaits extended.

No. 2792—Girls' Over-Blouse Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.



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

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

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

Good Things to Eat

After a strenuous day's work it is with delight we sit down to a bountiful meal.

And we start right in to satisfy the inner man.

The good wife has not overlooked anything in her endeavor to appease the appetite.

She has learned long since that the most direct route to her husband's heart is through his stomach. The men are all alike in this respect.

And why shouldn't we have good things to eat? We only live in this old world once and the best way to get the most out of life is to enjoy it every day as we go along.

Don't wait until tomorrow to begin using

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

For every day you are without it you are missing something.

Your bread will be more delicious, lighter and whiter if baked from LILY WHITE.

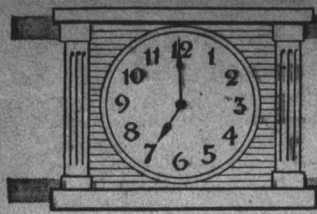
Your bakings will be more uniformly excellent.

LILY WHITE is more than just flour. It is the best part of the choicest wheat carefully and scientifically milled into the very best flour it is possible to produce.

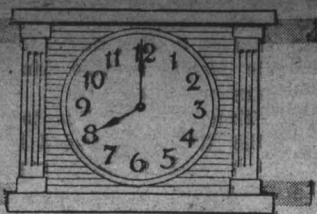
The way to have better bread, biscuits and pastry is to use better flour, and the way to have better flour is to buy LILY WHITE 'The flour the best cooks use.'

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



The Children's Hour



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

DEAR CHILDREN: So many letters have come to me, asking about the funny little Doo Dads and why they haven't been in for three weeks. Well, we simply didn't have room because we had our story, so this week, although I fully intended to give you another puzzle face to guess of one of our great men, we will omit that until next week and use our space for the Doo Dads, a bird puzzle and then print all the letters we can. By the way, I'm sure that a whole lot of you are going to be disappointed when you don't see your letters in our paper, but when I tell you that I received over three hundred letters last week, you will understand that we can only print a few, but all are put on file and all are read and appreciated and we are more than pleased to see our family grow so fast. Affectionately, LADDIE.

Dear Laddie—I have always read the children's page and all of the letters so thought I'd write too. I am 13 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I like to go to school. We have a nice teacher. I have three sisters and one brother. We live on a 40-acre farm but have an 80-acre farm about one-half mile away. I write poetry sometimes. I have written quite a lot. I am sending some of mine.

I would be glad to have some of the children write to me. I would be sure to answer their letters. Hoping to see this letter in print I will close.—Ruth V. Hibberd, Remus, Mich.

Peace

This terrible war is over
And the Allies, brave, have won.
Our soldiers are returning
And everyone's bit is done.

The Germans were defeated.
They lost; the Allies gained.
And Wilson, our dear president,
Far abroad is famed.

We rejoice; the Huns are sullen,
Their kaiser's lost his crown.
But, instead of going upward
He sinks farther and farther down.

Come, let us all be happy
Now, and forever more;
And let us all be thankful
That something has passed—the war.

Dear Laddie:—I have been reading the stories and letters and think they are very nice, so thought I'd write to you too. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I live on an 153-acre farm. We have a pond near our house where some other children and I go skating. I like to skate very much. I think the M. B. F. is a great paper.—Fanny Jameson, Plainwell, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you, but as I have been reading the other children's letters I became very much interested in them. I then thought I would write to you. I am a girl 11 years old and am in the 6th grade. I have two brothers and two sisters. I live on a farm of 120 acres. My daddy takes the M. B. F., and likes

it very much. I like the children's page very much, and also enjoy the Doo Dads, the giants of Lilliputania and the stories, letters and sometimes riddles which the boys and girls write. As my letter is getting rather long I will close. Hoping to see my letter and story enclosed in print.—Elfreda Sturm, Pigeon, Mich.

Grandma's Suggestion

There was a little boy named Raymond, who was 8 years old. He was very mischievous and always getting into trouble. One day his grandma said, "Would you like to sell some pop corn and with your money buy some War Savings Stamps, clothes and put the rest in the bank?" Raymond was very glad and he said, "Oh yes!" So his grandmother popped some corn for him and he sold every bit of it which made him very proud. Now he sells pop corn every day and has bought himself five W. S. S., a suit of clothes, overcoat, shoes and has some money in the bank. He is very glad grandma suggested selling pop corn, because he doesn't get into trouble any more.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you, so thought I would write now. I am very interested in the boys' and girls' letters and the Doo Dads in the M. B. F. My father has taken the M. B. F. for two years. I am nearly 11 years old and am in the 4th grade. I weigh 91 pounds. I have one brother and a sister. I live on an 80-acre farm. Our dog's name is Nip; he is a black and white Shepard Collie. He drives the cows to pasture and sometimes plays funny tricks. We have two very good cats. I go to school every day. My father has a Ford car. We got a coaster sled for Christmas. I like to coast down hill; it is lots of fun, only the snow did not stay on long enough. I hope more snow comes. We have a nice pond to skate on. I like to skate, too. I hope my letter is not too

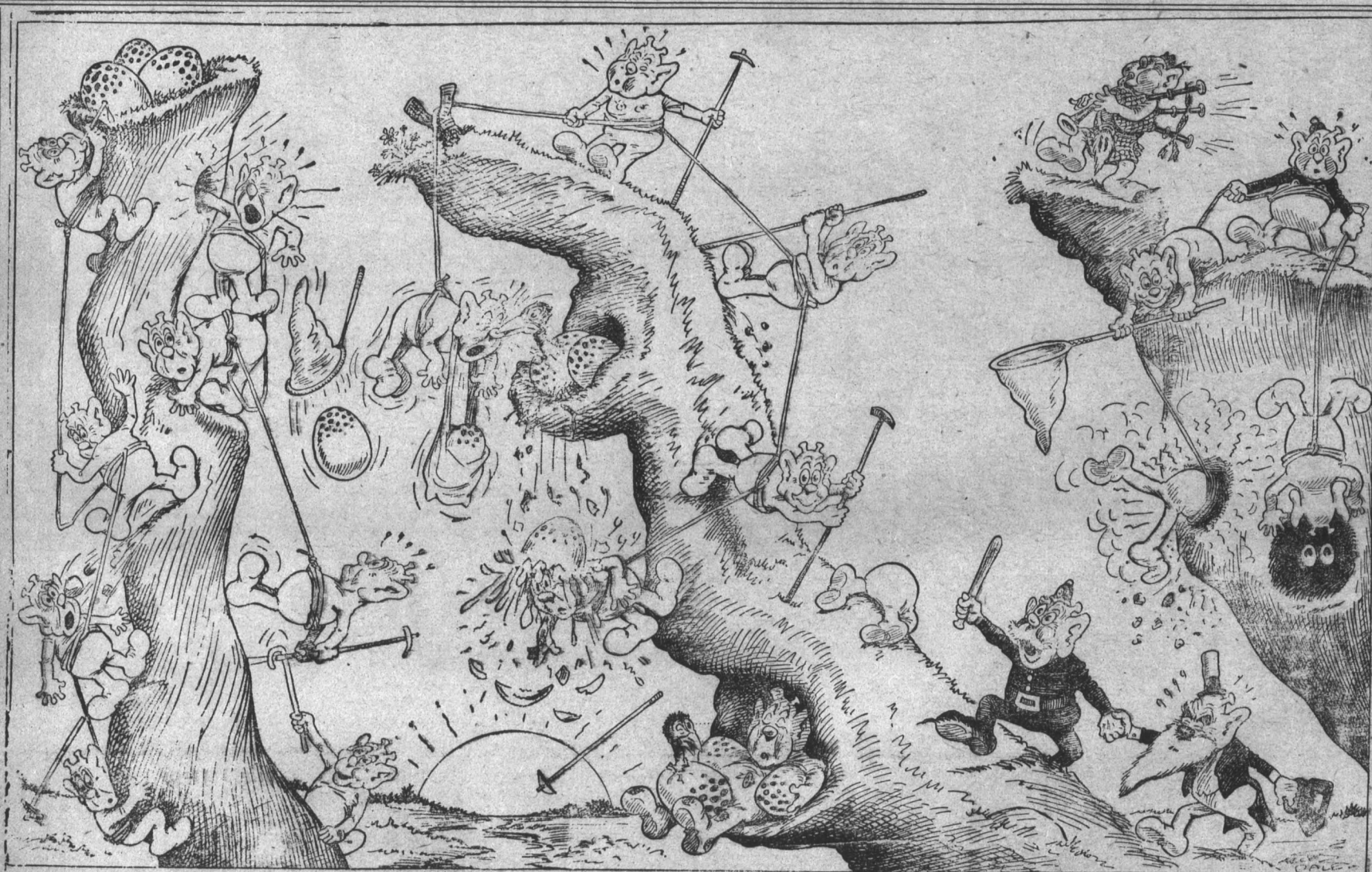
long to be printed in the M. B. F.—Clifford Stutting, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I enjoy reading the children's letters. I like the Doo Dads too. I have four brothers. I am 11 years old and in the 5th grade. I have two and one-half miles to go to school. I go to a town school. My teacher gave a valentine party and we did have some fun. I am going to write a story.—Gladys Miller, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

The Lonesome Child

Once upon a time there was an old woman who lived in the woods. She had a girl whose name was Lucile. The woman went away to work every day and left her girl alone to mind the work, but came back every night. One night she did not come home and the child did not know what to do as she was very lonesome. She was nine years old. She slept, then did her work and waited for her mother until the next night but then she didn't come, so Lucile started out and upon asking found she was in a new home. She called Lucile in and they lived happily ever after.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written you a letter and I hope to see it in the paper. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I like to read the children's letters, and would be glad to have any of our boys and girls write to me. I would keep up a correspondence with them. We have three horses. For pets I have two cats, John and Jim. I am 12 years old and in the 7th and 8th grades. My papa took out Liberty bonds in the third and fourth loans and will take out another. We belong to the Red Cross and I have an uncle in Archangel who went with the 85th division. Well, I must close, hoping to see my letter in the paper.—Irene Stevens, Fenwick, Mich.



These strange-looking rocks and cliffs can only be found in the wonderland of Doo. Isn't it a wonder that they do not topple over? Neither the birds nor the Doo Dads seem to be afraid that they will fall, however. The birds have built their nests wherever they could find a hollow place. They thought they were safe from the Doo Dads, but the venturesome little rascals have climbed to the very top of the highest rocks. At the rate they are going they will soon make short work of the birds' eggs. If some of them do not take care they will get a big tumble and that will make short work of them. Some of those on the rocks at the left are in pretty ticklish positions.

Birds Nesting in the Wonderland of Doo

One, however, has got to the very top, and is having a big feed from that egg. The other Doo Dad was reaching into that hole, when some animal grabbed his fingers. He has dropped his net and the egg that was in it. The egg is going to drop right on that old Doo Dad's nose. Here in the centre is Sleepy Sam. He got so tired climbing that big rock that he went to sleep in the first nest he found. See how he is hanging on to the eggs. That little fellow who is hanging down on the rope has gotten into a peck of trouble. He was just reaching for that egg when the little bird's head

broke through the shell and he got a peck on the nose for his trouble. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is sure that some of the Doo Dads will get their necks broken. Here he comes leading Old Doc Sawbones along. Old Doc is not used to climbing such high rocks and is just about fagged out. He should keep his eyes open, or he will get a fall himself, and who would there be to doctor him up? Roly and Poly are busy, as usual, Roly has let one little fellow down head first, but when he saw that fierce pair of eyes glaring out at him he decided not to come down any further. But he is not so scared

as Poly. Poly crawled in the hole at the side, thinking he would find a bird's nest. Suddenly he heard a fierce growling and snarling, and you can see how scared he is by the way he is kicking. Bravest of all is Sandy, the Piper. He is on the uppermost peak, dancing a jig and playing his bagpipes. He is playing a tune that many of you may have heard. It is called "My Foot is on My Native Heath, My Name it is MacGregor." He thinks he will get a medal for his daring feat. Isn't it a wonder that Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, and Smiles, the Clown, are not there? One would think that such sporty little fellows would not miss a chance to go bird-nesting.

(Continued from page 13)

no good reason for the slight decline. The decline, however, slight as it was still further convinces us that our advice given last week to farmers to dispose of their holdings was sound. Michigan onions are now being quoted on the leading markets at anywhere from \$4.25 to \$4.60 per bag.



APPLES

There is a weaker tone to the apple market. The spectacular export demand has fallen off considerably, prices having reached so high a level that export buyers have laid off for a spell waiting for prices to come down. They may come down some but to no great extent. Supplies have been pretty well cleaned up and what few remain will hardly take care of all needs before another harvest.



CLOVER SEED

All seeds are strong and active. There have been no changes in prices for several weeks, but we rather expect to see additional advance as planting time approaches. Prices quoted this week at Detroit are as follows: Prime red clover, \$27; alsike, \$19.75; timothy, \$5.



FLOUR & FEED

No change in feed prices. But we'll bet dollars to doughnuts that both corn and wheat feeds will be higher before another week. Prices this week are: Bran, \$45; standard middlings, \$46; fine middlings, \$48; coarse corn meal, \$60; cracked corn, \$62.

Eggs

No change in egg prices. Supplies are very large, but the public is eating a lot of eggs and there are not enough accumulations to change the complexion of the market. Eggs are active on the Detroit market this week at 39½ to 40½c.



BUTTER

New York Butter Letter

Receipts this week show an increase of 20,000 packages over that of last week. That increase has not been due to increased make but because much of the butter that should have been received last week was delayed because of the river workers' strike. The week, for the most part, has witnessed great activity. Yesterday however, showed a slight weakening although the market was still considered firm. All of the current receipts have cleaned up readily because of strong demand on the part of jobbers and retailers whose stocks were very low at the beginning of the week, and because of the continued export demand. In addition, out-of-town buyers have made themselves felt and several thousands of tubs of butter have been purchased by them. This week has seen a cleaning up of practically all remnants of the command-eered butter which relieves the receivers of that butter of any worry regarding the ultimate disposal of it.

The price of all grades of butter advanced about 3½c during the week. The decrease of 2c in price last Saturday was found to be unwarranted but served to cause many to dispose of their stocks hurriedly. On Monday the activity in the market caused a gain of 1c in price of all grades, which was followed by gains of ½c on Tuesday, 1c on Wednesday and 1c on Thursday. On Friday because of the lessened activity the market held firm. Centralized butter has been moving freely throughout the week, several cars having moved at 58 to 59½c, while others of higher quality sold at 60 to 60½c. Unsalted butter is still very scarce in spite of the facts that receipts have been high. In some instances a premium as high as 5c per pound has been paid for unsalted butter but the usual differential over quotations for corresponding grades

of salted butter is 3c. At the close yesterday established quotations were as follows: Extras, 61½c; higher scoring than extras, 62 to 62½c; firsts, 58½ to 61c; and, seconds, 54 to 57½c.



POULTRY

Poultry is active at the following prices: Detroit live poultry—No. 1 springs, 33 to 34c; stags, 26 to 27c; hens, 33 to 34c; small hens and Leg-horns, 31 to 32c; roosters, 23 to 24c; geese, 24 to 25c; ducks, 40c; turkeys, 35 to 36c per lb.



LIVE STOCK

DETROIT, Mar. 18.—Cattle—Canners are selling 25@50c lower; others dull; best heavy steers, \$14@15; best handy weight butcher steers, \$12.50@13.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$10.50@11.50; handy light butchers, \$9.50@10.50; light butchers, \$8@9; best cows, \$9.50@10.50; butcher cows, \$8@9; common cows, \$7@7.25; canners, \$6@6.75; best heavy bulls, \$9.75@10.25; bologna bulls, \$8.50@9; stock bulls, \$7.50@8; feeders, \$9@10.50; stockers, \$8@8.75; milkers and springers, \$65@125.

Veal Calves—Market very dull; best \$17@18; others, \$10@14.

Sheep and lambs—Market strong to 25c higher. Best lambs, \$19.75; fair lambs, \$17.50@18; light to common lambs, \$14@16; fair to good sheep, \$13@13.50; culls and common, \$7@9.

Hogs—Market 25c higher; pigs, \$17.75@18; mixed hogs, \$19@19.50.

Detroit—Dressed calves, choice, 21 to 22c; fancy, 25 to 26c. Dressed hogs, light, 21 to 22c; heavy, 19 to 20c.

Chicago, Mar. 17, 1919.—Advances in the steer trade since our last report have amounted to generally 40 to 60c. The feature of the trade last week was the sale Thursday of 34 head of 1,254 lb. cattle at \$20.85, a new record for this season of the year and within 15c of the prevailing yard record established in December. Strictly desirable steers are quotable up to \$20.50. Prime cattle holding holiday prices is something unheard of at this season of the year and this is caused by the scarcity of the real prime article.

Monday's trade this week was strong at prices mostly 15 to 25c higher on better grades of steers. Short-fed stuff was mostly steady. Steers weighing from 1,100 lbs. up, choice to prime sold from \$18.65 to \$20; good, \$16.75 to \$18.65; medium, \$13.50 to \$16.75; common, \$12 to \$13.50. Yearlings and steers under 1,100 lbs., choice to prime, \$17 to \$19.25; medium to good, \$12.75 to \$17; common, \$10 to \$12.75.

Butcher stuff trade is in pretty good condition with canners and cutters about 25c higher than a week ago, while fat cows and heifers are 50 to 75c higher than the same time. Strictly prime heifers are quotable up to \$16. Prime kosher cows as high as \$15.50. Best cutter cows are realizing \$7.75 per cwt.; best canners \$7. Bull trade is holding about steady right along, with meaty bolognas selling up to \$9.85. A deluge of calves broke the market on this date 50 to 75c. Packers' top on veal calves is \$17, while outsiders paid prices a little higher but no criterion of the general trade.

The size of the cattle supply at Chicago and around the circuit strengthens the opinion that big runs are over for some time to come. Attractive prices and high feed bills have been responsible for many cattle coming to market prematurely and it is doubtful whether there will be any consistently large runs of cattle until well along in the summer months when grass cattle run freely.

Hog prices worked sharply higher from Monday to Wednesday of last week, the advance being from 75c to \$1. Top on the midweek session was \$19.95 but values reacted since then and prevailing rates are now 50 to 60c higher than a week ago, top on the initial session this week being \$19.55.

(Continued on page 19)

Seed Corn!

Northern Grown Early Maturing Varieties

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

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

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As They Grow Their Fame Grows

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Equipped Farms Wanted

Our Land Department has a big demand for farms fully equipped with stock, farm machinery, tools, hay, grain, poultry, growing crops, etc., on which possession may be had at any time.

We realize that the price must be changed somewhat from time to time, depending upon the quantity and condition of the personal property at time of sale. This may be satisfactorily adjusted at any time.

Hundreds of farms will change hands this year through our co-operative farm selling plans. If you want to sell your farm get in touch with us at once. Don't let this opportunity pass. "Go while the going is good."

Our organization is owned and operated by farmers. We have recently added a Farm Sales Department and can sell your farm, whether you are a Gleaner or not. Write quick for our co-operative farm sales plan.

GLENER CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N

JAMES SLOCUM, Mgr. Farm Dept. National Gleaner Temple, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE--USED MACHINERY

5-10 Avery, 8-16 Bull, 12-24 Waterloo Boy, 15 H. IHC, 25-45 IHC, 25-50 Avery, 30-60 Huber. Used grain hreshers from 28 in. to 36 in. All sizes of steam traction engines. Write us for complete second hand list and also catalog of new Greyhound threshing machinery.

THE BANTING MANUFACTURING CO.
114 Superior St. TOLEDO, OHIO

A 160-ACRE FARM FOR LESS THAN BUILDINGS ARE WORTH

We have a farm of 160 acres for sale, near Honor, Benzie county. Frame house, 20x14; kitchen, 16x12; porch, 5x12; cement block foundation, brick chimneys, cement block cellar, 20x14; finished throughout. Good shingle roof. House needs repainting. Frame barn, 30x45, in good condition; silo, 10x30, with cement foundation. Frame barn, 30x45, in good condition; a cement block foundation; 12x15; corn crib, windmill. Seventy acres fully cleared. Small orchard. The buildings on this farm cost more than we are asking for it. You can have this farm for just what we have in it, \$2,790; \$900 down, balance 6%—five years; pay any or all at any time. Title guaranteed.

John Livingston,
Address, 1207 Woodward Ave., Detroit

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SPRING WHEAT

No. 1 Northern "Marquis" Type Seed, \$3.25 per bu. f. o. b. Ypsilanti Bags extra, 50c each.

Do not plant Michigan Grown Spring Wheat. Our customers' experience that only satisfactory results are obtained from Northern Grown Seed. We are bringing this wheat from Minnesota and Canada. Order now for immediate shipment. Watch for our Seed Corn Announcement. Reliable Seed at a Reasonable Price.

Martin Dawson, Company, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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, 23 3rd St., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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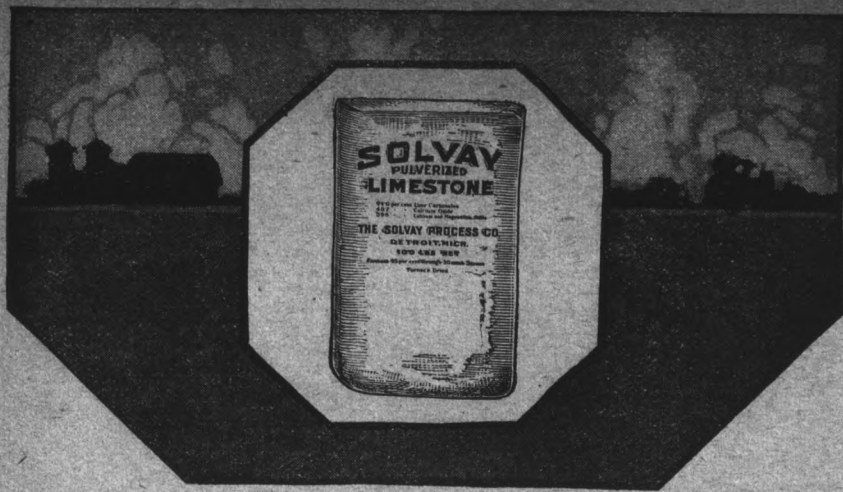
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Limestone Benefits These Crops

RESPONSE of cultivated plants to lime is variable, depending upon the soil. Records show that some crops will thrive on a given soil without lime applications, and others will not. Some soils are so low in lime that they are practically barren of plant growth.

Some of the crops that are known to respond to lime are:

Legumes	CROPS	Non-Legumes
Alfalfa	Corn	Potatoes
Sweet-Clover	Oats	Carrots
Crimson Clover	Wheat	Turnips
Mammoth Clover	Barley	Cucumbers
June Clover	Rye	Cantaloupes
Alsike Clover	Timothy	Pumpkin
Soy Beans	Buckwheat	Tobacco
Cow Peas	Sorghum	Cabbage
Beans	Beets	
Vetch		

VEGETABLES

Pepper, Parsnips, Salsify, Squash, Spinach, Red Beet, Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Onion.



—is high in lime carbonates—so finely pulverized that 95% of it will pass through a 50 mesh screen—and furnace dried. It will produce healthy bigger crops for you.

Don't Waste Profitable Wheat

Unless you get full yield from your wheat you are wasting it—75 to 100 pounds per acre top dressing of our Arcadian Ammonium Sulphate (20.75% Nitrogen) will produce full growth.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
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Muskkrat!



The World looks to us for its supply of Muskrat. We have a tremendous demand now, prices running as high as \$2.50 each for extra fine skins. Ship us all you have—take advantage of the high market today! Whether you ship extra large or average skins, blue pelted or prime you will get the most money from FUNSTEN.

We are also paying extremely high prices for Skunk, Mink, Fox, Civet Cat, Wolf, Marten, Otter, Ermine, and Lynx. Don't wait until season closes. Ship to FUNSTEN and make big profits now!

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

BETTER THAN RED CLOVER FOR SOILING AND A VALUABLE HAY CROP

Does not winter-kill. Succeeds on all kinds of soil. Better than red clover as a soil builder. Prepares the land for alfalfa and other clovers. Equal to alfalfa in feed value. We do not handle Southern seed, but offer choicest selections of Michigan grown; 99.75% pure; high germination, scarified, best in the world. Selling at about half the price of red clover seed, every farmer should investigate it. A Special Bulletin explaining cultivation and uses of this most valuable legume, sample of seed and our 1919 Seed Book free, on request. We are headquarters for Michigan Clover, Alsike, Vetch, Peas, Northwestern Alfalfa, etc.

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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.

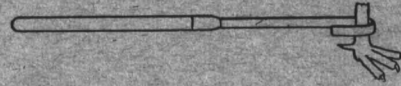
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The Pathfinder, Box 3, Washington, D.C.

LABOR SAVING HINTS

CHICKEN CATCHER

A handy and efficient chicken catcher is made by putting a farrol on a long handle, then make a shepherd's hook of a little express wagon tire or



something similar. It should measure about one foot from the farrol to the curve. To catch a chicken slip around its leg, then pull the chicken to you.—W. G. R., Moscow, Mich.

PLOW IMPROVEMENT

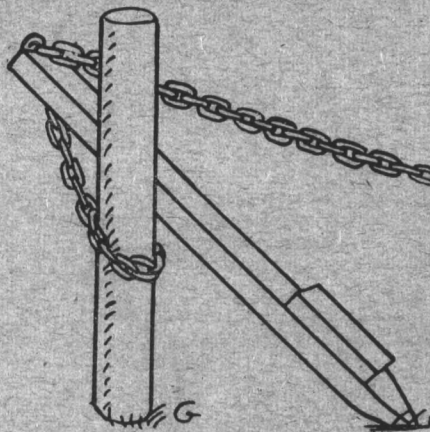
extension of the mold board. This, it is claimed, prevents the furrow



slice from going over the mold board, and thus permits more rapid plowing; also it turns the slice into the furrow where it belongs. (Patrick A. McGirr, DeKalb, Illinois. U. S. Patent 1,280,057).—C. J. Lynde, Can.

POST PULLERS

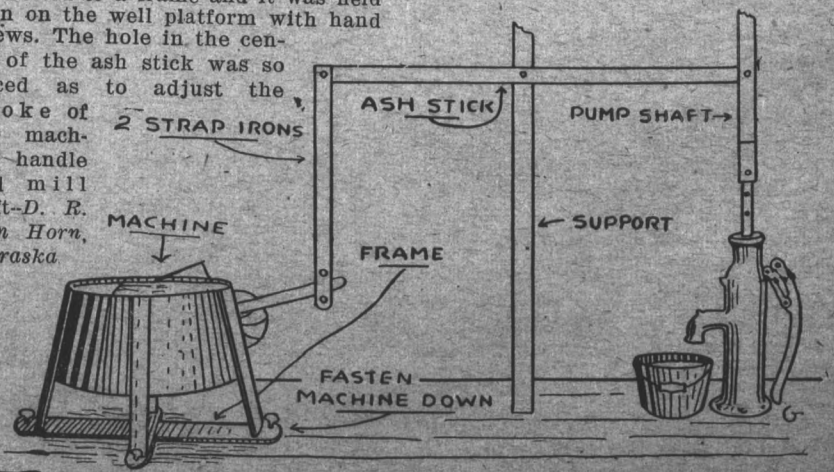
To make, take planks preferably hard wood 5 ft. long, 8 in. wide; sharpen at one end and notch at the other; split a block of wood 8 in.



through in halves; spike one half block to pointed ends about 4 ins. back from joint and it is ready for use. Hitch chain to a post and set puller in position and pull through notched ends as per illustration.—Hugh Albright, Osceola county.

CONNECTING WASHING MACHINE WITH WINDMILL

In an emergency when help was scarce, and having a big percentage of windy days to depend on, I rigged the family washing machine to the windmill and it worked quite well. The windmill was near the wash house so it was no inconvenience. Connected to the shaft of the windmill was a green ash horizontal crosspiece 2x2 inches connected as shown in the sketch, accommodating any irregularities in speed of the shaft and preventing a possible breakage. Should the machine happen to stop on dead center, the ash stick will bend enough to prevent any breakage. The machine was bolted to a frame and it was held down on the well platform with hand screws. The hole in the center of the ash stick was so placed as to adjust the stroke of the machine handle and mill shaft.—D. R. Van Horn, Nebraska.



A BUCKLE FOR LINES

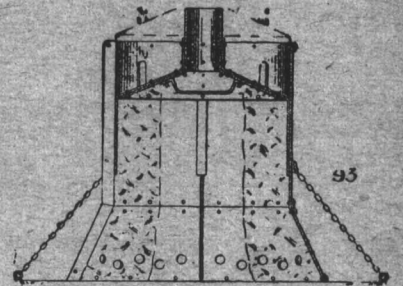
All farmers should have a buckle on end of lines to fasten them together; it is so much better than tying them. However, a buckle as ordinarily attached is a nuisance as it is always catching on something when one goes to fasten the lines up on the harness. The buckle generally used is a three bar buckle A and ordinarily is fastened to end of line by the strap passing around the center bar as in B.



The strap should be fastened around the end bar as in C. Then, when lines are fastened together the effect will be as smooth fastening as in D and when unfastened the buckle will pass anything as smooth as a strap would because it is drawn by the end and not by the middle.—L. W. Meeks, Hillsdale County, Mich.

STUMP BURNER

The shell of this burner is placed over the stump and filled with combustible material; then the sliding top is put in position and the material is lighted. It is claimed that the



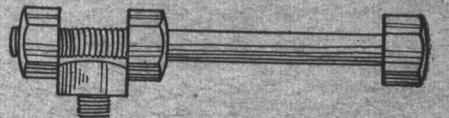
sliding top confines the heat in a small space and promotes complete combustion. (W. F. Ritt, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. U. S. Patent 1,284,778).—C. J. Lynde, Can.

HOME-MADE LETTERS FOR MARKING BAGS

An initial marker for bags is easily made from a beet or potato. Cut off enough of the vegetable to provide a flat surface of sufficient size and then cut out the letter as shown. Shoe-blackening can be used or ink. In cutting out the letters, remember that most of the letters must be made reversed to print right. A good way to get them cut out right is to cut them out of paper first and then lay the pattern on the vegetable and cut around it.—P. G., Big Rapids, Mich.

EMERGENCY WRENCH

The wrench is usually missing when you want it most. In such cases the one in the sketch saves the day. Take



a bolt and two burrs, and adjust the distance between the two burrs so that they hold the burr to be turned. Use the bolt as a handle.—J. P. G., Big Rapids, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 17)

Demand for sheep and lambs continues very healthy. Prevailing rates are largely \$1 higher than a week ago while in some exceptional cases values show an even greater gain. Top on lambs was boosted to \$20.40 on Monday of this week a new March record, while \$19.50 to \$20.10 was paid for bulk of the medium and good fat lambs. Feeding lambs sold largely at \$17.25 to \$18. Freshly shorn fat lambs sold at \$16.75 to \$17.50; prime fed westerns reached \$16.15 and prime yearlings were quotable as high as \$18.50. Strictly best fat ewes had value as high as \$14.35. No heavy runs of ovine stock are expected and the trade is extremely bullish.

Choice hogs of 200 to 250 lb. average are quotable at \$19.15 to \$19.40; lights, 150 to 200 lb. average common, medium, good and choice, \$18.60 to \$19.25; light-lights, 130 to 140 lb. average, \$17.25 to \$18.50; smooth, heavy packing sows, \$18.25 to \$18.75; roughs \$17.25 to \$18; pigs mostly \$16.50 to \$17.50. There are practically no stock pigs offered, a good class being quotable around \$17.50.

There have been rumors of establishing a maximum hog price but no attention is being paid to this talk by the trade. Such an act would tend to antagonize growers, thereby hampering the production of hogs, which at the present time would prove very serious as every pound of hog product available is needed.

PACKERS SEEK UNION WITH LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS

(Cont. from page 7)

standing to audit the yearly statements of the packers. Any statements or figures furnished to the committee by the packers, or by the producers, from time to time may also be subject to verification by public accountants. Whenever duplication and unnecessary overhead expense are disclosed it shall be the duty of the committee to recommend the elimination of the same."

It's too good to be true. Here are corporations which for years have zealously guarded their business secrets from the eyes of the public; who denied federal authorities bent on a legitimate investigation access to their files; who even defied them to get the facts they sought,—now voluntarily offering to put all its cards on the table before the eyes of the farmers. Of course, there will be none to dispute the figures prepared by the packers. The committee will have to abide by them just as the Detroit Milk Commission must abide by the cost figures of the milk dealers. If it took federal agents, backed by unlimited authority several months to obtain the little information they were after, from the packers' books, what could a public accountant do to either verify or disprove the packers' estimate of their profits? On the other hand, the producers have no way of concealing their profits. Every packer knows from personal experience or observation what it costs to raise live stock. There is no covering up these figures. But the complexity of the packing business makes it physically impossible for farmers to even estimate the cost of preparing an animal for consumption, or the profit obtained by the packers per head of animals passing thru their packing plants.

"It is contemplated that whenever certain methods and systems used by the producers may be shown to be wasteful or detrimental to the industry it shall be the duty of the committee to recommend the elimination of the same.

"We feel that the membership of this central committee should be composed of the following representatives: One from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture; two from the National Live Stock Exchange; ten

packers; and ten producers, representing the cattle, hog and sheep industries, with alternates,—a total of 23. This central committee shall have authority to add one representative of the stock yards and one of the railroads, if it sees fit.

"It is understood that the producers here present will take steps as soon as possible to notify all live stock producing organizations of the action here taken, and to call a general meeting of three delegates from each state, to be selected by the state associations, and three delegates at large from each of the National Live Stock Associations and the Southern Live Stock Association; and it shall be the province of this meeting to select the ten producer representatives that are to serve on the Central Committee.

"The permanent committee shall create the sub-committees at various markets and shall formulate the rules and regulations governing their operations. The purpose of these local committees in the immediate adjustment of any grievances, such as lillatory handling of the receipts, late buying, delayed weighing and the avoidance of excessive variations in the purchase price paid for the same grade of live stock on the same day.

RAISING CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Can you raise a good calf without milk? Would appreciate any information you may have on the subject. You cannot afford to raise calves on milk at present prices. There are several concerns advertising calf meal, claiming the use of milk unnecessary but the prices are from \$150 to \$175 per ton, which seem unreasonable. Any combination of feeds you can recommend will be appreciated. It seems too bad to kill the calves.—C. R. E., Butternut, Mich.

There is no satisfactory substitute for milk for young calves. After the calf gets old enough so that it can eat quite a bit of clover hay it can get a long fairly well without milk but the calf at first should have the whole milk of its mother for several days. Then skim milk can be gradually substituted for whole milk and after two or three weeks a gruel made of a combination of grains can be gradually substituted for this skim milk, and finally when the calf gets old enough to eat hay the milk can be discontinued and the dry grain gradually substituted for the gruel.

Farmers have known for ages that the above is practically the only plan to raise calves with as little milk as possible but they did not know the reason for this as much as we do now. Dr. McCollum, who is held by a great many people as the saviour of dairying, has proved by careful experiments in nutrition that the young growing animal must have a certain amount of the butter fat of milk. There is no substitute for it. Young animals cannot be developed normally nor can older animals have normal vitality unless they have the vitamins found in the butter fat in the diet. Dr. McCollum has discovered that these essential vitamins are only found in the butter fat of milk or the leaves of plants.

Our pioneer forefathers used to make hay tea for calves and you can raise a pretty good calf almost from the beginning on hay tea and grain. The reason is that you get the vitamins of leaves in this hay tea.

After your calf gets old enough to eat hay, the Wisconsin Experiment Station found that for a grain ration calves did better when you had a mixture of the various grains. Take corn and oats and wheat, oil meal, in fact, all of the grains that you can get except cottonseed meal, and mix them together and the calf will do better on this combination than it will on any one of the grains.

I never fed any of the so-called calf meals but I have heard them highly recommended. I know of people who have had excellent results in feeding them to calves.—Colon C. Little.

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.

HIGH GRADE DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. 140 acres; 20 acres well watered pasture, balance A No. 1 clay, gravel loam soil, naturally and tile drained; well fenced; ten acres commercial orchard, 30 acres fall crops, three good wells, large hardwood finished residence, two new, modern barns, other outbuildings. Near Lapeer; school on farm. Improved highway. Want sixty or eighty well located. ASK US TO SELL YOUR HIGH CLASS FARMS, ANYWHERE. Particulars from Holman Real Estate Agency, Lapeer, Michigan.

FOR SALE—120-ACRE FARM, ALL cleared except 7-acre pasture, 1/2 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.

FOR SALE—100-ACRE FARM; MIXED black loam and clay, easily tile drained; five miles from market on good roads; 80 acres under plow and 7 acres in wood-lot, the remainder in pasture. Good barn, house, tool shed, granary 20 x30, 1/2 story, and other buildings; a splendid flowing well of sweet water. I have two orchards in bearing and other small fruit. Write L. K. Hendrick, Hemlock, Mich., for fuller description and terms.

MODEL POULTRY FARM FOR SALE. Ten large lots, modern poultry house 12 x80 feet, modern eight-room residence, barn or garage, fuel house, large garden. Nicely located in Lapeer, Michigan. Owner's time taken, compels sacrifice at \$2,500. Holman Real Estate Agency, Lapeer, Michigan.

40 ACRES 1 1/2 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.

103 ACRES, 80 CLEARED; AND graveled trunk road; new basement barn; 8-room house; 55 bearing apple trees, 250 cherry; mile to county seat. \$3,900, terms. M. A. Preston, Hersey, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 120 acres; the best of soil, plenty of good water; at a bargain if taken soon. Address Andrew J. Paff, Gladwin, Mich., R. D. 4.

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.

FOR SALE—240-ACRE FARM PART ly cleared, also 320 acres of unimproved land.—Write owner, Paul Hamann, Alger, Mich.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS

FOR SALE—PERSONALLY GROWN Late Petoskeys or Rural Russett Seed Potatoes, field run, graded over 1 1/2 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 f.o.b. Elmer E. Smith, Redford, Mich.

ELDORADO BLACKBERRY PLANTS Best market blackberry grown; \$15 per 1,000; \$2 per 100, f. o. b. Any quantity. Cash with order. H. L. Keeler, Grower, Elberta, Mich.

OATS, EARLY WHITE SCOTTISH Chief, thinnest hull; 60 to 80 bu. per acre; does not lodge; 4 bu., \$3.80; 10 bu., \$9; 20 bu., \$17; re-cleaned; sacks free; change seed. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, 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. Send 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, Foshoria, Mich.

YELLOW DENT SEED CORN; heavy yielding; butted and tipped; shell-ed 56 lbs., \$5; sacks free with 2 bushel or more. Germination test above 90%. Leo M. Worden, Ionia, Mich., R. F. D. No. 4.

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER PURE white; official list 99.94% pure seed. No foul seed. Price \$13.50 per bushel; 75c for new bag. Ref. J. W. Nicolson, M. A. C. C. A. Thomas, Shepherd, Mich.

ONION SETS, CHOICE HAND SE- lected, reds. Postpaid. 2 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs., 75c.; quantity price on application. Thelo Gifford, Winn, Mich.

FOR SALE—ITO SAN SOY BEANS. Fine quality. G. P. Phillips, Bellevue, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—WILL PAY GOOD SAL- ary to experienced farm manager to take full charge of small dairy farm right near Detroit. Good house, up-to-date barn and equipment. Prefer man 40 to 50 years old who knows his business and can produce results. Must have references. Apply 1730 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich., forenoons. Ternes Coal & Lumber Co., A. P. Ternes, president and general manager.

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.

Cut your Seed Bill in Half

Order Selected Standard Pure-Bred Northern Grown Seed direct from this page of this Farmers-owned Clearing House at these surprising prices!

These prices speak for themselves to every farmer who has been puzzling over the high cost of this year's seed, but they do not tell the whole story. You must be told that they are, each and every item listed, the best standard grade of Northern grown varieties, procured from the best seed farms, many of them located right here in Michigan. The plan of this farmer-owned company is to sell everything this year, direct from this printed price-list, without expensive catalogs or agents, the best seeds procurable on the American market at cost to us, plus only a fractional profit and minimum overhead charge. You know the seed you need, make up your list from this price-list, attach the coupon below to the top of your list and remit in money-order, draft or check, whichever is most convenient—DO IT RIGHT AWAY AND WE WILL PROMISE IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT!

PURE-BRED VEGETABLE SEED					PURE-BRED VEGETABLE SEED					VEGETABLES CHOICE FLOWER AND GRASS SEEDS				
Per Packet	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per Pound	5 Pounds	Per Packet	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per Pound	5 Pounds	Per Packet	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per Pound	5 Pounds
ASPARAGUS					EGG PLANT					PARSLEY				
Canover's Colossal	04	10	25	65	New York Purple	08	60	2.00		Moss Curled	04	10	30	1.00
Palmetto	04	10	25	65	Black Beauty	08	60	2.00		Hamburg Rooted	04	10	30	1.00
BEAN—Wax Pods					KALE OR BORECOLE					RADISH				
Dwarf Golden Wax			30	1.25	Tall Green Curled	04	20	70		Early Scarlet Turnip	04	10	40	1.50
Prolific Black Wax			30	1.25	Dwarf Curled Scotch	04	20	70		Early Scarlet Globe	04	10	40	1.50
Currie's Black Wax			30	1.25						French Breakfast	04	10	35	1.40
Pencil Pods			30	1.30						Long Scarlet Short Top	04	10	35	1.40
BEANS—Green Pods					KOHL RABI					ICEBERG				
Burpee's Stringless			30	1.25	Ey. White Vienna	04	20	70		White Strasburg	04	10	40	1.50
Giant Stringless			30	1.25	Ey. Purple Vienna	04	20	70		China Rose Winter	04	10	35	1.40
Refugee or 1000 to 1			30	1.25						Long Black Spanish	04	10	35	1.40
Black Valentine			30	1.25						Round Black Spanish	04	10	35	1.40
DWARF LIMA BEANS					LETTUCE					SALSIFY				
Burpee's Bush Lima			45	2.00	Big Boston	04	10	35	1.25	Mammoth Sandwich Island	04	25	90	
Fordhook Bush Lima			45	2.00	Black Seeded Simpson	04	10	30	1.10					
Henderson's Bush Lima			30	1.30	Early Curled Silesia	04	10	30	1.00	SQUASH				
POLE LIMA BEANS					Grand Rapids Forcing					Mam. Summer Crookneck				
King of the Garden			35	1.40	Prize Head	04	10	30	1.00	Ey. White Bush Scallop	04	10	35	1.25
Large White Lima			35	1.40						Hubbard	04	10	35	1.25
BEET					MUSK MELON					Golden Hubbard				
Early Egyptian	04	10	35	1.15	Extra Early Hackensack	04	10	30	1.00	Pike's Peak	04	10	40	1.40
Early Blood Turnip	04	10	35	1.15	Rocky Ford	04	10	30	1.00					
Detroit Dark Red	04	15	40	1.40	Tip Top	04	10	30	1.00	TOMATO				
Long Dark Blood	04	10	35	1.15	Emerald Green	04	10	30	1.10	Earlina	04	35	1.25	
Swiss Chard (Greens)	04	10	35	1.25	Hoodoo	04	10	30	1.00	Chalk's Ey. Jewell	04	35	1.25	
MANGEL WURZEL					WATERMELON					Dwarf Champ				
Mammoth Long Red	10	25	80		Sweetheart	04	10	25	90	Stone	04	35	1.25	
Golden Tankard	10	30	1.00		Peerless or Ice Cream	04	10	25	90	TURNIPS				
Giant Feeding Sugar (White)	10	30	1.00		Kleckley's Sweet	04	10	30	1.00	White Egg	04	10	35	1.25
Lane's Imperial Sugar	10	30	1.00		Tom Watson	04	10	25	90	Purple Top Strap Leaf	04	10	35	1.25
Klein Wanzleben	10	30	1.00		ONION					Purple Top White Globe	04	10	40	1.50
CABBAGE					Ex. Ey. Red					Long White Cow Horn	04	15	45	1.60
Early Jersey Wakefield	08	70	2.65		Large Red Weathersfield	04	20	70	2.50	Large Amber Globe	04	10	35	1.25
Early Winningstadt	08	60	2.25		So. Port Red Globe	04	25	75	2.75	Golden Ball	04	10	35	1.25
Premium Flat Dutch	08	60	2.25		Yellow Globe Danvers	04	25	75	2.75	RUTABAGA				
Danish Ball Head	08	75	2.75		So. Port Yellow Globe	04	25	80	3.00	American Purple Top	04	15	40	1.50
Hollander	08	75	2.75		Prizetaker	04	25	80	3.00	White Sweet Russian	04	15	40	1.50
CARROT					White Portugal					Monarch or Tankard	04	15	40	1.50
Danvers Half Long	04	10	25	90	South Port White Globe	04	25	90	3.25	SWEET PEAS				
Guerrande or Ox Heart	04	10	25	90	ONION SETS					Fancy Mixed	04	15	40	1.50
Chantenay	04	10	25	90	White, Per Qt., .20					NASTURTIUM				
Imp Long Orange	04	10	25	90	Red, Per Qt., .15					Tall Mixed	04	15	45	1.50
CAULIFLOWER					Yellow, Per Qt., .15					Dwarf Mixed	04	15	45	1.60
Early Snowball	10	3.00			PARSNIP					FOR THE HOUSEWIFE				
CELERY					Hollow Crown	04	10	35	1.25	12 Package of assorted Flower Seeds				
Golden Self Blanching	08	60	2.00		PEAS					GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS				
White Plume	08	25	80		Early Alaska			25	1.10	Orchard Grass, per lb.				\$.30
Giant Pascal	08	20	70		American Wonder			30	1.25	Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass, per lb.				.25
SWEET CORN					Nott's Excelsior			30	1.25	Fancy Red Top, per lb.				.18
Early Cory			25	1.10	Thos. Laxton			40	1.50	Pacey's Short Stem Rye, per lb.				.18
Early Minnesota			25	1.10	Gradus			40	1.50	White Clover, per lb.				.55
Golden Bantam			25	1.10	McLean's Little Gem			30	1.25	Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass, per lb.				.25
Stowell's Evergreen			25	1.10	Champion of England			40	1.50	3 lbs., 70c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.				(Best Grade)
Country Gentlemen			25	1.10	Telephone			40	1.50	Sowing Rape, per lb.				\$.12
CUCUMBER					Dwarf Gray Sugar			30	1.25	Sand or Winter Vetch, per lb.				.18
Early Green Cluster	04	10	30	1.00	Large White Marrowfat			25	1.00	Canada Field Peas, per lb., .06; per 100 lbs., \$5.25				
Chicago Pickling	04	10	30	1.00	Black Eye Marrowfat			25	1.00	BUCKWHEAT SEED				
White Spine	04	10	35	1.25	PEPPER					Silverhull per 100 lbs.				\$3.00
Improved Long Green	04	15	40	1.50	Bell or Bull Nose	08	60	2.00	Japanese, per 100 lbs.					\$3.00
LEEK					Long Red Cayenne	08	50	1.75	Springwheat, per Bu.					\$3.00
American Flag	04	25	80		Ruby King	08	65	2.40	Timothy, F'ey Bright, Purity, 99% or better,					
ENDIVE					Crimson Giant	08	75	2.50	Medium Clover, Purity, 99.20%, per bu.					\$
Green Curled	04	15	40	1.50	PUMPKIN					Mammoth Clover, Purity, 99.40%, per bu.				\$
Moss Curled	04	15	40	1.50	Sugar or Pie	04	10	35	1.25	Alsike Clover, Purity, 98.50%, per bu.				\$
Batavian Broad Leaf	04	15	40	1.50	Connecticut Field	04	10	25	80	Alfalfa (Dakota Black Hills), Purity, 99.50%,				\$
					Japanese Pie	04	10	35	1.25	Sweet Clover (White Blossom), per bu.				\$
					SPINACH					White Pea Beans, fancy, per hundred				\$8.50
					Thick Leaved	04	10	25	80	Red Kidney Beans per hundred				\$12.50
					Bloomsdale	04	10	25	80					
					Long Standing	04	10	25	80					

PRICES ON Clover, Grass and Timothy seeds change daily. Write us for immediate quotations, we can save you money. We can get you seeds of any kind; our stock is not limited to the above list. If in a hurry send along the order and remittance, we will see that you get a square deal.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN NEIGHBORHOOD OR FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS' clubbing orders.

Postage Paid on ounce and quarter pound lots of packet garden seeds, also on all orders of \$5 or more of garden seeds. ALL ORDERS FOR GRASS OR FIELD SEEDS F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT. NEW BAGS, 58c, or good, sound second-hand bags 35c, add to order.

The Clearing House Ass'n

1400 FARMER OWNERS—Established 1907
Representatives on all Markets

323 Russell St. DETROIT, MICH.

Pin or paste this coupon to your list of seeds wanted from the above price list:

PURE SEED ORDER BLANK

The Clearing House Association, 323 Russell St., Detroit, Michigan.

Enclosed find \$..... in Money-order or check, for which ship the following seeds at once by mail—express—freight, to (write plainly)

M.

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

Express or Freight Station



My Experience with Poultry in War Time

The fall and winter of 1917 and 1918 were so abnormal from the standpoint of securing feed for our poultry that thousands of farmers sold part or all of their flocks. It took a great deal of nerve to buy corn at \$2.50 per bushel and all other feed at equally high prices and feed it to a flock of hens. People could hardly be blamed for hesitating to do it.

When my foreman showed me the feed bills I was inclined to follow the lead of other commercial poultry men and cut down the number of my flock; but it was necessary for me while filling the berth of a county agricultural agent, to know whether poultry could be made to pay under these conditions or not, so orders were given to keep an accurate record of all feed and expenses for the year. Everything was weighed out to them; feed was bought at feed store prices, skim and butter-milk charged up to them at \$1 per one hundred pounds. The hens were kept in cheap houses under normal farm conditions. Eggs were sold to a Detroit grocer and none kept or sold for hatching.

Record began January 1, 1918 running to January 1, 1919, as follows:

350 hens at beginning of period.	
Cost of Feed	\$ 638.16
Sale of Eggs	1,459.37

Balance or labor income	\$821.21
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From the above figures it will be seen that in spite of the high cost of feed, poultry can be made to be one of the very best paying branches of our farm activities, furnishing steady employment and income the year around.

Poultry keeping is a game in which

all the cards are stacked in favor of the person who plays the game right. While the person who is careless in the selection of his breeders, is a poor feeder, and does not have the proper equipment, is the man on the other side of the table.

None can succeed with poultry unless he recognizes these fundamental principles:

1. No breeders should be kept for breeding purposes that moult before October 1, the later the better as early moulters are always slackers. Choose cockerels to mate with these birds that are quick maturing vigorous fellows. These will be somewhat undersized when probably fully matured; but when high egg production is our aim, size must be sacrificed for quality.

2. Houses must be tight on three sides with plenty of ventilation. Fresh air is as necessary as good breeding and feeding.

3. When we consider that a hen is a machine that manufactures eggs we must bear in mind that no machine can turn out a finished product till the raw materials from which this product is made is first fed into it in the right proportions. We must be as careful about feeding hens a balanced ration as we are with the high producing dairy cow.

Keep down the expense of feeding by culling out the slackers, first in the fall and later as they show up from time to time. No hen that shows signs of disease should be retained for a minute. If this system is followed with direct marketing of quality stuff, one can be reasonably sure of success. —Simon Harkema, County Agricultural Agent, Newajgo.

Angus Cattle have Place in Michigan

I the "Angus Dairy Cross for Beef," you have a card of an Angus breeder. NOTICE that since my article on er in Michigan in your Breeder's Directory and I will send you my own to run on a yearly contract. There are some 25 or 30 Angus breeders in Michigan, and I would like to see a good column of advertising.

I carried an advertisement in another so-called farm paper in Michigan with the understanding that the paper would print some articles regarding the merits of Angus cattle in producing beef from grade dairy cows, but these articles were not forthcoming and the result was that something like \$30 or \$40 was thrown away in advertising in that paper without any response whatever, which has necessitated our shipping our young bulls west.

I am quite sure Angus cattle have a place in Michigan, and when our dairymen find that they can make double profits, from grade milch cows, for raising beef calves as well as producing milk for the market, there will be a sale for all Angus Bulls of the right type offered by our Michigan Breeders in our home state.

To produce satisfactory beef calves from the average dairy cow requires an out and out beef bull. The practice in vogue on every farm of selling the fat blocky heifers for beef eventually will give every farmer a type of cattle that are hard to fatten. A pure bred cow of this type, would be out of question, as a beef producer, because of the greater prepotency of the pure bred in transmitting type. But even a



Geo. Smith, Breeder of Angus

grade cow, with a long line of lean ancestors, requires mating with an extreme beef type bull. He should be pure bred and if possible line bred (i. e., bred from closely related ancestors if not inbred) to make him, strongly

prepotent. There are a great many Angus cattle of the dairy type. All Angus cattle were originally dairy cattle. An Angus cow was grand champion milker at the great London Dairy Show of 1892, but a farmer should, by all means, avoid a dual-purpose dairy Angus bull. He will not want to keep any of his heifer calves for milk for as good milkers as the two reasons: The chances are they will not be strictly dairy bred milkers, and chiefly because

they will be worth too much for beef.

I have in my barn now a last spring's heifer calf, of which I think a great deal. She was raised on a cheap home-made calf meal, and all told had less than \$2 worth of milk during her career. She is a great nice calf weighing 600 pounds and is worth 17c per pound. She will bring that easily, although she is out of a grade Holstein of the canner type. The chances are this heifer would not become as good a milker as her mother. She is black, without horns and with a thick covering of meat indicating that she has inherited her characteristics largely from her pure bred Angus sire, whose ancestors were Show cattle raised by means of nurse cows; besides, why should I keep her for a cow, when I can buy two, or perhaps three nice little dairy heifers of the same age for what I can sell her for.

Fifty years ago every farmer in Michigan kept three or four cows. At that time he raised beef and plenty of it. Now these same farmers keep 20 or 30 cows. Why, then, should we face a beef shortage?

I notice MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is fearless for right, and is not afraid who it hits. We are spending millions of dollars in public instruction in agriculture, but this instruction, being conducted largely by theorists has a constant tendency to grow away from the practical.

Why do we face a beef shortage? Because the boiler plate of our country papers and our agricultural weeklies are filled up with advice to the farmer to stick to the dairy bull.

It says if he has Guernsey cows, by the constant use of a Guernsey bull, some day he will almost have pure breeds. During the war the boiler plate in my country weekly asked me to refrain from eating beef. Another item asked me to raise more pork. Every farmer knows that pork production conflicts with grain conservation, while cattle consume the rough feeds such as corn stalks and straw, producing fertilizers necessary as a supplement to grain production.

Another item advised me to improve my dairy herd by the use of dairy bulls, but no where was I recommended to use a beef bull.

Forty years ago farmers went out of beef raising because we were getting cheap beef from the range. A cheese factory was built and we began using a Holstein bull.

The first cross produced black and white calves, and my brother who was then assistant professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Nebraska conceived the idea of using an Angus bull to produce beef calves from these black and white heifers.

He won a grand championship at the International Livestock Exposition with "Challenger" a calf from a Grade Holstein cow. To show that this was not a freak occurrence he fed Challenger II into second place in his class at the next show. The mother of the two steers sold at canner prices. He did this to show that beef could be produced advantageously on the dairy farms.

I have nothing to say against the improvement of our dairy herds by the use of better dairy bulls. In fact I am heartily in favor of it, but it must be remembered that a dairy cow will last a farmer many years and he cannot possibly make cows of all her heifer calves. If his herd is full why not raise some beef calves?

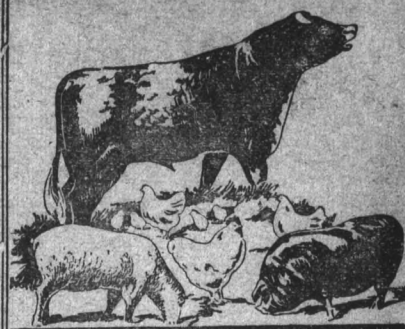
We have a co-operative plan in our community by which a farmer may have the use of a \$1,000 Angus bull one month in the year for less than \$2 per cow. He pays \$100 for his share in the purchase of the bull, but he receives 5% interest on this money which is paid out of the \$2 service fee; so he is nothing out after all. Besides at the end of the year when the interest is paid what is left after the interest and expenses are deducted and returned to him.

Non-members pay \$5, one half the service fee they would pay for a colt. A grade Angus yearling will sell for twice as much as the colt with the same feed and care.

Bulls are delivered by motor truck anywhere in Hillsdale, Jackson or Lenawee counties and are taken away again when the farmer is through with them. In fact we have one member in the edge of Ohio and one man in Livingston county has subscribed to the service, which we are able to handle without difficulty.

It so happens that there is little conflict about the time the bulls are required, as some farmers want Spring calves, some Fall calves, some Winter calves, and some of the larger land owners who collect the heifers from the dairymen want their calves to come in the summer in the cool shaded pastures. The heifers are allowed to raise their first calves and later when they become mature cows are sold back to the dairymen.

Our Country Needs Livestock and Poultry



Kreso Dip No. 1

for
FARM SANITATION

will keep Livestock and Poultry healthy.

KRESO DIP No. 1

EASY TO USE.
EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

**Kills Sheep Ticks, Lice and Mites;
Helps Heal Cuts, Scratches,
and Common Skin Diseases.**

PREVENTS HOG CHOLERA.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLETS ON
POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

FARMS AND LAND

STROUTS' NEW SPRING FARM Catalog, just out. 664 money-making bargains, many with pictures, in 19 states. Get details, page 41, of 53 acres, good buildings, 3 co. horse, wagon, tools, crops, all for \$1,700, easy terms. Page 35, see how \$1,500 down secures 160 acres pair horses, 9 cows, 5 calves, wagons, harness, implements, crops, 12-room house, big barns, orchards, timber, near railroad town. On page 18 is 100 acres, near town, borders river, slate-roof, 9-room home, full set buildings, pair horses 5 cows, pigs, poultry, machinery, crops, all for \$2,250, part cash. Read page 44, details: 235 acres, state road, walk town, fine 10-room home, big basement barn, silo improvements, 2 horses, 20 cows; 5 heifers, 5 calves, 2 bulls, implements, milking machine, \$3,800 gets all, less than half cash. Write today for your free copy of this big book. Strout Farm Agency, 814 B. E. Ford Bldg., Detroit.

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. \$1,550 cash, balance on time. F. J. Beggs, Hersey, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—130 ACRES, AT \$50 per acre: 8-room house, 2 good wells, barn 45 by 76 ft., granary, hog house and hen house and sheds, 300 bearing fruit trees, 90 acres of clay loam under cultivation free from stumps and stones, 20 acres pasture and sugar bush, well fenced all level land, good school and store on the same corners, good gravel roads to all towns. All buildings are on stone foundations; good basement and windmill. In Oceana county, Mich. Reason for selling is old age. Box B. in care of Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

190 ACRES, 145 CLEARED; CLAY loam soil, ten acres beech and maple timber, just one-half mile from depot at Ewart, Osceola county; two good seven-room frame houses, good hog house and hen house, good sheep barn, fine cattle barn, 200 ton silo, fine orchard; value of buildings around \$1,000. Price \$12,000; mortgage \$5,000, remainder in cash. Write to W. F. Humphrey, Ewart, Mich.

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

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

STOCK FARM—80-60 CULTIVATED Timber; clay soil; 8-room house; 40x56 basement barn. Four miles out; fine neighborhood. \$3,500; 1/2 cash. John Van Ness, Big Rapids, Mich.

destructive cyclone passed through this part of the county recently destroying several barns and doing other damage. Farmers are selling butter and butterfat mostly butterfat and eggs. Most of the farmers have their beans yet awaiting a favorable market. There will be a small acreage of beans planted in this part of the county this year. The following prices were paid at Smith's Creek Mar. 17:—Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 60; rye, \$1.35; hay, No. 1 timothy, 20; No. 1 light mixed, 18; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25; hens, 25; springers, 27; butter, 45 to 50; eggs, 16; hogs, 16 to 17; beef steers, 10 to 12; beef cows, 8 to 10; veal calves, 16 per lb.—*J. J. Smith's Creek, March 17.*

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

E. L. Salisbury Breeds High Class Holstein-Friesian Cattle
Twenty dams of our herd sire
Walker Lyons
average 30.11 lbs. of butter in seven days. Nothing for sale at this time but young bull calves.
E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

BULL SPECIAL

A 2-year-old son and a 3-months-old son of twin granddaughters of King Fayne Segis with 25 lbs. butter each and 547 and 572 lbs. milk. The sire of the bulls is a 27-lb. Hengerveld Butter Boy bull whose first daughter to freshen (an own sister of the 3-months calf) made 19 lbs. butter, 385 lbs. milk after having twin calves; also her bull calf for sale. These are show bulls with all kinds of show backing and records and I would ship them subject to approval. Price \$100, \$150, \$200 in order of age. Robin Carr, Fowlerville, Mich.

NOTICE

A \$50 Liberty bond buys the bull calf, Springwell Maple Crest Pontiac, 90% white, two weeks old. Heifer calf, not related, \$85. Send for pedigree. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL SIX months old for sale, ¾ white, a fine calf. A bargain for someone. Inquire of Frank S. Knoll, Capac, Mich.

Woodland Border Stock Farm

Offers a splendid two-year-old grandson of the great sire Dutchland Cream-elle Lad; dam a high producer and will be tested this spring. Bull is a very good individual, nicely marked, and priced to sell; also a 5-months-old bull calf whose young dam is sired by 40-lb. bull. He is a fine growthy fellow nearly white. Cheap, if taken soon. Fred Lord, Stockbridge, Mich.

33-LB. ANCESTRY

FOR SALE—Bull calf born Feb. 6, 1919. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad whose dam has a 33.105 4-yr.-old record. Dam, 17 lb. Jr. 2-yr.-old, daughter of Ypsiland Sir Pontiac DeKol, whose dam at 5 yrs. has a record of 35.43 and 750.20 lbs. in 7 da. Price, \$100 F.O.B.
Write for extended pedigree and photo.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Michigan

PREPARE

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

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

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

LANGHURST STOCK FARM

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

BULL CALF

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

BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

We are breeding this young sire to the daughters of Judge Walker Pieterje, our Senior Herd sire whose first five dams each have records above 30 lbs. he also has two 30 lb. sisters. How can you go wrong by buying a bull calf of this popular line of breeding?
T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

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

ARWIN KILLINGER,
Fowlerville, Michigan.

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



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

FOR SALE 7 PURE BRED HOLSTEIN-Friesian Heifers. These heifers are yearlings sired by 24-lb. Bull and from heavy producing dams. Nicely marked and well grown. If these heifers are sold within the next 30 days will price them very cheap.—Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

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

TWIN BULL CALVES

Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 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, Fowlerville, Michigan.

JERSEY

The JERSEY

THE Jersey has ever been noted as the profit breed. But these days of high-priced feed are making her even more famous. You must look into this Jersey matter. It will show you the difference between keeping a cow and having the cow keep you. Ask breeders for prices and pedigrees. Write us for important Jersey facts, free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
367 West 23rd St., New York City

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

GUERNSEY

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

Registered GUERNSEY COWS. 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., Addison, Michigan.

SHORTHORN

RAY WARNER, ROUTE 3, ALMONT, Mich., breeder of Purebred Shorthorn Cattle and O. I. C. swine. Orders taken for March and April pigs.

SCOTCH and SCOTCH TOPPED Shorthorns; extra good young bull. Write for particulars or come and see.
R. R. Wheeler, Quincy, Mich., R. D. 5.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Maplelane Laddie No. 504725, a Grandson of General Clay 255320, 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. Maxwellton Monarch 2nd & Maxwellton Jupiter in service.
John Schmidt & Son, Reed City, Mich.

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

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

BROWN SWISS



Herd Sire: Rosalind B's Nestor 5401

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

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

ERWIN H. KRAUSS,
Sebawaing, Michigan.

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

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

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

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.

HEREFORDS

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. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

HORSES

BELGIAN

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

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

HOGS

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.

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.

Large Type Poland China Hogs

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

BIG TYPE POLANDS, GILTS ALL sold, one yearling sow bred to farrow May 29th, for sale. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich.

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.

BIG TYPE P. C. gilts, bred for April farrow, the big smooth kind. A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

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

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE, Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

O. I. C.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C's.

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

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD

Headed by C. C. Michigan Boy, son of Grand Champion Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. February pigs for sale.
John Gibson, Bridgeport, Michigan.

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

DUROC

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

MAPLE LAKE FARM

Registered Duroc Jersey Pigs, either sex. J. E. NEUHAUSER, Imlay City, Michigan

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

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

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

Duroc Jersey Gilts Weighing from 300 to 450 lbs. 1,000 pound herd boar.
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 reasonable.
Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.

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

MEADOWVIEW FARM

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

BERKSHIRES

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

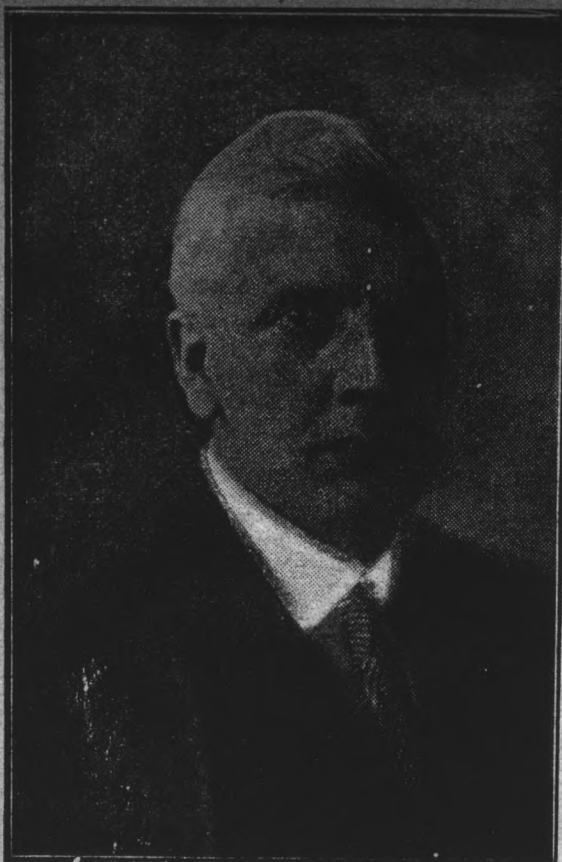
HAMPSHIRE

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

CHESTER WHITES

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.



ROBERT POINTER

will disperse his entire herd of

Sixty Holstein-Friesian Dairy Cattle

(None reserved)

from his farm one mile east of
Wayne, Michigan, on Michigan
Ave. Ann Arbor car line, 16 miles west of
Detroit, on

Monday, April 21, 1919

The herd contains some of the very best Holstein strains, including several daughters of the famous "Concordia Houwtje Sunlight DeKol." Concordia made a seven-day butter record of 31.69, and 654.10 lbs. of milk in seven days. It would be hard to find a better lot of registered cattle than are in this herd. If you are looking for a good calf, heifer or cow, come to this sale.

50 - Females - 50

A few good young Holstein Buils out of well bred dams

Transfer paper on each animal furnished on same day of sale. An extended pedigree catalogue of the herd will be provided, and all stock will be given a tubercular test and guaranteed free from all contagious diseases.

REMEMBER THE DATE, APRIL 21

ROBERT R. POINTER

Send for catalog, 824 Ford Bld., Detroit. Col. D. T. PERRY, Auctioneer