

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Vol. VI - No. 10

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MARCH 29th, 1919

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

Facts about the Good Roads Amendment

"HOW OLD is Ann?" is a comparatively simple problem as compared to that one in which every taxpayer of the state is now vitally interested, namely, "What will the \$50,000,000 bonding amendment cost the people of Michigan?" We have propounded this question to many and divers authorities, and many and divers authorities have given many and divers opinions, all conflicting and confusing.

The press of the state, M. B. F. including, has come perilously close to letting somebody else do its thinking. It has taken the figures and the statements of the various good road authorities without ever questioning their authenticity. It has placed its confidence in the integrity of these authorities, just as these authorities would have us place our confidence in the integrity of the legislature and the state's chief executive. The honesty of these men can not be mistaken, so far as that is concerned, but it is plain to be seen that somebody hasn't figured at all or else is a mighty poor mathematician.

The farmers have asked a lot of questions about this bond issue. Some of them are easy to answer. Others can only be answered by presuming to know what policies future legislatures will follow in the issuance of bonds and the expending of money for highway purposes. It is asked by the farmers, "What will the amendment cost us in taxes?" and the answer is, "Leave that to the legislature." But it is an answer that does not satisfy the taxpayers of Michigan. The sentiment of the exponents of this bonding issue will, if properly expressed, govern the policies of successive legislatures. We believe that the only safe and honorable course for these exponents to follow is to put on record by legislative resolution the more important details of administering the provisions of the constitutional amendment.

Voters Ought to Know the Good Roads Plans

Many of the facts and figures that have already been given to the voters are incorrect and misleading. They represent merely opinions. They confuse the mind of the average voter, and work harm to the amendment which is sought. The voter who does not clearly understand what the bonding amendment means or who has no approximate estimate of what the bonds sold under its provisions are going to cost him in dollars and cents will vote against the amendment. And it is proper for him to do so.

We have believed that the figures heretofore presented were reliable. We now find that many of them are not. We insist that the voters have a right to know the plans that are in the minds of those who are asking for the adoption of this amendment. It would be impossible to describe in detail the exact amount or the date of issuance of the bonds that are to be sold; the rate of interest they will bear; the amount of money that will be expended from year to year; the kind of construction on every mile of road contemplated to be built; the location of these roads; the exact cost to the taxpayers of redeeming bonds and paying interest thereon etc. There are a score of details that cannot be exactly determined prior to the election, but there are many that can be determined and should be determined if the taxpayer is to vote intelligently. The legislature, the governor, the state highway department and the Michigan Good Roads Ass'n all have plans in mind as to a future road building policy, and we want the farmers of Michigan to know what these plans are.

Facts that We Know to be Facts

1. The constitutional amendment appropriates no money. It merely authorizes the legislature to appropriate money. It fixes the maximum amount of bonds that the legislature may issue at \$50,000,000.

a. The legislature has by resolution promised to sell not more than \$10,000,000 worth of bonds during any two years.

b. There is no certainty that more than this will ever be issued. But it is PLANNED to sell the entire \$50,000,000 issue within ten years' time.

2. It is not the plan of the state highway department to pay all the cost of building the so-called trunk lines from the proceeds of the bonds and the federal money, as is popularly supposed.

a. The legislature by resolution has agreed that one-half the cost of these roads shall be paid for from the federal appropriation, and the other half to be borne by the state and counties jointly, the amount to be divided between state and county on the basis of the percentage table provided by the Aldrich Law. This table was published in the H. S. Earle article in our March 15th issue. The division of the cost according to the trunk line valuation of each county seems fair to all concerned and we are unable to find any flaws in it.

b. It is, therefore, not true that all the money which counties would otherwise expend on the main highways may be diverted to other roads. It is true, however, that a large part of the money may be so diverted, and that the state and the federal government will bear a large part of the cost of building main highways.

3. The amount of federal aid has been overestimated.

a. The amount of federal money now actually available is the balance of an appropriation of \$2,180,000, of which four allotments have already been taken up by the highway department. Under a bill that has already passed the United States senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives, nearly five and a half more millions will be available if the bill becomes a law, which is a practical certainty. We therefore, can reasonably figure on about \$7,000,000 from the federal government for the next two years. We do not positively KNOW that the federal government will appropriate any more of its money for this purpose. We only THINK that it will in the furtherance of a national policy of road construction.

4. The cost per thousand of valuation of paying for these bonds has been variously estimated. Most of the figures that have been given out are incorrect.

a. If \$50,000,000 worth of bonds are issued in ten years and after the first year \$2,000,000 worth are retired each year, the total interest charge for 25 years will be over \$21,000,000. (Estimating bonds will pay 5 per cent interest.) The annual interest charge plus the retired bonds will necessitate spending an annual average tax of \$0.679. This rate is based on the present valuation of \$4,218,781,678.

b. It is natural that the assessed valuation will increase from time to time, as the state's population and wealth increase. It may in fact, be doubled within the next 25 years. Each increase in the assessed valuation means a corresponding decrease in the rate per \$1,000.00.

5. It is not true that only trunk line roads will be built from the funds created by the bond issue and federal money. ANY MAIN MARKET OR POST ROAD may receive a part of the federal money.

a. The details of construction, such as the location of the roads to be improved; the kind of construction, etc., will be in the hands of the State Highway Department, where the interests of the public will be amply protected by Commissioner Rogers.

Questions that have been Raised

1. Why not pay for bonds out of automobile license fund?

a. This is how the state of Illinois is paying for its \$60,000,000 bond issue. We understand, however, that the funds in Illinois have already been found insufficient to meet the needs and that consequently the good roads program will be handicapped.

b. We are advised by Commissioner Rogers that all of the license money will be needed for other purposes. One-half of this money is returned to the counties whence it came.

c. P. T. Colgrove, president of the Michigan Good Roads Ass'n, believes with us that one-half the automobile license money should be placed in a sinking fund to retire bonds. The taxpayers ought to insist upon this. If this is done, the rate per thousand valuation will be greatly reduced.

2. Why bond at all? Why not raise money by direct taxation?

a. The bonding exponents answer, "The cost would be too great." To raise \$5,000,000 a year for ten (Continued on page 3)



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



IOSCO GRANGE STRONGLY ENDORSES

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS: This nation entered the war in the hope that its influence would end militarism and advance democracy, and

WHEREAS: Those who gave their lives and blood upon the battlefields fought with the vision of world peace ever before them, and

WHEREAS: We believe that any plan that is adopted by a unanimous vote of all the representatives of all the allied powers at the Peace Conference will be in accord with civilized ideals, and

WHEREAS: We have faith in the pure Americanism of President Wilson and his depiction of American ideals, and

WHEREAS: We consider the League of Nations not a party issue, nor even a national issue, but a world issue.

Therefore, Be it Resolved: That the Vine Grange, No. 744, Iosco county, Michigan, as an organization of American citizens, does hereby strongly censure certain members of the United States Senate for their opposition to the League of Nations and World Peace; and we do declare that in our estimation these men are totally unworthy of their respective parties, or of the benefits of American Citizenship.

Resolved further that this be published.

Passed unanimously March 12, 1919.—*Edw. Londo, Master; Frank Drzewietcki, secretary.*

N. B. It is to be noted that this locality is almost solidly Republican.

NEWAYGO COUNTY WOOL GROWERS

ORGANIZE AN ASSOCIATION

We are pleased to learn of the organization of the Newaygo County Wool Growers Ass'n, the first association of its kind so far as we know in the state of Michigan. Geo. Murrow of Bitely, is president, and Simon Harkema, county agricultural agent, thru whose efforts the association was formed, is the secretary-treasurer.

It was shown by one of the members who had a carload of wool to sell last year that by selling to an outsider buyer who comes to the farm to grade the wool that he received an average of seventy-two cents per pound or seven cents more than was received by other members who sold to local dealers.

It is the purpose of the association to locate and sell to the best markets not only wool but lambs and mutton raised by the members. Membership fee is 50 cents.

We commend the plan adopted by the Newaygo county farmers to other sheep-raising localities. Sheep-raising is becoming quite a popular branch of farming in this state and owners should take early steps to put the industry on a well-organized and profitable basis. We are sure that Mr. Harkema will be glad to give farmers of other localities the full details of the Newaygo association. Write to him at Newaygo Mich.

AN APPEAL THAT IS DEVOID OF THE

THE LEAST BIT OF COMMON SENSE

The following appeal was sent to us by its "author," one Bertrand Shadwell, general delivery, Chicago, Ill., with the request that we publish it. So here goes:

"As already stated, the price of food in the United States is so high that many millions of citizens do not have enough to eat. With the return of millions of our brave and devoted soldiers to civil life, this condition of semi-starvation will become unbearable. The keystone of the high prices may be stated to be wheat, at \$2.26 a bushel. If the prices of wheat were reduced, it is certain that the prices of other foods would come tumbling down to a reasonable level. The United States government has guaranteed the farmers \$2.26 a bushel for their wheat and I will not here criticize the government; but an appeal may be made to a magnificent type of American citizen; an appeal may be made to the patriotic farmers of America. Let the American farmers form an association and unite together to voluntarily reduce the price of wheat to a figure which would still leave them a good and reasonable profit. If necessary let the farmers generously release the government from the terms of its guarantee.

In doing this, the farmers of the United States would be showing the highest form of patriotism—the patriotism which comes to the assistance of its fellow citizens, and feeds its own needy and hungry countrymen, their wives and their children." Very sincerely—*Bertrand Shadwell.*

We have tried hard to fathom Bertrand's game but we are stumped. We haven't heard that Ber-

trand has addressed any tearful pleas to the war profiteers to disgorge some of their ill-gotten gains. We haven't heard him explain how others besides farmers may contribute a share to this wholesale and "patriotic" sacrifice. We haven't been given the privilege of consulting Bertrand's figures on the cost of wheat or the financial status of the American farmers, or their ability to act the part of philanthropists to the nation. And there are a lot of other things that Bertrand has not explained. If any of our readers want to respond to Bertrand's pleas, or desire further information about his plan, we suggest writing him. Jot down the address: Bertrand Shadwell, general delivery, Chicago, Illinois. But don't be too hard on him. He's probably a nut and not to blame for his ravings.

FRED WELCH TO BECOME THE MANAGER OF THE GLEANER ELEVATORS

A dispatch from Owosso states that Fred Welsh, who recently sold his big elevator here, has joined the Gleaner Co-operative enterprises, and will become general business manager of all of the elevator enterprises. Mr. Welsh has been active in the elevator business in Michigan for the past twenty years, and is considered one of the best posted men in the state on handling this branch of business. He was for a number of years president of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association; has been active in connection with the distribution of farm products during the war; and has during the past few years, handled a large brokerage business. Mr. Welsh will have charge of all Gleaner elevators now in operation; and it is planned that at least ten additional co-operative elevators will be either purchased or erected by the central Gleaner association during the present year.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Jackson—Guernsey breeders are planning to organize an association, under the direction of County Agent Sheap. Some of the finest herds of Guernsey cattle in the state are owned in Jackson county, encouraging other farmers to adopt the Guernsey breed and to unite the efforts for better and pure stock are among the objects of the organization.

Brooklyn—The pop-corn question was popped to a number of corn growers of this section at a get-together meeting, by representatives of the International Corn Products Corporation who want to establish a pop-corn factory at Brooklyn and to secure contracts from neighboring farms to grow the corn. Three thousand acres of corn are needed and it is understood that contracts for one-third of this amount have already been entered into.

Port Huron—In keeping with its program of eliminating scrub sires from the herds of St. Clair county farms, the farm bureau has instructed County Agent Brody to visit the best Holstein herds in the state and find out what pure-blooded stock there is for sale. Local co-operative breeding associations will be formed and a pure-bred bull purchased to head the various groups of herds belonging to each association.

Manchester—The directors of the local co-operative live stock shipping association met recently to discuss plans for enlarging the facilities for taking care of the live stock business of this section. It was voted to increase the size of the association's warehouse. Phases of live stock shipping and the co-operative marketing of wool were discussed. A recent day's shipments of this association consisted of one double deck of lambs, one single deck of cattle and calves and two single decks of hogs.

Olivet—Over \$5,000 have been subscribed here for organizing a farmers' co-operative company. The company will have a total capitalization of \$30,000 with one half paid in. The shares will be sold at \$10 each. The minimum amount that a stock holder may buy is 5 shares and the maximum 40 shares. The company will handle grain, feed, stock and other farm produce and will deal in coal, lumber, lime, cement, etc., for the benefit of its patrons.

Hudson—E. E. Cole of this city, has just purchased five head of registered Hereford heifers from the celebrated Hawthorne stock farm, located 40 miles northwest of Chicago. The heifers are from the celebrated sire, Constellation, whose half-brother sold for \$45,000. Mr. Cole states these heifers will be bred to the great bull, Ralf Fairfax, which cost \$5,000. According to the *Hudson Gazette*, these blooded cattle will be a distinct contribution to the large and steadily growing list of registered cattle in Lenawee county.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HERD, HAVE

TESTS MADE OF IT REGULARLY

No one appreciates the value of the tuberculin test more than those who have employed it and found to their sorrow and loss that many prized cattle reacted. In speaking before a meeting of Guernsey breeders at Jackson last week, Mr. W. E. Parnall, a well-known Guernsey breeder, emphasized the need of herd testing in clear and forcible language.

He illustrated his point by the experience of the owner of the Peltier herd near Detroit. Mr. Peltier, he said, was about to sell a bull calf to Ohio parties, but the tubercular test showed the calf to be infected. Surprised that such could be the case he made an examination of twenty-eight of his pure blood Guernseys with the result that twenty-two were found to react. He thus lost a herd of cattle that were valued at \$50,000, said the speaker. Each cow had previously been examined and found negative. Mr. Parnall pointed out the necessity then for frequent tests as a matter of protection to the breeder. If a cow is found to react, he thought it could be separated from the rest of the herd before the others were infected, this being ascertained by tests, made frequently by responsible authorities.

"Tuberculosis is one of the most insidious of diseases," said Mr. Parnall. One reactor on your farm may ruin your entire herd and you. A heifer may be worth \$1,000 today and if he becomes a reactor three months from now she won't be worth \$30.

"One of the most necessary things for a breeder to do" he continued, "is to keep a complete record of every animal he owns. You should know the dam and sire, grand dam and grand sire, etc., of every animal in your herd." He then explained that this was necessary in order to obtain fancy prices for the pure blooded stock. He urged the men present to subscribe for a breeders' journal and declared that the success of the St. Austell farms is due to advertising the May Rose strain of Guernseys for a long period. "Our animals are not sold in Michigan. They are in demand in Washington, California, Colorado, New York, Wisconsin and most any state but Michigan, because Michigan breeders have not been taking the interest in pure-blood stock that is manifested in other states."

Take heed, and profit by this advice before it is too late.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LOAN ASSOCIATION GETS FEDERAL FUNDS

The Tri-County National Farm Loan Association of which Mr. Geo. B. Smith of Addison is secretary and treasurer, has already received from the Federal Land Bank of this district more than \$20,000 for farm loans in Jackson, Hillsdale and Lenawee counties. While the rate is nominally 5½ per cent, the profits are also divided among the members on the co-operative plan. The secretary is authorized to sell farm loan bonds to net the investor at present a trifle over 4 per cent interest, which is really what the money will actually cost the farmer borrower plus the expenses in acting as intermediary between borrower and lender. Both mortgages and bonds are exempted from all taxation including federal income tax, which relieves the farmer from double taxation with which he has been burdened for many years. Farm loan bonds also make an excellent short time investment for farmers. These bonds are issued under the direct supervision of the government, and are received at par for government deposits, including postal savings deposits. Besides the government backing they have the backing of the land, making them doubly secured.

Farmers desiring to place their farm loans with the Tri-County National Farm Loan Association need have no fear of being discriminated against by the local banks in matters of personal credit. While it is not its purpose to engage in general banking, it is clearly within its charter rights and duties to see that the financial interests of its members are carefully guarded. Confidential reports are required of all applicants for loans and any statement to the effect that borrowers will be discriminated against by local bankers is entirely unwarranted. On the other hand, borrowers from the Federal Land Bank will find that their ability to borrow has improved by this government arrangement.

Here are the Ballots to be Voted April 7th

Read Them over with care, and be sure You Understand Them before you Vote.

WHEN YOU go to the polls on April 7th, you will be handed four state ballots, together with the ballot containing the names of candidates for township offices. Three of these ballots contain proposed amendments to the state constitution. The fourth contains the names of candidates for state offices which for certain political reasons cannot be voted upon at the general state election in the fall.

At the request of many readers, both women and men, we are printing the text of the state ballots in this issue. The large ballot is for Macomb county, but there are no changes for other counties except in the name of the school commissioner to be elected.

Instructions for voting the large ballot are given at the top of the ballot. We advise our women readers to study these instructions carefully so that they may be prepared to vote without trouble when they enter the booth. If you do not fully understand the wording ask somebody to explain it to you. The most important ballots to be voted on at the coming election are the three amendment ballots which we may roughly call, "The Good Roads Amendment" Ballot, the "Salary Amendment" Ballot, and the "Wine and Beer Amendment" Ballot. The complete text of these ballots are given herewith.

It would seem unnecessary for us to further dwell upon the necessity of every man and woman of the farms voting on April 7th. From what we have already seen of the interest that the women are taking in political matters we expect to see the majority of Michigan farm women taking a part in the election. It is of the utmost importance that every voter fully understands how each ballot should be voted, and if there are any doubts in the minds of any, have them cleared up before election.

THE GOOD ROADS AMENDMENT

Vote on proposed Amendment to the Constitution relative to Authorizing the State to Borrow Money to be Used for Highway Purposes and Issue Bonds Therefor.

Amendment to Section 10 of Article X of the Constitution authorizing the State to borrow money to be used for highway purposes and to issue bonds therefor; it being proposed that said section be amended to read as follows:

"Section 10. The State may contract debts to meet deficits in revenue, but such debts shall not in the aggregate at any time, exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars. The State may also contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State or aid the United States in time of war. The money so raised shall be applied to the purposes for which it is raised or to the payment of the debts contracted. The State may borrow not to exceed fifty million dollars for the improvement of highways and pledge its credit, and issue bonds therefor on such terms as shall be provided by law."

YES []
NO []

If you vote "Yes" on this amendment, you give the legislature the authority to issue bonds not to exceed \$50,000,000 for road building purposes.

If you vote "No," you deny the legislature the right to issue bonds.

THE WINE AND BEER AMENDMENT

Vote on proposed Amendment to the Constitution relative to the Importation, Transportation, Manufacture, Buying, Selling, Etc., of Cider, Wines, Beer, Ale and Porter: Amendment to Article XVI of the Constitu-

tion by adding a new section and repealing Section 11 insofar as it relates to the importation, transportation, manufacture, buying, selling, keeping for sale, giving away, bartering or furnishing cider, wines, beer, ale and porter, and the possession of same in private residences; to read as follows:

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

YES []
NO []

If you vote "Yes" on the above amendment, you vote for the return of the saloons. If you vote "No," you vote against the saloon. If there is any doubt in your mind about this, put a cross right now in the square after "No," clip

this amendment out and take it with you to the polls, and vote your regular ballot just as you have marked this one.

THE SALARY AMENDMENT

Vote on Proposed Amendment to the Constitution relative to the Increase or Decrease of Salaries of Public Officers:

Amendment to Section 8 of Article XVI of the Constitution so as to prohibit the increase or decrease of salaries of public officers after appointment or election, except those of justices or judges of courts of records; it being proposed that said section be amended to read as follows:

"Section 8. Neither the legislature nor any municipal authority shall grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent, employe or contractor after the service has been rendered, or the contract entered into. Salaries of public officers except Supreme Court justices, circuit court judges, probate judges and judges of courts of like jurisdiction, shall not be increased nor shall the salary of any public officer be decreased after election or appointment."

YES []
NO []

If you vote "Yes" on this amendment, you vote to prevent any increases in the salary of public officers during the period for which they were elected or appointed. If you vote "No," you vote to permit such increases.

PROOF INSTRUCTION BALLOT

INSTRUCTIONS—In all cases make a cross (X) in the circle (O) under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote a straight ticket, nothing further need be done. Where only one candidate is to be elected to any office, and you desire to vote for a candidate not on your party ticket, make a cross (X) in the square (□) before the name of the candidates for whom you desire to vote on the other ticket. Where two or more candidates are to be elected to the same office, and you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets for such office, make a (X) in the (□) before the name of the candidates for whom you desire to vote on the other ticket; also erase an equal number of names of candidates on your party ticket for the same office for whom you do not desire to vote. If you wish to vote for a candidate not on any ticket, write or place the name of such candidate on your ticket opposite the name of the office. Before leaving the booth fold the ballot so that the initials of the inspector may be seen on the outside.

NAME OF OFFICES VOTED FOR	REPUBLICAN TICKET	DEMOCRATIC TICKET	SOCIALIST PARTY	PROHIBITION TICKET
State	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justice of the Supreme Court	<input type="checkbox"/> Russell C. Ostrander	<input type="checkbox"/> Robert E. Bunker	<input type="checkbox"/> Edward O. Foss	<input type="checkbox"/> Harvey B. Hatch
Justice of the Supreme Court	<input type="checkbox"/> John E. Bird	<input type="checkbox"/> Patrick H. O'Brien	<input type="checkbox"/> Albert Renner	<input type="checkbox"/> Winnet H. D. Fox
Regent of University	<input type="checkbox"/> Benjamin S. Hanchett	<input type="checkbox"/> Effie Gaylord Huston	<input type="checkbox"/> V. Milton Breitmayer	<input type="checkbox"/> Mary E. Faull
Regent of University	<input type="checkbox"/> Lucius L. Hubbard	<input type="checkbox"/> Etta C. Boltwood	<input type="checkbox"/> Harvey A. Hedden	<input type="checkbox"/> Alice M. Tucker
Superintendent of Public Instruction	<input type="checkbox"/> Fred L. Keeler	<input type="checkbox"/> Mary Hinesdale	<input type="checkbox"/> Robert A. Washburn	<input type="checkbox"/> Emor L. Calkins
Member of State Board of Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Frank Cody	<input type="checkbox"/> Josephine Fitzgerald	<input type="checkbox"/> Adrian Mount	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruth Y. Johnston
Member of State Board of Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Dora H. Stockman	<input type="checkbox"/> George Winegas	<input type="checkbox"/> Delbert E. Earley	<input type="checkbox"/> Wirt McClain
Member of State Board of Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> L. Whitney Watkins	<input type="checkbox"/> Herbert E. Lavermore	<input type="checkbox"/> M. E. Elzinga	<input type="checkbox"/> Frederick C. Nieman
County				
County Commissioners of Schools	<input type="checkbox"/> Will L. Lee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Important Facts You Should Know about the Good Roads Bonding Amendment

(Continued from page 1) years would require a tax of about \$1.20 per \$1,000. Whatever auto license money that could be used to help meet the requirements would, of course, mean that much lower rate. Increases in assessed valuation would likewise decrease this rate.

Plans of Road Financing With State Funds

There are four plans by which the state may finance the building of roads. The first is to bond for the entire amount, and retire the bonds and pay the interest by general taxation spread over a period of twenty-five years. This is the plan now proposed. The second plan is to bond for the entire amount, and retire part of the bonds from the auto license fund, and the balance by taxation. The third plan is to issue no bonds, but to raise the entire amount by direct taxation,

thus paying for the roads as they are built. The fourth plan is to issue no bonds, but to raise the entire amount by direct taxation, and pay for the cost by both taxation and auto license money.

The writer has compiled extensive figures showing the cost of each of these plans to the taxpayers. These several tables will be presented to our readers in the April 5th issue, together with a discussion of the merits of each plan. We positively insist that all taxpayers have a right to know the truth, and we believe they are intelligent enough to decide for themselves the kind of road financing plan they believe most in keeping with sound business principles and the best interests of the state. A matter of such vital importance to the people of Michigan should be decided strictly on its merits.

M. A. C. Farm Mechanics Head Answers Tractor Questions Frequently Raised

By Prof. H. H. MUSSELMAN

THE TRACTOR must earn its way either thru ability to increase the capacity of the user to produce more economically or because it enables him to do work at times and in a way that it can not be done by horses. The same can be said of the automobile to a certain degree which possesses an element of luxury which the tractor does not have. The tractor's ability to do work and a large amount of it would be a good test of whether it could be made a profitable investment. The measure of its ability is principally the number of days' work which can be found for it each year. In this respect it is like the manufacturing or other production plant which is considered to be a more profitable enterprise if the machinery can be kept moving every working day of the year and even at night. In general, it can be said that the greater number of days' work which can be furnished for the tractor each year, the safer and more profitable investment it is likely to be. It appears that this is a better test than the size of a farm on which the tractor may be used because the size of a farm alone does not indicate the number of days' work which can be furnished. It has been found that a farm on which corn, wheat, oats, clover and hay are grown or a horticultural farm furnishes more work than other types of farms.

In addition, since one of the most valuable qualifications of the tractor is that it can take the heavy burden of work from the horses, it is in general more satisfactory on clay and clay loams or other heavy soil farms than it is on soils which are light and on which the work is not usually as heavy for horses. It is very desirable, also, that the land on which the tractor is to be used should be reasonably well drained.

"I am an interested reader of your paper and am very much in favor of your policy. I am writing for some information through your paper as soon as possible. I would like to know if it would be advisable for me to buy a tractor. I work about 85 acres and grow hay, grain, corn and potatoes. I keep four work horses. My land is somewhat stoney, some clay, loam, heavy clay, and some is quite low and wet. I have some three-cornered fields caused by a railroad. Would you advise a two or four-wheeled tractor?"—Subscriber.

Wet, soft spots in the fields are likely to interfere to quite a degree with the speed that the work can be done and in heavy clay soil, where injury can be done to the soil by packing when it is wet, considerable trouble may be experienced with attempting to work over these low wet spots.

It is a great advantage, also, to have long rectangular fields. It is not impossible to handle a tractor in a three-cornered field, and with some of the smaller machines making short turns satisfactory work can be done, but a saving in time is effected by arranging the fields to be as long as possible.

Considering more at length the number of days in a year which a tractor can be used, as a deciding factor in its selection, we might consider the amount of work which the tractor is capable of doing. We come to make comparisons of these capacities, we will find that on a farm where two teams are used, that in work which the tractor can do it will be capable of doing much more than this number of horses. Therefore, what might be a full season's work

for four horses would not keep the tractor busy a great number of days out of the year. The interest on the investment, cost of housing, some depreciation and other overhead costs would have to be borne by the small number of days on which the tractor is used. If the number of days is increased, this overhead cost can be distributed over a larger number of days and, therefore, the cost per day for operating the tractor becomes lower. A careful survey of the work done by the tractor has indicated that sufficient work should be found for the machine for at least fifty days each year. This means, of course, practically two months' work with the tractor busy every working day in the month. It is not probable that enough work could be found on eighty-five acres to furnish this amount of work for the tractor, although there is always the possibility of doing custom work in the neighborhood. Where silage is grown for feed, as in a dairy section, considerable work of this kind will add to the number of days in which the tractor can be used out of the year.

For a basis of determining for each kind of work about what a tractor can do, I may say that a good method would be to estimate that the tractor is capable of plowing about two acres a day for each plow drawn and that about two acres may be covered for each foot in width for the other farm implements used in connection with the tractor. This would include, of course, the disk harrow, roller, spiked harrow and others of similar nature. It would be desirable in handling these implements to provide width enough to use practically the full capacity of the tractor. Care must be observed in this respect, however, not to overload.—H. H. Musselman, Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

Sudan Grass may be Grown Successfully as Hay Crop in Michigan in Normal Years

By C. R. MCGEE

DURING a normal season your correspondent will not be in danger of losing his sudan grass seed if sown for hay in Allegan Co. Experiments indicate that sudan yields about the same, or a slightly higher tonnage of hay per acre as Golden Millet. Analysis shows it to have about the same chemical composition as Golden Millet hay, and inferior to alfalfa and clover.

Sudan grass should be cut for hay from the time it begins to head until the seeds are forming. If cut later than this the hay becomes woody and is lacking in palatability.

Sudan grass does best in a warm climate, and being quite drought resistant has met with considerable favor in the semi-arid region of western Oklahoma, western Kansas and western Nebraska. It is not so well adapted to Michigan conditions, and has not been found to be so dependable as Golden Millet, Common Millet, or a mixture of oats and peas.

"I'm about to buy seed for four acres of Sudan Grass to make hay. Nobody near has raised any and I have been discouraged in the planting of it because it has not been tried out in this state. The seed companies claim it is a good dry weather crop and the American Mutual Seed Company have seed grown in Illinois.

"There is no other crop for hay that will produce the bulk that Sudan Grass will. I wonder if I would be apt to lose my seed entirely. I would like to hear from some farmer that has raised it or perhaps you can give me some advice in your next issue."—M. B., Bradley, Mich.

Sudan grass can be sowed either broadcast or in rows. If sown broadcast, twenty to twenty-five

pounds of seed per acre is necessary; while if planted in rows twenty to twenty-eight inches apart, four to six pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. It should be sown about corn planting time, or a little after.

Golden Millet will be found to be a more dependable emergency hay crop. The Golden and Common varieties are most generally grown. The Golden is a larger growing type and is usually sown at the rate of two pecks per acre on a well-prepared seed bed about June first. The Common is earlier maturing and finer stemmed and is to be preferred for late sowing and on poorer soil.

Peas and oats should be sown during April, or early May at the rate of one bushel of peas and from one to one and one-half bushels of oats per acre. On fairly fertile soils a good yield of high quality hay is usually secured.—C. R. Megee, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

Bay County Farmers Organizing along Principles Advocated by M. B. F.

WHEN ACCORDING to the fanciful predictions of certain professional alarmists, the Bolsheviks, I. W. W., and the Non-Partisan League strike Michigan on their "law-

Auburn, Mich., Mar. 12th, 1919
Editor Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

You have, or soon shall, a letter from our secretary, Irving B. Davis, concerning our organization. The outward sign of a member is—a reader of the M. B. F. only. Those that were already readers dropped their dollar in our treasury to use as postage. And let me say to you, gentlemen, that the readers of the M. B. F. were the easiest to convince that something be done to protect us farmers against the manipulators of our farm products, and also from the unfair laws that capitol and organized interests legislate against farmers. Hoping to hear from you.

P. S. When we send you subscribers by the hundred, is that any inducement to you to make us a better price, if not, we are perfectly satisfied. Your paper is worth a dollar, to say the very least. It certainly handles the farmers' end of it. We certainly feel that we have in you, a true and outspoken friend. Respectfully, GEO. E. FORSTER, Auburn, Mich.

In return I am asking a favor of you (providing our union is a success, which I feel that it will be) to use a certain place in your M. B. F., to notify the members of our union when we are to hold a meeting. As I said before, the one thing a member must do—is to be a subscriber to the M. B. F.—G. E. F.

order-and-property-be-damned" campaign, they may find the field already occupied with a more intelligent, a more constructive, a more progressive and a more liberal farmers' political organization, which amply protects the farmers' rights without destroying those of his unorganized brothers.

For on Mar. 8, the farmers of Williams and Beaver Twps., Bay Co., laid the foundation for what is planned to become a state-wide political structure. The meeting was a rousing one,—over three hundred farmers present,—red-hot political discussions,—endorsement of principles of farmers' rights as repeatedly advocated in the columns of M. B. F.,—grim determination to perfect, first a township-wide, then a county-wide, and finally a state-wide organization thru which farmers may secure recognition of their rights to greater political and economic freedom.

These are the eventual aspirations of the farmers of Bay county. The immediate objects of the organization are to establish co-operative mediums thru which the crops of the members may be taken marketward; to eliminate the speculative middleman; and to lend honor, dignity, and profit to the business of farming.

The letters appearing here are self-explanatory. They denote a singular appreciation of the efforts of M. B. F., to advance the interests of Michigan's farmers, and the note of confidence in these efforts is indeed most gratifying.

To the farmers of Bay county and to every farmers' co-operative enterprise established on legitimate principles, we extend our aid and encouragement.

Auburn, Mich., Mar. 15, 1919
Editor Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Sir: On March 8th, 1919, the farmers of Williams township met at the town hall and organized a farmers' union for the purpose of protecting our interests of legislation as to cut the middleman's profit. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

Geo. Forster, president; Irving B. Davis, secretary-treasurer; Michael Kazyak, Henry Moldenhaur and Albert Everson, directors.

To show you that we mean business, I am enclosing a draft for \$97.00, and \$3.00 in money for 100 subscriptions to the M. B. F., the only farm paper that is right out before the public for the farmer, and we are all with you as farmers. I wish you to write up a good article in M. B. F. for us, to boost our Union, as we intend to show our strength in time in political affairs. And when you receive this list if you can see your way clear to return to us a small portion of this amount, we will be very grateful to M. B. F., as the amount will go in our treasury for organizing expenses. But if you don't see that way we are with you just the same. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours respectfully,
IRVING B. DAVIS,
Sec. Williams Twp. Farmers' Union.

"for all the farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated February 1st, 1919 with
THE GLEANER
Founded by Grant Slocum in 1894

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Detroit Office: 110 Fort St. Phone, Cherry 4669
GRANT SLOCUM, President and Contributing Editor
FORREST LORD, Vice-President and Editor
GEO. M. SLOCUM, Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher
ASSOCIATES
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William E. Brown, Legal Department
Frank R. Schalck, Circulation Department

ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR

Three Years, 156 Issues\$2.00
Five Years, 260 Issues\$3.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line.
14 lines to the column inch, 764 lines to page.
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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

John Barleycorn's Hope

JOHN BARLEYCORN wants a new lease of life here in Michigan. The lease is to be submitted to the voters at the April 7th election in the shape of the light wine and beer amendment. If the voters sign that lease, back comes the open saloon and all its vile influences. If the voters reject that lease, even John's staunchest friends say that it means the end of booze in Michigan for all time to come.

So John is on the anxious seat. He is not much worried over the vote of the people of the cities. They have always been good to him. But he fears the farmers. He has tried his best to convince the farmers that he is a good fellow and they ought to give him one more chance, but he has failed to win them over. Yet he does not altogether despair. He has one hope. That hope is that the farmers and their wives may be too busy with the spring crops to vote. And if they don't vote, John Barleycorn will get his lease signed and the first of May will open up at the same old stand, with the same old brand of goods and go right on turning out the same old brand of drunkards.

The cities will give a majority for the amendment. Even the dry leaders admit that. Therefore, the future of the liquor traffic reposes in the hands of the farmers and their wives. If every farmer and farm woman votes April 7th, the light wine and beer amendment will be defeated. But if a fourth of those qualified to vote stay home we predict that it will carry. Please try hard to understand the absolute necessity of EVERY voter of the farm casting his or her ballot. We can conceive of no routine duty of the farm or home important enough to keep anyone from voting. For in voting against the light wine and beer amendment, one performs not only a duty to herself or himself, but to the neighbor, the community and the state as well. Let nothing interfere with the performance of this duty. Let it not be said that the farmers of Michigan, thru their neglect to exercise their right of franchise were responsible for bringing back the open saloon. Vote and see that your neighbor votes!

The Food Supply

IF MR. Herbert Hoover and Mr. Julius Barnes don't know anything about the world's food situation nobody does. These gentlemen have said in effect that every pound of American food products will be needed before another harvest. Hoover says that recent investigations of European food conditions convinces him that 1919 American wheat may yet sell for \$3.50 a bushel, despite the anticipated bumper yield.

The doubters, alarmists and speculators scoff. "There is a food surplus," they say. "Hoover and Barnes are playing politics.

They want to cover up a bad situation by making the American people feel that the government is actually protecting them instead of imposing upon them to make good a farcical wheat guarantee."

Whom will you believe, Hoover and Barnes, or the Wilson critics and the speculators?

Mr. Ousley Says Mr. Houston "Didn't Do It"

CLARENCE OUSLEY, assistant secretary of agriculture, has issued a sweeping denial of the charges made against Sec'y Houston by Dr. Spillman. Mr. Houston himself has declined to make reply to these statements, which, says Dr. Ousley, are so far from the truth as to amaze those who know the facts. WHY Mr. Houston has so declined, Mr. Ousley does not explain.

Every charge made by Dr. Spillman may be false, and Spillman may be the seeker after cheap publicity as charged by Mr. Ousley, but neither of these two facts will explain the brazen indifference of the department of agriculture to the farmers' financial interests which we have noted and commented on in these columns long before we ever heard of Dr. Spillman.

If Mr. Houston actually has the "good faith, the intelligent and sympathetic interest in farm management problems" as claimed by his assistant secretary, no mere denial of the Spillman impeachments by Mr. Ousley should satisfy Mr. Houston, whose dignity has been offended and whose integrity has been questioned. Mr. Houston and his friends should court the most thorough investigation so that Congress can, if the findings warrant, put its official O. K. on Mr. Houston's conduct of his high office.

Let the investigation proceed. The best interests of all concerned demand it.

Again, the County Agent

AT THE FARMERS' Picnic held at Albion, March 8th, H. Eugene Bradley of Marshall stirred up a hornet's nest when he made bold to assert that the county agent was just a wheel in the political machine which dominates the M. A. C., state prisons, etc. The controversy resulted in the appointment of a committee of a member of the Calhoun county farm bureau, the teacher of agriculture in the Albion high school, and Mr. Bradley, to investigate the county agent system and report the findings at next meeting. In requesting M. B. F. to provide him with what facts it can upon the subject, Mr. Bradley says: "No matter what the result of our findings they are sure to either help or hurt the present system, and I am anxious that my influence will be right as any organization which is founded on principle needs our support."

Good! Some mortals are not so broad. The prejudice against the county agent system is so deep-rooted in the minds of some people that they will never be able to overcome it. On the other hand, there are those so firmly convinced that the county agent is a savior come to solve all farm problems, that they as persistently refuse to concede that the plan under which he works has any defects whatsoever. It is the man who takes the middle course; who is broad and generous enough to see and concede at the proper time both the merits and faults of the plan; he is the man who acts both as a mentor and critic to guide the county agent along the right line.

The political possibilities of the county agent system have long been realized, but if the system was ever intended to become a political factor it has not yet developed or functioned as such. At the present time the average farm bureau comprises so few members that its political power is practically nil. The county agent and the farm bureau which employs him have yet to reach that enviable point where their united votes or support are sought by those in quest of political preferment. When the time comes that the farm bureaus of Michigan claim the majority of the farmers as members, their political power will be tremendous, but it will not be a political power to be feared, but rather to be respected and encouraged by all farmers. Let us add right here that if the county farm bureau or the county agent should by any manner of

means develop into a sinister political machine acting contrary to the wishes and welfare of the majority, it will be a sure sign that the farmers of the state are asleep with their eyes open.

There are imperfections in every man-made plan, and the county agent plan is no exception to the rule. Not every county agent is a credit to his vocation. The county agent whose heart is in his work and sounds and listens to the sentiment of those for whom he works is an asset to the community. He should be commended, encouraged and assisted. The cost of supporting his work is so trivial that it can scarcely be considered. As an expert agriculturist, he gives individual advice and assistance in the solving of production problems; as a hired man for the entire community, he canvasses and supplies as best he can, the needs for hired help, for supplies, etc.; he conducts demonstrations and acts as the community's spokesman; and now, in response to the farmers' demands, he is turning his attention to marketing problems and in some instances is making remarkable strides in their solution. We think it would be unfortunate, unwise and unwarranted for the farmers of Calhoun county to go on record against the farm bureau system. True, there are instances where the county agent has been a dismal failure. But there are many instances where he has been a brilliant success and the farmers would not do without him at ten times the present cost. If properly used, the right kind of a county agent is a big asset to a community. Nothing is of value that is not used. Use your county agent. He will pay you dividends.

When to Build

WE WERE quite surprised to learn some months ago that a large number of farmers were planning on extensive building operations this coming summer. We had the common idea that building materials were too high and would have to come down before much building would be done. Careful investigation, however, convinces us that the price of building materials will not come down. Moreover, if there is much building activity this spring and summer they are quite apt to go up.

There are two factors to consider. Much of the building material now in the hands of jobbers and dealers was manufactured under abnormally high costs. Holders of these supplies will not naturally dispose of them except at abnormally high prices. Since nearly everything else has advanced in cost to manufacture and price to buy these abnormally high costs and high selling prices are now generally accepted as normal to the period. There have been no declines in the cost of labor, machinery or raw material in the manufacture of building material and there is little prospect that there will be.

Building materials seem high to the farmer, but there are many who think they are going higher. Food products seem high to the consumer, but there is every reason in the world to believe that they, too, are going higher. It is almost as poor judgment for the farmer to put off his building operations as it is for the consumer to put off his eating operations. Both suffer as a result of their foolish optimism. The interests of the nation will certainly be the best conserved if the farmer proceeds with his building and the consumer proceeds with his eating without further ado.

If the light wine and beer amendment carries at the spring election, the booze barons ought to tender some of their choicest vintage to the fellows who didn't vote because their votes wouldn't be needed. The saloon's greatest friend in this final struggle between the forces of sobriety and the forces of intemperance is the stay-at-home.

The Republicans are playing up Senator Reed, Missouri Democrat, who is ag'in the League of Nations. We admire Sen. Reed for one thing and that is his consistency, for he has opposed every measure of reform and progress that has come up in the United States Senate since he became a member.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

STATE CONSTABULARY

IF THERE is credit due anyone for the passage of the State Constabulary law it should be equally apportioned between the Sleeper administration and the staff press correspondents who had been associated with Colonel Vandercook during his long service here as a newspaper correspondent. The loyalty of these newspaper correspondents to one of their number was of the real Damon and Pythias type. The passage of the Constabulary bill meant a life job for one of their number the emoluments of which were greater than that of the governorship, as the commanding officer of this little Central American, comic opera standing army of 154 privates and fifty officers, is provided a salary of four thousand dollars a year together with his clothes and living expenses, which, of course, will include an automobile and its upkeep, with a chauffeur to handle it for him making of the position one which viewed from the standpoint of its emoluments, has the governorship beaten forty ways. It is sure a princely job and Colonel Vandercook is a prince of a fellow not only in the estimation of his fellow correspondents, but he is generally so regarded. The writer acknowledges it. The colonel himself will admit it. But to fix up a nice berth like this for the colonel required some nerve and some very efficient camouflaging. The job was promptly assured by the administration and the newspaper boys working jointly. The interest of the administration in the matter is thought by many to be founded on the possibilities of the use of this comic opera standing army, in safeguarding the succession to the governorship and incidentally safeguarding the positions of a lot of the payroll patriots who justly "view with alarm" the close of the present administration with the attendant migration toward Huron county unless proper precautionary measures are taken.

With the newspaper fellows, however, it was purely a matter of loyalty to the clan. With them no question was involved, except that of taking care of one of their "real fellows" and it is safe to say that no number of either house escaped their importunities to support this measure and in many instances, it is believed, that through their efforts, home influences were brought to bear on members for its support. How well the movement had been organized, and how its promoters intend that the tax payers of the state shall have permanently saddled on them this new bunch of parasites at an annual cost of from three hundred and fifty thousand to five hundred thousand dollars a year, is evidenced by the vote on the Brennan Amendment to submit to the voters in 1920, long after the whole United States shall be bone dry, the question of whether they should wish longer to retain this force on the state's payroll, and the final vote on the passage of the bill. The vote on Brennan Amendment was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Amon, Baker, Bierd, Brennan, Connelly, Davis, DeFoe, McRae, Miller, Rowe, Stoddard, Tufts, Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. Bryant, Clark, Condon, DeLand, Forrester, Hayes, Henry, Hicks, Holmes, McNaughton, Millen, Penney, Scully, Smith, Vandenoorn, Watkins, Wilcox.

The vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Amon, Bierd, Bryant, Clark, Condon, Connelly, Davis, DeFoe, DeLand, Forrester, Hayes, Henry, Hicks, Holmes, McNaughton, McRae, Millen, Miller, Penney, Scully, Smith, Stoddard, Tufts, Vandenoorn, Watkins, Wilcox.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Brennan, Rowe, Wood.

Here are the salaries the bill carries:—The colonel, \$4,000; five captains at a salary of \$2,000 per year; six lieutenants at a salary of \$1,800 per year; the following non-commissioned officers: Sixteen sergeants at a salary of \$100 per month; twenty corporals at a salary of \$90 per month, and one hundred fifty-four troopers at a salary of \$75 per month. Provided, that all troopers shall receive \$65 per month during the first six months of service.

As before stated, clothes, rations and quarters are also provided and in addition: All officers provided for in this act, except the com-



By HERB BAKER

manding officer, shall be allowed an increase of \$50 per annum until the total amount of increase shall equal the sum of \$500, and each enlisted man shall receive an increase of \$25 per annum until the total amount of increase shall equal the sum of \$250. Every member so appointed shall be subject to orders at any time and shall be entitled to not to exceed twenty-four days' furlough each year.

There are 8,303 rural school teachers in Michigan who teach an average of 7.1 months per year for an average wage of \$53.76 per month and they board and clothe themselves. How will this little silk stocking standing army of 154 men who must know how to read and write, being fed and clothed and getting \$1,150 per year to swagger about the state carrying "Keep off the Grass" signs look to the rural schoolteachers of the state? There is every reason to believe that for the next ten years this little trip in silk stocking militarism will cost the state five million dollars, a sum that would build and equip an adequate high school building in every town in the state having a population between one thousand and four thousand. But why talk of schools or school teachers? The administration wanted some additional machinery and Colonel Vandercook's friends wanted him to have a good job and what are you going to do about it?

THE BUDGET SYSTEM

DURING THE past four years much has been said about adopting a budget system for the state of Michigan. Its advantages were loudly proclaimed by its proponents, who insisted that it meant the substitution of real business methods in arriving at an understanding of the needs of the different departments of the state government and in making the necessary appropriations therefor for the haphazard, hit and miss methods so long in use. It was claimed that this system, once in use, would affect marked savings in appropriations and that there would be a noticeable decrease in taxes as a result. The legislature of 1917 recognizing the public demand for this reform passed a law under which we have for the first time, a budget commission report on each branch of the state government and its recommendations as to necessary appropriations therefor. This report contains some really valuable information as to past costs and some startling recommendations as to future use. Accompanying the recommendations as to each board or department was a bill drawn by the commission providing the appropriations recommended. There are two very noticeable features of these bills. First: Each appropriation is divided into about twenty different parts which would require a separate account in the auditor general's office with each item thereby multiplying many times the work of that department and making a large increase necessary in the force employed in that depart-

ment that the work might be kept in hand.

Second: The commission has in its recommendations dealt with the salary question and in each appropriation bill has set forth the salaries to be paid officers and employes thereunder thereby repealing all past salary legislation and making the salary question one that every succeeding legislation must deal with in each of its appropriation bills and serving notice on all state employees that the possibility of more money for them lies within the favor of the budget commission, and that concerted action on their part will throw the light of Aladdin's lamp upon their pathway. The salary sections of appropriation bills presented are notable for the liberality with which the "higher ups" are treated and the contempt shown for the ordinary clerks who do the work and for whom no increase is asked.

The budget system may have merit if properly handled, but up to date in Michigan it has to its credit little except increased salaries and increased expenditures in many directions. Auditor General Fuller expresses the belief that it will prove a disappointment to all those who expected any commendable results from it.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE OF AUTOMOBILE

Sen. McNaughton has introduced a bill compelling every seller of an automobile to furnish the purchaser with an abstract of title. The alleged object of this bill is to minimize the evil of automobile stealing, the theory being that the average thief would have no object in stealing a car if he knew that he could dispose of it without furnishing the buyer with an abstract? The following advantages of the abstract are claimed:

It is a guarantee and proof of title with the automobile and upon demand.

It will prevent anyone from selling or purchasing a stolen car.

It will be a protection and important in obtaining loans and loaning money on automobiles by the banks at 6% with a guarantee.

The abstract provides for mortgages, changes in style of body, repairs and replacement of parts.

It will prevent many court suits that do otherwise follow sales transactions and it will eventually be demanded in and by the courts.

It will be an aid to the insurance companies and prevent the automobile thief or dishonest policy holder from making fraudulent claims.

It will reduce the theft hazard for the insurance companies, thus reducing insurance rates.

It will be an aid to the state license bureaus and will add an additional revenue to the state of Michigan of nearly one half million dollars.

Below is a true copy of the bill:

Senate Bill No. 235—It shall be the duty of every owner of a motor vehicle as defined in this act, to procure an Automobile Abstract of Title showing the ownership thereof from date of manufacture to said vehicle to date. Such an abstract of title shall be furnished without cost to said owner by some authorized agency to be designated by the secretary of state. At the time of issuing such abstract of title to said owner, such agency shall transmit a copy of such abstract, without cost, to said secretary of state as a record in his office. Hereafter no motor vehicle, new or second hand, except tractors and tractor engines, shall be sold by any manufacturer, dealer or person without such abstract of title as provided in this section and shall be furnished for such motor vehicle to the buyer thereof.

We got 'em Mixed; Here They are again, rightly Labeled

Nearly every newspaper at some time or other during its career gets the portraits of its "morgue" badly mixed, and therefore very easily blunders into print with the name



Senator Jas. Henry

of "Sam Jones" under the picture of "Percival Rockefeller," and vice versa. In the March 15th issue we mixed the identities of Senator Jas. Henry of Battle Creek, and Rep. Edward G. Read of Richland. They both must be pretty good fellows, however, for neither of them felt bad over the mistake. Here they are again, each man in his place and properly labeled.



Rep. Edward G. Read



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



THE BIBLE NOT A DEFENDER OF THE RUM TRAFFIC

In the M. B. F. of March 15th, Mrs. August Baerwolf of Sanilac county, raises the question, "Why is Michigan Dry?" and proceeds to answer her own question with the proposition that our state is dry in violation of the Law, the Prophets and the Gospel.

Far be it from me to unsheath the "inky sword" and enter the lists for polemical purposes alone, but I am come in answer to the "Macedonian Call" sounded in the Editor's Note on this article.

(1). In asserting that the Word commands the use of intoxicating liquors in any form or amount the writer of this article in question "holds the Truth in unrighteousness." (Rom. 1. 18.)

True, the Bible does record the use of both wine and strong drink; sometimes with favorable or unfavorable comment and sometimes without. It also records without commending the incident of Tamar, (Gen. 38.); also recording without comment the bitter fate of Jephthah's only child at the hands of her father as a result of his rash vow, (Judges 11: 30-39,) again it preserves us the record of David's terrible human sacrifice, when he hung the seven sons of Saul up before Jehovah in Gibeah, not even sparing the five sons of Michal, his former wife, (2 Sam. 21:1-14.) None of these incidents would form a safe guide for human conduct, nor were they ever intended for that purpose; they are like the light-house on the reef, not placed there to attract the ships but rather to warn them off. They are monuments to the fact that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." (Rom. 3:23.) Hence in seeking the truth concerning the liquor traffic we must distinguish carefully between commandment and record.

(2). Wine, according to the Scriptures was divided into two classes, new wine and wine; the first being the unfermented juice of the grape, which was used as a drink and for the manufacture of a thick syrup in which the ancient Israelite dipped his cake of barley bread, and Eastern travelers of the present day tell us, the Arabs still use this syrup which they call dibs. It is mentioned in the Word as vinegar thru a mis-translation; "And at meal-time Boaz said unto her, "Come hither; and eat of the bread, and dip the morsel in the vinegar." (Ruth 2:14a.) mentioned again by John; Jesus therefore answereth He it is, for whom I shall dip the sop, and give it him, so when he had dipped the sop, he taketh and giveth it to Judas, the son of Simon Iscariot. (John 13:26.)

It is a significant fact that the Bible commends the "new wine" or plain, unfermented grape juice but has no good word for the intoxicating wines. Let us seek for proof; let us ask four great men living in four widely separated periods: Isaac, Moses, Solomon and Paul; Isaac, because he was a gift from God, (Gen. 17. 16.); a type of the new man in Christ Jesus, "Who were born, nor of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. (John 1:13.) Moses, because in him dwelt the spirit of a master Christian over a thousand years ahead of his time; by faith Moses, when he was grown up, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to share ill-treatment with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. (Heb. 11:24, 25.) Solomon, because of his wisdom, and Paul, because he is the greatest exponent of Jesus Christ that ever lived.

Very well, let us ask Isaac; Isaac, you have two fine boys whom you must shortly leave behind you for the grim reaper hovers near. What kind of wine would you have these boys indulge in after your departure? And he lifts hands trembling with age, and says, God give thee of the dew of heaven, and of the fatness of the earth, and plenty of grain and new wine; (Gen. 27:28.) So much for the hopes and fears of a father B. C. 1760, not unlike the fathers of A. D. 1919?

Again, let us ask Moses, who has spent forty years of his life bringing 3,000,000 people thru an experience as great as the European war; they are now ready to enter the Promised Land. Moses is not going with them; he is going to a

better land; he is standing on a great rock lecturing them on the Law; we speak right out in meetin' and say: Moses, what kind of wine shall we drink when we get in Canaan? He answers, He will love thee, and bless thee, and multiply thee; he will also bless the fruit of thy body and the fruit of thy ground, thy grain and thy new wine and thine oil, the increase of thy cattle and the young of thy flock, in the land which he sware unto thy fathers to give thee. (Deut. 7:13.)

Once more the curiosity that killed the cat impels us to invade the ivory throne room of Solomon; he is so wise that he is weary with wisdom, (Ecc.1.) He has come to the conclusion that all under the sun is vanity. We ask O King, live forever, but do you believe liquor is a good thing? He answers: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler; and whosoever erreth thereby is not wise. Prov. 20; 1.

Such is the evidence of patriarch, prophet, and king. Let us now ask of him who called himself the bond slave of Jesus Christ, Paul, you have a fine young church at the commercial center of the world, Rome. How shall these men and women stand on the liquor question? Surely light wine and beer might be permissible in a Roman. Don't you know it is said that while in Rome you must do as the Romans do? But Paul answers sturdily: "Let us walk becomingly, as in the day; not in revelling and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and jealousy. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfil the lusts thereof." (Rom. 13:13-14.) Still we persist. How about your



—Orr, in Chicago Tribune.

church at Ephesus, Paul? Surely among those pleasure-loving Greeks a total abstainer would have a sad time? But Paul answers in no uncertain voice, "Be not foolish, but understand what the will of the Lord is. And be not drunken with wine, wherein is riot, but be filled with the spirit." (Eph. 5:17-18.) So says Isaac, the father, Moses, the General, Solomon the king, and Paul the apostle. In them we have the united voice of the home, the army, the nation, and the church, denouncing liquor as an institution.

Wine and strong drink were inseparable companions in condemnation, the scriptures show; the former was the fermented and therefore alcoholic grape-juice; the latter was beer, ale and all malted liquor; the process of distilling not being known in the early age of the world.

The day when God led forth Israel out of Egypt, when they were before Mt. Sanai, God bade Moses take this message to the people, "Ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation." (Ex. 19:6.) Fifteen hundred years later the Apostle Peter, writing to the church in the Balkan States, applied this same promise to the Christian Church in these words: "But ye are an elect race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people of God's own possession, that ye may show forth the excellency of him who called you out of darkness into his marvel-

ous light." (1 Pet. 2:9.) Therefore every child of God is a priest in God's eye.

This being true, the priestly restriction concerning wine and strong drink applies to the believer. "Drink no wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tent of meeting; that ye die not: it shall be a statute forever thruout your generations; and that ye may make a distinction between the holy and the common and between the unclean and the clean." (Lev. 10:10.)

Simon Peter, preaching after Christ's ascension exhorted the people to repent that God might send "The Christ that hath been appointed for you, even Jesus; whom the heavens must receive until the times of the restoration of all things, whereof God spake by the mouth of his holy prophets that have been from of old." (Acts 3:20-21.) And Ezekiel, prophesying of the Restoration, said "Neither shall any of the priests drink wine, when they enter into the inner court." (Ezk. 44:22.)

Companions, the Bible is on trial every day of the year on every imaginable charge. This time it is charged with being a friend of the thug, the rum-runner, and the beer soak; it pleads not guilty. We have tried to be clear in presenting our evidence. We rest our case.—Wm. J. Hunter, Minister of the Gospel, Lawton, Michigan.

WE DON'T DISPUTE IT; DO YOU?

The toll of human life and money sacrificed in the war is beyond all comprehension of the finite mind. It is useless to try to appreciate the figures without analysis and concrete comparisons.

The total cost of the war is estimated at 245 billions of dollars. How much is a billion dollars? Since the birth of Christ there has elapsed approximately one billion minutes of time. Two hundred and forty-nine men, beginning at the birth of Christ, counting continually all day and night including Sundays, at the rate of a dollar a minute for each man, would have been necessary to have counted over the money value of the war expenditures. Counting 20 silver dollars to the pound it would amount to 1,245,000 pounds, and it would take 155,625 freight cars loaded at 80,000 pounds each to transport this sum. These cars would make 3,112 trainloads of 50 cars each. Figuring each car at 40 feet and the engine and tender at 50 feet it would make a solid line of cars and engines of more than 147 miles. The cost of the war equals the total estimated wealth of the whole United States including all the land, buildings, both public and private, all the railways and public utilities, all the banks with their capital and deposits, and all other personal property of every kind.

Because of the war the appropriations of Congress for the last year were greater than the total of all preceding years of our national life, a period of 135 years. And this accounts for the mere dollar cost of the war.—D. E. Crosby, Newaygo county.

WANTS 1 3/4 INCH GRADE

I wish to say I have been a buyer and shipper of potatoes for several years, grading 1 1/2 inch, and we have never experienced any difficulty in our shipments. I have generally shipped to grocery stores. They tell me they have no trouble in selling where the larger ones run 90 per cent above the 1 3/4 inch. So now we make one grade of 1 3/4 inch and we never have any complaint. The two grades was the biggest fool idea that an insane man could have conceived, and it must have originated from an insane mind; at least it was not thought out by a farmer, as we all know the farmer has a broader mind. We ask you to instruct the association to work for a 1 3/4 inch grade, and only one grade.—Geo. N. Dean, Shelbyville.

BAY FARMER WANTS TAX ON CATS

I am a subscriber to your valuable paper, and I saw in the last issue of March 15th, where Edward G. Read of Kalamazoo was the man who put the teeth in the last proposed dog law. Now, when a farmer has to tie his dog up from sun-down to sun-up and pay a big tax besides, the dog is of little good to him.

Now let's not tax only the dog; we think it is time we taxed the cats. The federal and state laws both protect the birds and there is a good stiff fine for a man who kills a bird. But how many birds will our old tomcat kill in one year, say nothing of the poultry and rabbits they destroy? I have been on a farm four years and feel safe in saying that the cats have taken three hundred dollars worth of poultry and



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If you buy a De Laval you will get a machine that is tried and tested and true—a machine that will give you genuine service—and you will get the cleanest skimming, easiest turning, longest wearing cream separator that money can buy.

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POMMELS REFLEX SLICKERS MEDIUM COATS FROCKS SUITS

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

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country home 148 acres, extra good. Ernest LaFleur, Vermontville, Michigan.

rabbits from us in the four years. Now, I have a good dog but no cats on the farm, and in the last two months my dog has killed four cats that came prowling around at night. If my dog was tied up at night the cats will have everything handy and can keep right on taking our young poultry and rabbits. If people want to keep a cat let them pay a tax on it and keep it shut up at night and feed it, not let it prowl around for a living.

Please take this matter up with Mr. Read as a farmer.

Man could not live if the birds were all destroyed and it is high time to try and protect them by taxing and killing off some of the cats. The dog gets bad and kills some sheep sometimes but the cat is bad and killing the birds all the time. Now, M. B. F., hoping that you will be able to get some action on this matter and get a good big tax on the cats as well as the dogs.—W. M. Bowman, Bay county.

Your suggestion will be conveyed to Mr. Read as suggested. There is a growing conviction that the depredations of cats should be halted by legislation and it might be a good thing to inaugurate the move here in Michigan.

RELIGIOUS DOCTRINES WON'T SAVE BOOZE

Here we are with the old family Bible, the book among books, the only book between the covers of which may be found a text in support of all of the 150 church creeds, also for all of the activities of the human mind, from the righteous down to the atrocious junkerism, profiteering and other phases of kaiserism, and now Mrs. Baerwolf hands us a new one. The kaiser boasts with fiendish glee "that as God commanded Moses, Moses commanded Joshua and so do we. We hamstringed their horses and burned their chariots, Joshua 11:20 is especially comforting to the Huns. Were it not that this woman drags Christ out and packs her junk upon him, comment on her letter would be superfluous. The Bible contains the Word of God. It is found between the last verse of the first chapter of Matthew and the 12th verse of the second chapter of Acts. The Law and the Prophets were until John after that the Gospel of God was taught to all. Man is subject of religion founded on some one's ject to it. Therefore, all doctrines say so is not of God. "If ye do not gather with me ye scattereth abroad. They who are not with me are against me." The time will come and now is when the dead will come forth. They who have done good, unto Resurrection, Life; they who have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation. Ye have knowledge of right and wrong and you are subject unto it. Any doctrine of religion to the contrary notwithstanding. I was a mission worker in Chicago's alleged red light district for 18 months and take it from me, that anyone voting for the hell-producing traffic in booze is on the hell side of Jordan with their doctrine of religion as their only means to get across and it won't float.—John L. Curtis, Shelby, Mich.

DON'T WRITE ANY MORE LETTERS TO MR. BENSON

When I sent you a picture of those pups I did not think that I would get into such a mix-up, so I had better explain. I took the pictures about four years ago for another person. Have had answers from all around. Will you please explain in your paper. Seems that a good many want dogs. Please correct the mistake. I guess that for results advertise in the M. B. F.—E. E. Benson, Ithaca, Mich.

More power to your pen. It's the best paper for anybody to read. Keep it coming.—Martin Barsen, Presque Isle county.

I couldn't get along without the paper.—Dennis J. Casey, Marshall.

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From Hide to Shoe

A combination hard to beat for service and comfort. Four inch "Cuff" (of soft Chrome Leather) to keep out the dirt, and Chrome tanned soles that wear like iron. Is lighter and more serviceable than mose regular cut shoes. Made over lasts that have plenty of toe room to insure Comfort as well as Service **FOR THE MAN WHO WORKS.**

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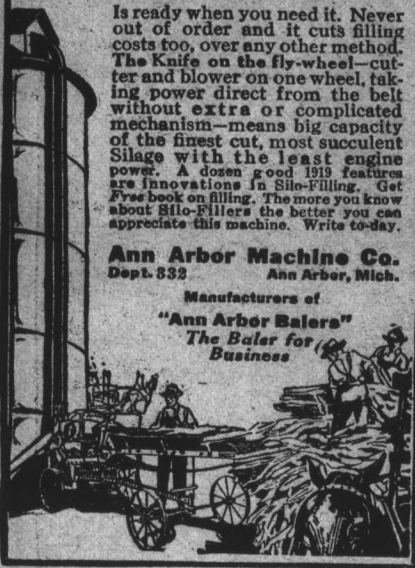
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JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

WHAT HAS become of Senator Scully's income tax bill? Is it true that it has been lost in the shuffle; or merely chloroformed and made ready for the operation which must follow if it is ever able to stand upon its feet and get a respectable hearing. Strange, but true, that bills suggesting tax on incomes; tonnage tax and the like, are always "so soon done for that we wonder what they are begun for."

An income tax is a simple means of raising money; providing we don't hedge the plan about with "if's", "and's", "wherefores" and "whereofs." And try as you may, you can't get 'round the fact that an income tax is a just tax. There is a point where the income passes the actual requirements of the family, and right at that point the income tax should be applied. The man who earns more than his family requirements should pay an income tax; if his earnings provide means for luxuries, then the tax should be increased.

If each and every citizen of Michigan paid a tax according to his ability to pay, no tax payer would be burdened by taxes even if the present expenses were doubled.

The trouble lies in the fact that the assessor taxes the property he can see; and the property which he can't see is more valuable and has a greater earning power than the property he can see. The farmer who improves his farm is penalized through an increase of taxes; the land hog who holds farm land for speculative purposes, pays less tax than his progressive neighbor, and at the same time benefits through the improvements the resident land owner has made.

The copper mines of the Upper Peninsula have made thousands of stock holders wealthy; and the taxes they have paid is all out of proportion to the taxes paid by the farmer and manufacturer. Michigan is being robbed of her natural resources and gets nothing in return. However, if a member of the legislature talks tonnage tax, he finds a well-paid lobby on his back; and he will either let up; give up or get out. Senator Scully stirred up a hornet's nest when he talked "income tax." The good senator saw an opportunity for a just tax measure; but when he stirred the thing up he found "yellow-jackets" on guard; and it's a mighty courageous state senator, who holds on while getting stung both when he sits down and when he stands up.

WHILE WE PEOPLE up "norf" have been watching the action of the Peace Conference and welcoming the boys back from "over there," the cotton growers of the "souf" have been laying their plans for a "cotton strike." Meetings were held throughout the cotton growing states during the month of February, and tabulated returns just given out, show that every county in the cotton growing states has adopted the "safe-and-sane" plan; and the growers have attached their names to the "acreage reduction pledge"

In 1910 raw cotton sold at fourteen and one-half cents per pound; it slumped in 1913, '14 and '15 and went up to 18 cents in 1916. The price reached 28 3-4 cents in 1917 and was about thirty cents in 1918—it has now fallen to twenty-two cents, and the market is making a nose dive at the present time. After having had a taste of real fat prices, our southern brethren have made up their minds to try a new plan and instead of the request of a few years ago that "everybody buy a bale of cotton," to so arrange things that consumers will be asking the growers if they will not please sell "just one little bale?"

And what impresses northern farmers most is the fact that bankers, merchants and the financial interests are backing the southern planters in their demand for profitable prices. The southern press, instead of calling the growers unpatriotic, and even Bolsheviks, are standing right by their demands, and giving some mighty good reasons why something should be done to secure living prices for the growers. This getting-together of all of the southern interests, is commendable, to say the least and results will be forthcoming.

While certain northern papers call the reduction plan a "hold-up game" here are some of the comments made by southern papers: Southern Agriculturist: "If a ten million bale crop will bring as much money as a fifteen million bale crop, and considerably more money than a seventeen million bale crop, would it not be the height of folly to produce an eighteen million bale crop?" The Atlanta Constitution says that it is "merely a matter of not selling a thing for less than it is worth." And in addition to the fight put up by the press, a campaign of publicity has been started to stabilize the remainder of last year's crop and bulletin boards are to be found everywhere giving the assurance that "Cotton is not going down."

Michigan's greatest single money crop is the white navy bean. No where in the world can you find a white pea bean that will equal the product grown in Michigan and New York. And yet, during the past four years the farmers have fought every inch of the way in an effort to stabilize the market on beans sufficient to give them even a small profit. If any attempt has been made to hold the price or reduce acreage, the press has shouted "conspiracy," "Bolshevism" and the like. The fact remains that farmers will not long continue planting a crop which must be harvested at a loss. If the supply of any commodity is going to exceed the demand year after year, there is but one way out of the difficulty—reduce the acreage; limit production. This plan works satisfactorily in other lines of business; why not apply it to the business of farming?

Get out and vote; help every progressive measure; work hard to defeat every measure that would hinder progress—exercise your rights; live up to your responsibilities as a citizen. You can do this only by seeing that every member of your family, above twenty-one years of age votes at the April elections.

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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.

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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.)

LOCK ON MAIL-BOX

If I put a lock on my mail box, is the mail-man obliged to carry the key and keep the box locked?—Reader.

When a patron of a rural route places a lock on his mail box, the rural carrier is required to accept the key and unlock and lock the box when serving it.—*Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.*

CADY AND WELLS

I have watched the columns of your valuable paper as to the results of Cady and Wellman wheat controversy, but have not seen anything lately. Will look thru your paper for an answer in the near future.—*C. A. M., Goodrich, Mich.*

Sen. Merle DeFoe, who was publicity manager for the Food Administration, gives us the latest available information on this matter. Under date of March 14th, Mr. DeFoe advised:

"With regard to the wheat requisitioned from the two farmers you refer to, that is, S. Wyman Wells, of Tipton, Lenawee county, and Walter Cady, of Ypsilanti, these are the only cases of the kind which were not fully settled with the closing of the state food administrator's offices.

"Checks covering this, what at the government figure and test, together with detailed statements of expenditures, etc., were offered these parties but were in each case refused, consequently in order to cover any legal question which might arise at some later date, Mr. F. D. Fitzgerald, executive secretary of the administration, visited each of these farmers personally, and tendered them payment in currency, but in each case this was also refused. The money is now in the bank, being held in trust for the respective parties."

CUT THOSE POSTS IN DARK OF THE MOON

I see in the issue of March 8th that Mr. Colon C. Lillie wants to know when to cut oak posts.

Well, I will say that if you want any kind of timber to last well and to get the best results you should cut it in the dark of the moon, in August, and in a dead sign, Lea, the Heart is the best. Get an almanac published by the Government, Washington, D. C., as the signs of the Zodiac are correct in them; you can not rely upon the common almanac, as the signs are two or three days off. Set posts in the last quarter of the moon and they will not heave out by the frost.—*Wm. R. Usher, Lapeer County.*

FROST-PROOF POTATO STORAGE

I am secretary-treasurer of a co-operative marketing association, and we want to build a potato warehouse having a capacity of about 25,000 bushels. Can you tell me what materials should be employed and what method of construction followed in order to make the structure frost-proof?—*Subscriber.*

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued several bulletins upon potato storage. We do not know whether any of them contains the information you request. We have written the department for a copy of the bulletin and upon its arrival it will be forwarded to you. Others desiring a copy of this bulletin may secure one direct from us and by writing the Division of Publication Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., describing fully the nature of the information desired. The North Dakota Agricultural College at Bismarck, N.

D. has also issued a very complete bulletin upon the subject of potato storage. It is Bulletin No. 11. It describes and illustrates the various types of potato farm, potato storage house and pits. Every farmer, who carries any part of his potato crop thru the winter, should have a copy of this bulletin. If enough of our readers are interested, we would like to have them tell us so, and we will be glad to reprint the more important sections of the bulletin and picture the various types of potato storage recommended.

WHEN TO APPLY LIME

"Would like to know through M. B. F., if lime can be applied to soil in spring before sowing oats to seed down to clover and timothy."—*R. S. W., Melvin, Mich.*

Your plans for making limestone application before sowing oats to be seeded down to clover and timothy ent kinds of pests and diseases, to the correct time for making limestone applications. Clover and all legumes are those crops which are most sensitive to acid conditions so that, in general, limestone applications should be made preceding them in order that the expenditure for time will be returned promptly.

To secure the best possible results, you should apply his limestone on the field as soon as it is plowed in the spring and harrow it into the top soil with your further cultivations. If you

use a finely pulverized limestone attention to the moisture of the soil should be given because it will be clear that the more thorough the mixture with the tiny particles of limestone and the tiny soil particles the more thorough will be his results. If the soil is too wet, finely pulverized limestone or hydrated lime will be inclined to collect in patches and balls and distribution will not be so perfect.

These theories must all be modified for your local conditions and we are simply indicating where you should plan to make your effort. If your limestone arrives late, even after the oats have been seeded, you should make the application to the surface without stirring because if your land is really sour an application made in that manner will give you results in increased production of clover and oats.

USL BATTERY SERVICE STATION
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WHEN your present automobile or tractor battery wears out (and it will wear out some day) you ought to buy a USL Storage Battery—the standard equipment on hundreds of thousands of automobiles and tractors.

When you buy your "USL", you will receive a brand-new "Dry-Charged" Battery, that is as powerful and as fresh as if handed out to you at the very door of the USL-Battery Factory.

USL "Dry-Charged" is the USL method of preparation. It means that the battery is finished—100% perfect—and all ready to light your car and turn the starter, but instead of shipping it wet or full of liquid (electrolyte) the liquid is poured out and the battery thoroughly washed. Then the caps are screwed down tight on a special, soft-rubber washer, thus sealing the battery, which of course is fully charged and only needs to be filled again by the USL Service Station in your town, after which it is ready for use.

Thus you buy a new, fresh, powerful battery, which is full of life, long life, for it contains the *exclusive USL machine-pasted* plates. Now plates are the heart of a battery, and the USL Battery has the strongest heart of them all. USL *machine-pasted* plates are what make USL Batteries last so long.

But even if anything should happen, you are protected, for the "USL", is sold on a 15-months' guaranteed adjustment-basis. You are bound to get your full money-value. It is therefore well worth while to look up the nearest USL Service Station when you need a new battery. If your battery "goes dead" and you have not the time to drive into town, write the nearest USL Service Station. They will tell you what to do and how to do it. They *want* to help you for the USL-Battery Man's slogan is:

"The longer we make your present battery last, the surer we are of eventually selling you a new one."

U. S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

FREE 50-Cent Battery-Book

This is a text-book that tells you everything that you need to know about the construction, care and operation of a storage battery. It is a text-book used by colleges and automobile schools. It sells for 50 cents a copy, but your USL Service Station will give you one FREE. If there is no USL Service Station near you, we will mail you one Free if you will give us the name and address of the Battery Station where you have your battery cared for.



A Battery for every make and model of car

These Michigan USL service stations carry a complete stock of parts to repair any make of battery. They will guarantee their repairs on an 8-months' adjustment basis.

- Adrian—Nichols Bros.
- Albion—Albion Garage
- Ann Arbor—Ann Arbor Taxicab & Transfer Co.
- Bad Axe—Wagner Garage and Salesroom
- Bangor—J. D. Nafzger.
- Battle Creek—Battle Creek Battery-Service Station
- Bay City—Bay City Tire & Supply Co., 107 Fifth St. Paul Nissen Inc.
- Chelsea—A. G. Faist.
- Coldwater—Standard Garage 9 E. Chicago St.
- Dearborn—Buford Garage.
- Detroit—United Electric Service Co., 43 Brady St. Curtis Detroit Sales Co., 534 Grand River Avenue. Gratiot Storage Battery Service Station, 1183 Gratiot Ave. Victor Auto Service Co., 149 E. Canfield Ave. Ross Tire Service Co., 2409 Woodward Ave.
- Durand—Barton's Garage.
- Eaton Rapids—Smith Tire Shop.
- Grand Rapids—The Auto Inn, 235 Washington St. S. E.
- Ironwood—Harry Barr.
- Jackson—The Cotton-Zeigler Garage, 142 Cortland St.
- Kalamazoo—Cuthbert Battery Shop.
- Lansing—Barker Fowler Electric Co.
- New Baltimore—Wolverine Garage.
- Pontiac—Service Garage.
- Port Huron—Paige Overland Co.
- Saginaw—Paul Nissen, Inc., 802 Genesee Ave.
- Wayne—Standard Garage.



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.43	2.50	2.51
No. 3 Red			
No. 2 White	2.41	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.41	2.47	2.48

Wheat is going up every day. With the last hope gone glimmering that the government would take off the minimum price and that as a result the much-talked-of "surplus" would send prices lower, millers and dealers are in the market for wheat and spirited bidding for the scant supplies has sent prices up a little each day. The Detroit market quoted No. 2 red wheat at \$2.43 on Wednesday, or 17 cents above the basic price.

A Chicago dispatch tells of a car of No. 1 red wheat sold in Chicago last week at \$2.57 per bu., or 31c over basic.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow			1.79
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.59	1.78
No. 4 Yellow	1.62	1.54	1.76

Every day the slump in corn predicted by the bears turns into an advance and leaves the speculators speculating on what is going to happen next.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	70	68	.76
No. 3 White	69 1-2	.67	.75
No. 4 White	68	.65	.73

Oats are firm on all markets at the recent advances. Supplies are light and farmers are evidently holding for higher prices.

Rye is lower in both Chicago and Detroit. The reason we do not know. The slump, in our opinion, is only temporary, for with increased activity in other grains, rye should similarly advance. Rye is quoted at \$1.65 this week, Detroit market.

Barley has advanced to \$2.10 to \$2.20, Detroit market.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Lucas	New York
C. H. P.	7.25	7.00	7.50
Prime	6.75	6.50	7.00
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.50

Since last week's issue there have been two advances in beans, from \$6.75 to \$7.25. Last week we told our readers that we believed the bean market would come back, just as we have believed for months. Every day's developments now still further convince us that our conclusions are correct. Don't sell your beans at the present prices unless they pay you a profit which they will not do in most sections of the state. You will get more money later on.

A new foreign market has developed for American beans. The Bolshevik government of Russia has sent an American representative to this country to purchase supplies. The Russian government has a fund of \$200,000,000 with which to pay for these supplies. Among the foods needed in Russia and which will be bought in this country are fats and canned beans. Mark my word, every bushel of Michigan beans will be wanted at higher prices than prevail today. We have heard various estimates on the top price that beans will reach before another harvest, ranging from \$9 per cwt. to \$12 per cwt.

(Continued on page 17)



GIST OF LATEST NEWS FROM NEARLY ALL MARKETS

Beans are active and higher. Potatoes are firm and advancing. Wheat is higher. Corn oats and barley are strong with higher tendencies. Hay supplies are short of demand and prices higher on all markets. Seeds continue to advance. Both corn and wheat feeds higher. Apples and onions weaker. Live stock generally steady. Condition of markets denotes confidence and optimism and higher prices are expected all along the line with few exceptions.

MARKETS ACTIVE AND ADVANCING

The long-looked for activity in the markets on farm products which M. B. F. has been telling its readers for four months would surely come, has apparently arrived. Beginning about ten days ago the grain markets took on a firmer tone, and prices have steadily advanced. The reasons are plain.

There is a shortage of food. The speculators have known it for a long time. All winter long they have tried to "bear" the markets, cause the farmers to sell out their holdings and then wait for the inevitable demand and the higher prices. But the farmer has been as wise as the speculator, and acting upon the advice of his farm paper, has refrained from selling only what he had to. Mr. Hoover has known ever since he first went to Europe four months ago that the food situation was desperate, but he has not placed any undue emphasis upon the fact because of his fear that both farmers and dealers would hold needed supplies off the market waiting for higher prices. But Mr. Hoover had to show his hand when the administration's wheat guarantee bill was in danger of being killed by the congress. He had to tell the facts then in order to secure the passage of the bill. Now that the secret is out, the speculators have despaired of fooling the farmers and are in the market for needed supplies.

The following report on food conditions in Germany was completed Feb. 19, 1919, by 14 British officers, from investigations made in 8 of the principal districts:

"The shortage of staple articles of food throughout the country is such that the mass of the population are living upon rations which, while maintaining life, are insufficient to nourish the body adequately. Mothers and young children are particularly affected. Malnutrition has increased the mortality and diminished the birth-rate. It has given rise to new diseases (e. g., war oedema and "mangoldwurzel disease"), besides aggra-

vating the previously known ones.

"It is difficult to confirm the accuracy of the official statements as to the dates on which the present food stocks will be exhausted. These dates vary for different districts in proportion to the best local transport and agricultural conditions. Saxony, for instance, is in a particularly unfortunate position, being an industrial district cut off from her agricultural resources. In general, the following terminal dates, given by the Central Food Office in Berlin, are probably generally correct:—Breadstuffs, beginning of April, 1919; potatoes, end of May, 1919; fats, end of March, '19.

"The meat ration can be continued indefinitely, at the cost of slaughtering all milch cows and breeding stock. In Saxony, however, the official date for the cessation of potato stocks is the middle of February; in Bavaria, the end of February; and in Hamburg, the end of March. The above estimate of the continuance of the meat ration seems to be optimistic considering that in Hamburg and Hanover cows in calf, milch cows, and draught oxen, are already slaughtered, as well as eight-day calves. Given normal weather conditions during '19, the coming harvest is expected to yield only half the average pre-war crop.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that 30,000 tons of bacon and approximately 5,000 tons of condensed milk have been sold to Germany by the British Government in accordance with the decision of the Inter-Allied Supreme Council of Supply and Relief."

In an interview in Paris a couple weeks ago, Mr. Hoover dwelt at great length upon the shortage of food supplies. "Before the war," he said, "Russia, India, Bulgaria, Serbia and Roumania all exported large amounts of wheat. These will be out of the game this year and central European seeding will be below normal."

The National Food Journal of England is not entirely satisfied with the

supposition that there will be with the supplies of the coming harvest sufficient foodstuffs throught the world and says, "Any attempt to delude the British nation into the belief that the world's stocks are sufficient now to provide us with all we want, is entirely mischievous."

In spite of the evidences gathered from the four corners of the earth that food supplies are light and prices must be higher, the controlled press of the speculators is consistently sticking to its old cry of "surplus and lower prices," all the facts to the contrary notwithstanding.

The farmers have shown admirable sense and stability in not falling for the dire predictions of the dealers and speculators. They hold the marketing situation in their own hands and by following out their conservative plan of feeding the market a little at a time they will easily maintain the present condition of slowly advancing prices. We expect to see prices on all grains, wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley continue to advance, and we would not be surprised if these grains wound up the season at the highest prices since 1917. Grains cannot go much higher without showing an effect upon the bean market, which is still in a waiting condition, but apparently at bottom prices.



HAY

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

Markets	No. 1 Light Mixed		No. 1 Clover Mixed		No. 1 Clover	
	26 50	27 00	25 50	26 00	25 50	26 00
Detroit	29 00	31 00	25 00	27 00	23 00	24 00
Chicago	26 50	27 50	25 50	26 00	23 00	24 00
Cincinnati	28 00	29 00	28 50	29 00	28 00	28 50
Pittsburgh	31 00	33 00	27 00	28 00	24 00	25 00
New York						
Richmond						

The hay markets are strong this week with advances reported at many of the principal ports. Supplies, which have been running light for some time past, are still smaller this week, due largely to the condition of country roads and as there is every indication that farmers will be actively engaged in farm work sooner than usual this year, a marked increase in offerings cannot be looked for, at least until the clean-up period arrives. Reports from producing sections are conflicting as to the supply still available but the amount is probably less than last year. Mild weather during the winter has saved much forage, cases in point being two reports to the Journal this week stating that there will be more hay baled in these sections than usual, due to this cause. On the other hand, hay has not been moving to market freely for several months past although railroad facilities have improved during that time. This is due in some sections to the shortage of hay; but the producer, in most sections, has been averse to accepting prices below the war range, and has held his hay in expectation of a return to higher values.—Hay Trade Journal.



APPLES

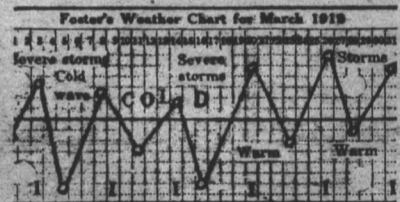
The apple market is weak at last week's decline. Apparently the export demand has been supplied as no orders have been received for a couple of weeks. Prices are quoted from \$8 to \$11 per bbl., according to variety and quality, and the deal will probably finish at somewhere near these prices.

Onions

The weakness that developed in the onion market two weeks ago still persists and we don't believe prices will regain their former level. The prevailing prices to growers is in the neighborhood of \$4.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1919.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent March 29 to April 2, storm waves March 30 to April 3, cool wave \$1 to April 4. General temperatures will average above normal during the five days centering on the warm wave. This will be a severe storm from the Pacific to far out on the Atlantic. More than usual rain is expected with this storm in the states and middle Canada. The storm will affect the whole continent. Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about April 1 and 6, storm waves 2 and 7, cool waves 3 and 8. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of April 2 and 7, plains sections 3 and 8, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennes-

see valleys 4 and 5, eastern sections 5 and 10, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near April 6 and 11. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

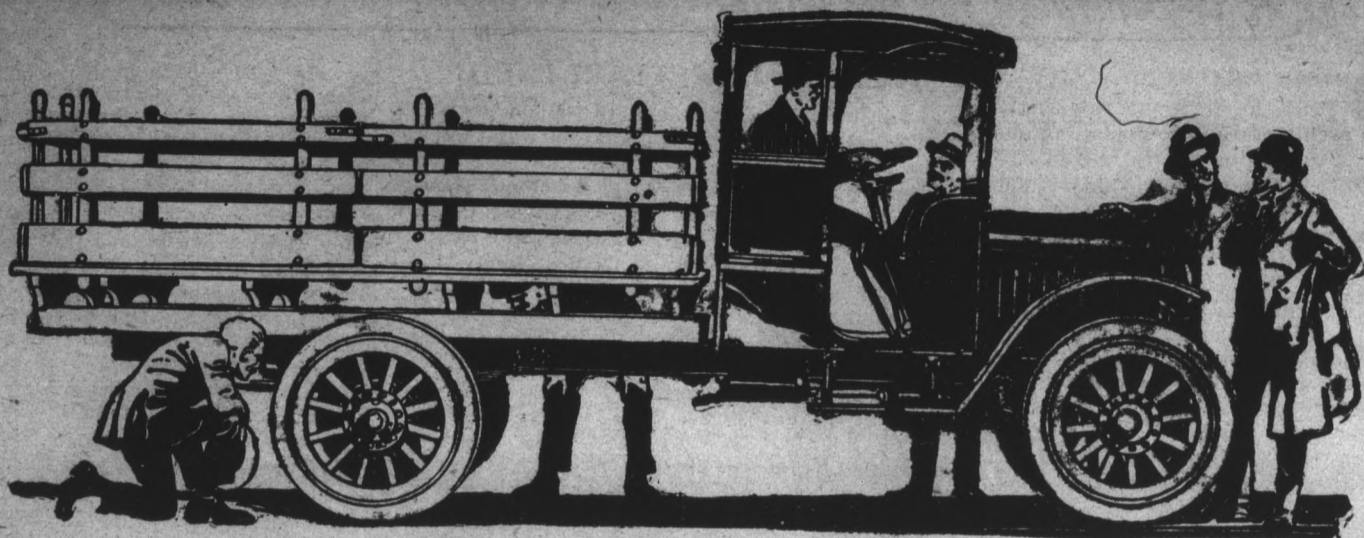
A great cold wave will come down thru the middle northwest as a rear guard to the disturbance and to some extent will be of the blizzard kind but the season will be too far advanced to permit it to reach the cotton states. Frosts will go farthest south in April from 10 to 14.

Nine days of colder than usual, centering on April 10, will make a late Spring south of latitude 38. General average of April crop-weather will be fairly good. Crops are expected to be at least fair on about half the continent east of Rockies' crest.

Indications continue to be stronger that all market values for farm products will be good; all that producers can ask and that financial affairs and wages of labor will be satisfactory to all.

W. T. Foster

Thursday's Prices: Beans advanced 25c to \$7.50; Corn to \$1.70; Rye to \$1.68; Potatoes higher.



Four sound horses cost as much as a Maxwell Truck

AND the Maxwell will outwork three good teams. It feeds as it runs. Puts in a net day's work and piles up no expense. It will carry and fetch a thousand miles for a thousand hours at a stretch. No wagon can keep up with it—weather can't hold it indoors. Never founders or flounders and never has a "Blue Monday" or glanders. No animal or machine its equal for willing and competent service.

Does more work, more sorts of work, more hard work, more often under more unfavorable conditions than any carrier. Designed for the heaviest hauling and the hardest mauling.

The Maxwell goes farther and faster than the biggest truck and travels where they can't. 2400 pounds. Only one farmer in ten ever needs a heavier machine and at that only one time in ten. Farmers the land over are operating Maxwells because it answers every average purpose and costs least to own and least to operate.

The same type of worm drive which \$5000 trucks advertise as their great feature. \$5000 truck construction and sold with a \$5000 truck guarantee. 10-foot loading space. Electric lights and generator. Chassis \$1085 f.o.b. Detroit.

Pays its way from day to day.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc. - Detroit, Mich.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

THE BEAUTIFUL home is not alone the one whose architecture is commanding and imposing; it is just as apt to be the tiny little cottage, nestled among the shrubbery and facing a well-kept lawn; the kind of a home any woman can make of the house where she abides, with a little thoughtful planning, and a very small expenditure.

It doesn't cost a great deal to plant a few shrubs, and they relieve the harsh outlines of the walls of the house as well as beautifying the home grounds. Place the high-growing shrubs in the rear, and five feet will not be too far apart as they grow and fill in the spaces. If the farm is worth farming, the home grounds are worth beautifying, for there it is that the mother must reside.

Spring time is the best time in which to transplant young trees, therefore if your yard is without shade, just urge friend husband to help you and secure a few trees from the near-by woods. For trees which you wish to use as screens to hide ugly outbuildings, silver maple, Lombardy poplar or California poplar, are effective while cutleaf weeping birch has a beautiful and luxuriant growth and the white bark makes it a very effective tree. Do not make the mistake of planting trees directly in front of the house. Remember the house should represent a picture with the trees and shrubs forming the frame. And if possible, have the drives curved. They will look much more natural. Trees should be planted in groups, just like they grow; never in straight lines.

The easiest way to screen the ugly features, such as the outlines of the house and the smaller outbuildings is to plant shrubs and vines. Vines are especially good for ugly fences, but they are not, of course, so good to hide buildings, as they are not permanent. However, in selecting your shrubs, unless you are an expert, better get the hardy varieties suitable to the climate in which you live than to experiment and be disappointed. Do not plant slips from shrubs unless you know they are worth training and unless they will harmonize with the rest of your shrubs. Better to spend a little money with a reliable nurseryman and get the best, adding a few each year, than to plant something which later will have to be replaced. You will find that every good nurseryman has an expert connected with him who will be glad to analyze your soil, tell you what it needs, what kind of shrubs are best adapted to your soil and climate and the proper time for planting.

Have in your mind a definite picture of your grounds and then work to that end. It will save time and the result will be much more satisfactory.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

PLAIDS and checks are again favored, the plaid for separate skirts being very much in evidence. And if the suit skirt would wear anywhere nearly as long as the suit coat, it is necessary that the woman of the house have a separate skirt. Little house dresses are lovely for morning wear, but in the afternoon, if one possesses a pretty separate skirt, with a fresh blouse, one feels quite presentable to meet any stray caller, and it is much more desirable than a whole cloth dress for house wear, as the waist will wash, while the skirt can be pretty thoroughly covered with a large apron while the evening meal is prepared.

The most noticeable change in waists this spring is the sleeve, which is made like the sailors' trousers, big at the bottom, and flaring, although some are cut, and about one-half confined into a cuff at the wrist, the other half being bound with the material and extending out at the back of the cuff.

RESILVERING MIRRORS

Will you please give me through the columns of this page a good recipe for re-silvering mirrors?—Subscriber, Kibble, Mich.

WE REFERRED this inquiry direct to our Mr. Harding, who is an expert on the subject of refinishing anything in the house, and he has given us the following advice:

Re-silvering mirrors is a ticklish job; better throw them away and buy a new one. In

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

the first place, the equipment to work with will cost you about \$50, while you can hire the work done at a first-class shop where they have the equipment, for about 30c per square foot. However, I gladly give you the formula as taken from the American Carpenter and Builder, a magazine whose authority is unquestioned.

The glass in the first place should be plate glass and perfectly smooth and clean. Lay it on a flat, smooth, level and true board, bench or table. Lay over it a sheet or sheets of perfectly clean tin foil, being sure no parts of the glass are left uncovered. Roll this tin foil down so that it is in intimate contact with the glass, leaving no bubbles of air imprisoned between the tin foil and the glass. Then pour mercury over the tin foil so as to completely cover it. Strips standing upright on edge may be placed around the rim of the glass to confine the mercury. The mercury will immediately amalgamate with the tin and the glass should be slowly elevated at one end so as to let the superfluous mercury run off. When this has been removed, spread a clean, dry woolen cloth over the metal covered surface of the glass and place on top iron

in contact with it. The wall coating offered on the markets today are made entirely of mineral products, such as whiting, cements, calcine, etc., and as they contain no animal matter, they do not decay; therefore it is far better to use them whenever possible.

The process of applying them to the walls is not a difficult one or one that calls for the services of an expert, as each package contains explicit directions, which after all, are all that the decorator goes by. One of the faults of the beginner is to try and make more out of the package than the receipt calls for. This is a fatal mistake, as if you do this your produce will be like skimmed milk; one-half water. In applying use a seven-or eight inch flat wall brush, commonly known as a kalsomine brush. Don't try to use an ordinary whitewash brush; if you do you will be likely to have a streaked wall, instead of a smooth one.

Don't try to lay it all on one way as you would paint, but apply it both ways, so long as you get it smooth, the main thing being to put it on as evenly and quickly as possible, always being sure to keep the edges wet, for if the edges get dry, when the next lap is applied you will have two coats there and this will show up when your work is dry.

Before you begin this work of applying the finish, you must examine your walls and be sure they are prepared properly. If the walls have been whitewashed, this must first be all scraped off, then the walls must be washed with strong hot cider vinegar. This will neutralize the alkali in the lime, when dry. Many decorators prefer as the sizing which should next be applied, to use a glue sizing, but for reasons already explained, I prefer on oil sizing which makes a smooth, impervious coating on the wall and no moisture will penetrate it. When you want to re-coat your walls, all you have to do is to moisten the coating of your wall with water, then with a sponge or cloth wash off all the old coating and your wall will be clean, dry and ready for the new coat.

To make oil size, some use a cheap grade of varnish with one-half turpentine. A good grade of varnish is all right, but I have had excellent results from using an oil made of one gallon linseed oil mixed with half a gallon turpentine, applying this directly to the wall. If you use a good oil size your wall is in good shape for re-decorating so long as the plaster lasts.

When you begin tinting your walls do not try any fancy stunts. Just make of your first attempt a neat, plain job and later, if you are clever and want to, there is no limit to the work that can be done with stencil.

If there are cracks in the wall fill them before beginning the work, but do not use plaster of paris. If you do, you will have a light streak. Take some of the goods from your package and mix it up thick like plaster and use this with which to fill the cracks. Then when the coating is put over it and the work is dry the walls will all look alike.

WHERE FLOWERS BLOOM

WHILE DRIVING on some country road,
Past cottage homes and mansions fair
Each one some farmer's loved abode,
I pondered o'er the dwellers there.

Some homes stand out, in bold relief—
Like queenly maids, with haughty stare,
An index true—far past belief,
Of those, who of that dwelling share.

I paused before a humble cot,
That breathed of love and happy hearts,
And dreamed of days, I deemed forgot—
Ere I had dwelled in crowded marts.

A winding path where roses rare,
Smiled upon pansies at their feet
Peonies and almonds, too, were there,
Carnations, asters, and bitter-sweet.

I dreamed of a garden, in days gone by
Where tulips and snowballs in their turn,
Viewed with their neighbors who stood
hard-by—
Balsams and pinks, and drooping fern.

The lilac-bush that stood by the gate,
Was father's choice I recollect.
Narcissus and phlox for sister Kate,
The roses were mother's I reflect.

Were I to seek for a trusty friend,
I would seek in the homes, where flowers
bloom,
On haughty pride I would not depend,
For a loving word in an hour of gloom.
—C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK.

weights so as to press the metal covering firmly all over the glass. Let it stand over night or for twenty-four hours. Remove weights and cloth and the job is done. If you are not experienced, you had better try this experimentally two or three times on small pieces before attempting the large glass.

INTERIOR DECORATING

(Continuing our article begun last week on the best way for the woman of the home to decorate her own rooms, we have received an article this week from Mr. Thos. Hardy, an expert in this line who is conducting this series of articles on Sanitary Coating of Walls. If you have any questions to ask, remember Mr. Harding will answer them if you will write him in care of the Woman's Department, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Sanitary Coating of Walls

THE PROPOSITION of sanitary coating is one that is interesting from two standpoints; both expense and looks. Today there are on the markets many wall finishes which are far superior to the old kalsomine which we used to make ourselves of glue and whiting, using coloring matter to get the desired shade. Glue, being an animal product, made chiefly of horns, hoofs, etc., it was not long before it decayed, leaving the whiting and coloring matter to rub off onto whatever came

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

LAST WEEK I told you that I believed the body regulating foods. This is wholly average woman fails to provide enough of because she does not fully realize the importance they have in the dietary.

These body regulating foods are those that supply mineral salts, the vitamins—about which more will be said a little later—and water.

If you bear in mind the foods that contain phosphorus, lime and iron, and provide these plentifully you will find that the same foods which contain these mineral salts contain the other necessary minerals also. And remember too, that most of these foods contain more than one of the salts; as eggs, for example, contain both phosphorus and iron in plenty.

Here is a list of some of the common foods containing a large amount of phosphorus: beef, eggs, milk, oatmeal, rice, wheat, beets, carrots, dried peas and beans, apples, oranges, prunes, peanuts and walnuts.

These contain plenty of iron: figs, raisins,

dates, lettuce, celery, string beans, beef, eggs, cornmeal, oatmeal, wheat, cabbage, apples, dried prunes.

These contain plenty of lime, or calcium; beef, eggs, milk, wheat, rice oatmeal, dried peas and beans, carrots, apples, bananas, oranges, peanuts, walnuts.

One must remember, however, that the form in which we need these materials is as they are provided by Nature in our foods, and not in organic form.

These foods regulate the condition of the bodily fluid. In health the blood is either slightly alkaline, or neutral; that is, neither acid nor alkaline.

They also regulate the density of the blood, and the beat of the heart; some stimulate it and cause it to beat faster, while others cause its action to be slower. They regulate the elasticity of the muscles and the irritability of the nerves and go into chemical combination with all the tissues of the body.

During the process of assimilation all mineral matter leaves either an acid or a base (just another word for alkaline) salt in the body. The taste of the food has nothing whatever to do with the salt it forms in the body. Lemons have an acid or sour taste, yet they produce a base salt in the body.

Practically all fruits and vegetables are base producers.

Practically all grains and rice are acid producers.

This is a necessary thing to know in substituting one food for another. If necessary to substitute rice for potatoes, think of it, as follows: Potatoes are a base producer, and make a natural combination with meat, which is an acid producer. If you use rice instead of potatoes you are providing another acid producer. But this can be overcome by providing at that same meal a vegetable or a fruit which will give the necessary base salt.

Here is a list of some of the common acid producers: Beef, mutton, fish of all kinds, eggs, entire wheat, wheat flour, rice, chicken, pork oysters.

Here is a list of some common base producers: Lima and string beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, cauliflowers, apples, oranges, parsnips, peaches, milk, cucumbers lettuce, radishes, raisins, pineapples, rhubarb, spinach, tomatoes, lemon and potatoes.

Water is a great body regulator. The skin is the only part of the body that is not surrounded by a fluid. Water regulates the body temperature, it dissolves the food so the digestive juices can work upon it, it carries the food from one part of the body to another after digestion, it regulates the distribution of the mineral salts, it removes waste, thru the kidneys and the skin, and it enters into chemical combination with the cells of the body.

How important then that we provide plenty of good water! Yes, I believe that a great many of us eat carefully and drink carelessly and thus let the water we drink overcome some of the good derived from careful eating.

Vitamines are something about which it will take a more learned pen than mine to tell you very much.

They are two unidentified substances, sometimes called food accessories, or growth deterrents, being absolutely necessary for the maintenance of life, Dr. McCollum, formerly of the University of Wisconsin, is the great authority on the subject. He calls one of these substances Fat Soluble A. because it dissolves in fat, the other he calls water Soluble B. because it is soluble in water and alcohol. Water soluble B. is destroyed by heat, also by an alkali, but not by an acid, and right here is the reason why some people advocate the use of raw fruit and vegetables that contain this necessary regulator.

Some of the foods that contain these growth elements are as follows:—Brewer's yeast, egg yolk, ox-heart, beef and other fresh meat, milk, fish, beans, peas, barley, oats, corn, wheat, oranges, and all fresh fruits and vegetables.

Theodore Roosevelt's first book was written when he was but nine years old. It was written entirely with pencil in an old note-book and was on natural history and entitled "Natural History on Insects."

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2791—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2790—Dress for Misses and Small Women. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 1/2 yards.

No. 2776—Child's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material.

No. 2770—A Simple Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 5 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2771—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for the dress, and 1 1/4 yards for the bolero.

No. 2781—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material for the dress, and 1 1/4 yards for the jumper. The skirt measures about 1 1/4 yards at the foot.

No. 2789. Child's Set of Short Clothes. Cut in 5 sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 will require for Drawers, 1 yard for petticoat, 1 1/4 yards for dress, 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2474—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.



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

M
 Pattern No. Size
 M
 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.

Let Them Call It What They May It's Right Name Is—Saloon

COUNTLESS ATTEMPTS have been made in this and in other states to fool the people into voting for acts and amendments that will bring back the saloon with all its attendant evils and dangers.

THE USUAL PROCEDURE is to give such legislation harmless sounding titles but, by a tricky use of words—a camouflage of language—slip a joker into the text that will give it, when enacted, the opposite power and effect to that which appears in the title.

A MORE VICIOUS use—or rather abuse—of the intentions of voters cannot be imagined—but what can you expect from a business founded as was the saloon on the weakness and cupidity of the weaker members of the race?

RIGHT NOW IN MICHIGAN a last desperate attempt is being made to do just that sort of thing.

UNDER A TITLE that sounds like one thing, an amendment that means just the opposite, is up for your decision.

IT IS CALLED the "Beer and Wine" amendment. When the "Wets" speak of it they use the term "Light wines, etc." but as a matter of fact the word "light" does not appear in title or text—and a heavier weapon was never used by the advocates of a befuddled world!

FOR IF YOU WILL READ this latest attempt to nullify Michigan's best piece of legislation—the "Dry" act—you will find that it means just this—bringing back the Saloon in its worst form and with its most harmful accessories.

CALL IT WHAT THEY MAY—word it as they may, to conceal its true intent—this "Beer and Wine" amendment's right name is "The Saloon Amendment."

DON'T BE DECEIVED by the wheedling of those who have always advised only for their own profit—and your loss.

READ CAREFULLY; weigh every word; and make up your mind what the saloon interests are trying to get you to do

JUST AS AN EXAMPLE of the difference between what they say about it and what they say in it:—

THEY ARE SOLICITIOUS — Oh! so feelingly solicitious!—lest the poor farmer be denied the privilege of making cider from his own apples. That would be a great hardship you will agree. They weep real tears over his predicament.

VERY WELL—Read that amendment and you will find cunningly concealed in verbiage, yet clearly stated, that if that "Beer and Wine" amendment were passed the farmer could neither make nor sell cider without first taking out a license.—same as a saloon or a brewery.

CAN YOU BEAT THAT for double dealing?

"OH, WINES ARE HARMLESS," they say. Verily! Verily! Why, some foreign Wines have almost as great an alcoholic content as the strongest whiskey—and create a worse form of intoxication.

"AND BEER" they used to tell us—"why in Germany

even the children drink beer. Beer drinking is universal there."

WELL, WE HAVE SEEN what Beer will do when universally used. Was ever a people more degraded—more brutalized—more deadened to the difference between right and wrong?

MAKE THE BRAIN SODDEN—render it, by constant soaking in beer, only half active—and you have a being more akin to a brute than a man. Tractable? Yes—but never dependable.

NO—WE NO LONGER hold a beer soaked people up as examples of—anything.

THEY EVEN TRY—the Saloon propagandists—to make you think our soldier boys resent the abolition of the saloon.

WHAT AN INSULT to those brave boys and to your intelligence.

AS IF EVERY AMERICAN SOLDIER were a toper so addicted to his booze that, like a dope fiend, he would fight if deprived of it.

THAT'S THE VERIEST ROT of course.

WHY DO THEY TRY TO HIDE the real intent of this proposed amendment under an innocent sounding title and hide its meaning again by a tricky use of words. Why?

BECAUSE THEY KNOW that the people who voted Michigan dry still want it dry. And they know too that the votes of the men will now be supported and augmented by the votes of Michigan women—and they know what that vote will say.

THEIR ONLY CHANCE to get the saloon back is to make you think they want something else. For they know you want no more of the saloon.

IT IS THEIR LAST forlorn hope—their last dying kick. The saloon is gone never to return. The longer we are without it the less we miss it—the less does anyone want it back.

THEY'D LIKE TO DRIVE a wedge in the Federal act by getting this amendment through in Michigan. That is the big significance of this attempt—that is why so much outside money is being spent in propaganda here.

THEY HAVE EVEN TRIED to make this appear a religious issue—their propaganda says some denominations are against a dry state.

IT'S NOTHING OF THE KIND—a few men of all denominations favor a Wet condition. But the vast majority of all religious denominations are for a dry state and a dry nation.

THIS ISN'T A MATTER of religion; of sect; of nationality. It is just a matter of decency and sanity and good citizenship as against rowdyism.

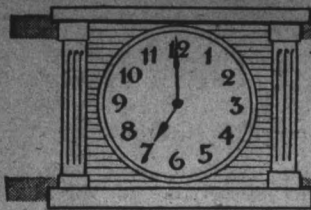
WATCH THIS THING—it is counterfeit. It does not mean what it says. Its title is a misnomer. Its intent is vicious. It dresses in the guise of liberty—"personal liberty"—its effect would be to enslave again.

IT IS CALLED "THE Beer and Wine Amendment"—its real name is "Saloon."

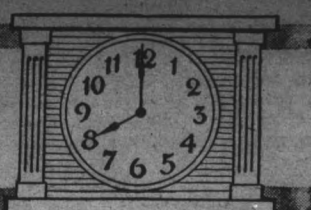
DO YOU WANT the saloon back?

If not—vote NO April 7th, to the so-called "Beer and Wine" Amendment.

Michigan Anti-Saloon League
Headquarters: Lansing, Michigan



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 answers to our picture puzzle of the ten great men have been received late each time that I want to again tell you that your answer to the puzzle must be postmarked at your local postoffice not later than one week from the date of the paper in which the puzzle appears, otherwise we cannot count it. There were two answers received which were correct, but the children neglected to sign their names and one little boy didn't give his address, so you see we can't count those. Be real careful now, children and look over your letters before mailing them to see that they are properly signed and that your address is plainly written.

I received so many more answers from boys than girls to our last puzzle picture—for our great man of two weeks ago was a prime favorite with all boys everywhere. It hardly seems necessary for me to tell you that it was Ex-President Roosevelt.

Now this week we have another face—the whole picture this time in-



stead of the outline, but I am not going to tell you anything about this great man. Instead I want you to write me all you know about his life and work, and when you answer the puzzle and tell me his name, then I will publish the best of these letters, and in this way we will all learn something. And now you are going to have to be very alert, for I have given you very easy ones to guess so far, but you know anything worth having in this life is worth working for, and while the rest of the men are great men, perhaps you won't know them so well and you may have to hunt up your books of great men in your library at school or in town and study real hard to find out who some of them are, but all are famous and if you try real hard, you can guess every one and thus earn the wonderful prizes offered, and at the same time become familiar with the faces of our great men. Affectionately, LADDIE.

THE STORY OF THE CORK

JAMIE HAD a very bad cold and was feeling cross. He wanted to go coasting on the beautiful white hill in front of the house, but his mother had said "No" when he asked her, and to make things worse she had brought out a big brown bottle full of cough medicine. She began to take the cork out, and you know what that means. "Woof! Woof!" Jamie coughed "I won't take that nasty stuff!"

"Very well" said his mother, putting the cork back into the bottle. "Then I won't do what I was going to do for you."

"What was it?" Jamie asked, eyeing the brown bottle.

"It was a story," replied his mother as she started toward the other room.

"Oh, come back! Please!" Jamie cried. "What was it about?"

His mother popped the cork out of the bottle and held it up for him to see. "It was about this cork," she said. "Do you know what cork is?" And she poured out a teaspoon of the medicine.

"No," answered Jamie, opening his

mouth and swallowing the medicine before he thought. "Tell me about it, mother."

"Cork grows on a kind of oak tree," she told him, setting down the bottle. "It does?" Jamie asked. "Where do the cork oak trees grow? Not around here, do they? Did I ever see one?"

"No, you never did, for they grow mostly in countries in the southern part of Europe. Spain and Portugal supply most of the cork used."

"Is the cork tree as big as our oak trees, and does it have acorns on it?" the little boy wanted to know.

"No it is not a very large tree, only about 20 to 40 feet high, but it does bear acorns, and they are good to eat, too. They taste something like chestnuts."

"I'd like to have that kind of a tree," Jamie said. "Whenever I wanted a cork I'd go out and pick one and then I'd eat an acorn."

"The corks do not grow on the trees like apples Jamie" laughed his mother. "The bark of the tree is the cork. That's what cork means—bark."

"Oh!" said Jamie, a little bit disappointed. "How do the corks get round like this one, then?"

"Did you ever notice how the bark peels off of poplar trees in big pieces?"

Jamie nodded.

"That's the way the bark of the cork tree peels off, only that bark is not good. Men take sharp axes and cut the bark under that into squares—first across, then down. Then it is peeled off carefully with sharp knives with two handles. Then new bark grows in its place. But the first two times the bark is cut off it is not very valuable. The third time it is good."

"How long does it take the bark to grow back again?" Jamie asked.

"About ten years," his mother replied.

"I should think it would kill the trees to cut the bark off," Jamie said. "No, if it is carefully done, it helps the tree grow, but, of course, it must not be cut too deep not too soon. The first cutting is made when the tree is about 15 years old, then it is cut again every 8 or 10 years. With proper care the trees live to be 150 years old."

"What do they do with the bark after they cut it off?" Jamie asked.

"Well, the pieces of cork are first soaked in water, then they are dried and when nearly dry pressed flat under heavy weights. Then they are heated over a fire of coals to remove any decayed parts and to hide the bad places. Then they are packed in bales to sell."

"But how do corks get round?" Jamie asked again.

"Corks used to be cut in those round shapes entirely by hand with very sharp knives that had to be sharpened after each cutting. But now there is a machine, which was invented in this country, that cuts corks."

"Is cork used for anything else besides stopping up old medicine bottles?" Jamie asked.

"Yes, indeed," answered his mother. "It is used in life-saving belts because it is light, and will keep people up on the surface of the water. Then, because it does not soak up water easily it is used for inner soles in shoes. The little pieces left after the cork is cut, are saved and burnt to make a kind of black paint."

"Why do they use corks in bottles?" Jamie asked.

"To keep the moisture in the medicine," his mother told him. "It's time to take another spoonful of this medicine, now."

And because she had told him such a nice story about cork, Jamie opened his mouth and took his medicine like a good little boy.

she was six years old. Marjorie could hardly wait until the time. About a week before her birthday her mother sent out 12 invitations to little boys and girls and at 1 o'clock on the birthday they arrived. Marjorie's Uncle John also came. About 5 o'clock ice cream and cake were served and then they all went home. Each one had brought a present for Marjorie. There were handkerchiefs, rings, dishes, bracelets, and all sorts of gifts. Her Uncle John brought her a white pup with a black collar around its neck. Marjorie liked this the best of all the presents. She named the dog Jack and had a little bed made for it beside hers. In the morning Jack climbed upon her bed and said, "Good morning, Marjorie." Marjorie awoke and said, "Is that you Jack?" Every morning after that Jack would waken Marjorie.

Dear Laddie—I am a little girl 10 years old and in the 6th grade at school. I have half a mile to walk to school. We have nine pupils. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have three horses and three cows. One of our horses is a great pet. Her name is Bessie. I have two chickens and a cat called Tommy. We had a goldfish but Tommy ate it. I think the Doo Dads are very funny. I am putting them in my scrap book. I also like to read the children's letters and stories. I think the new name for our page is fine. I have four sisters and one brother all older than I am. My sister writes to one of the girls who asked for letters in the M. B. F. I would like to hear from some girls of my age.—Helen Collins, Wolverine, Mich.

Dear Laddie—My papa takes your paper and we like it very much and I am especially interested in "The Children's Hour." I like to read the Doo Dads and am always anxious to get the paper. I am a little boy 9 years old and go to school every day.—Merrill England, Cadillac, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I love to read the Doo Dads; they are such comical fellows, always getting into mischief. I am a girl 10 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Margaret McCaughan. I have two brothers and one sister. My father and mother take the M. B. F. We live on an 80-acre farm. We have three horses, six sheep, four cows and two calves. I hope to see my letter in print this week. I will close with a story about a Red Cross dog. This is a story I made up all myself. I wrote it about a picture I had on the front of my tablet.—Effie Holcomb, Gaines, Mich.

"The Red Cross Dog"
Henry was a little boy who lived alone with his mother because his father had sailed for France about a month before. Henry owned a nice big Collie dog which he called Jack. One day while Henry was watching his mother bake cookies, he said to her, "Mother, what can I give to the Red Cross, so that Daddy can have good care?" "I don't know," said his mother, "unless you give Jack to the Red Cross, so he can work on the battle fields." "All right," said Henry and the next Tuesday afternoon the Red Cross mother went down to the Red Cross rooms Henry went with her and took Jack. When the Red Cross women heard what Henry was going to do for them they were delighted, and the next week Jack sailed for France. The day he started Henry was at the sea shore to see him off. When the ship started Henry said, "Good bye Jack, take good care of Daddy." When Jack heard Henry's voice he said "Bow wow, Bow wow." That meant "good bye, Henry." When Jack reached France he was taken to a hospital and had a piece of white cloth with two red crosses on it wound around him. He had the same thing on his paws. Then he was put in an ambulance beside the driver and taken out into the battlefields. When the ambulance stopped and the driver and Jack got out, the driver saying, "Now Jack, my good doggie, whenever you see a wounded soldier, please bring me his hat." "Bow, wow," said Jack, meaning all right. So Jack started out, but when he was about half way to a wounded soldier a german spied him and shot him in the hind leg. But Jack was a brave dog so he hopped right along to get the soldier's hat. Now, who do you suppose the hat belonged to? It was Henry's father's. When Henry's father saw Jack he said, "Is that you Jack?" "Bow wow," said Jack, which meant "yes." Then Jack licked his hands as if to say come on. When Jack came up to the ambulance with the hat he began to wag his tail and licked the driver's hand. The driver said to himself, "there must be something serious." So he drove to where the injured man was. "Oh, man, do you know whose dog that is?" "I do." "Whose is it?" said the driver. "It is my little son's dog, Jack." "He has given Jack to the Red Cross to help take care of the soldiers, I think," said Henry's father. When they reached the hospital there was one nurse that was under an oak tree waiting for the ambulance. When she saw the wound on the dog's foot she said, "You brave dog." Then she bandaged the foot and gave him a dish of nice cold water. The driver told the nurse about Henry's father and the dog. Then Henry's father said to the nurse, "Will you help me write a letter to my son?" "Yes, I will," said the nurse, "but the first thing I must do is to bandage the wounds of the boys." So she hustled with the boys. Soon Henry's father was happy and he wrote a nice letter home telling all about Jack's finding him.

Dear Laddie—My papa takes the M. B. F., and thinks it is the best farm paper published. I have been reading the children's page and the letters from the boys and girls and am also much interested in the Doo Dads. How would you girls and boys like to have "Old Doc Saw Bones" pull a tooth for you? I am 9 years old and in the 4th grade. For pets I have a cat named Bill, a coal black dog, Sport, and 18 Flemish giant rabbits. As this is my first letter I will close now.—Florence Andrews, Kewadin, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written before to the Michigan Business Farming. I am a girl 11 years old today. I live on a farm of 160 acres. I have three sisters and one brother and I am the oldest. Papa is getting out barn timbers in the woods. I have nearly all the chores done when he gets home. We are expecting to build a barn next year. I am in the 7th grade and go to the Hager school. We have one and one-half miles to go to school. I am going to write on two 8th grade subjects this year. They are geography and physiology. I haven't missed a day this term. My papa takes the M. B. F. I just started to take music lessons. We have five cows, six horses and about 80 hens. For pets we have two cats. Here is a story I made up myself. It is called "The Birthday Party."—Duetta Mae McAllister, Marlette, Mich.

"The Birthday Party"
Once upon a time there was a little girl nearly six years old. Her name was Marjorie. She was always coaxing her mother for a birthday party. So her mother told her she could have one when

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written you. My father takes the M. B. F. I always read it. I like the story of the Giants of Lilliputania and the Doo Dads. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I feed the cows and horses. We live on an 120-acre farm.—Gladys Ruch, Greenville, Mich.

Letters from Our Boys and Girls

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. and enjoy them very much, and I want to tell about myself and home. I am 11 years old. I have one sister and three brothers. My oldest brother is in France. My papa owns 140 acres. We have eight horses, four young cattle and one little calf that papa said I could name, and I named it Content. We have 39 sheep and two are pets. We have raised four lambs by hand and one was a bouncer for he weighed 152 pounds when he was 6 months old. We have five hogs and nine little pigs. We have about 100 chickens. For pets I have one kitten named Bubby. There was another named Teddie. He became sick and died. He was very loving and liked to be wheeled in the baby cab. He would get up on the organ and knock things down and go to sleep. I was looking for him one day and that is where I found him. I have two dolls, Violet and Thelma. I like to play with them. I am in the 6th grade. This is quite long for the first time. We have received four copies of the M. B. F. and we enjoy it very much. I like the Doo Dads and the letters and I would like to see my letter in print.—Sylvia Wolfe, St. Louis, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wrote you a letter before but did not see it in print. I have been reading the letters from the boys and girls and would like to join their club. I also have been reading the story of the Wonderland of Doo. The Doo Dads certainly have great times. I am in the 7th grade at school. Last summer for a vacation mama, papa and myself went to Chicago. We drove out in a Mitchell car. While we were there we drove out to the Great Lakes Training Station and saw the sailors drilling. Would be glad to have any of the girls write to me. I must close my letter, as it is getting long.—Irene Stevens, Fenwick, Mich. R. D. 1.

Dear Laddie—I am a little girl 9 years old. I live on a fruit farm of 25 acres. I have no brothers or sisters. For pets I have a rabbit, a cat and a calf. I go to school and am in the 5th grade. I like "The Children's Hour" and "The Giants of Lilliputania." I would like to join your club and I would like to see my letter in print.—Ruth Hall, Elberta, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a little boy 10 years old. I go to school and in the 4th grade. I have to go about two miles to school. I have four sisters and one brother. My brother is in the U. S. service. He is a navy man and is on a transport named U. S. S. South Pole. He has been to France and back and expects to go across again. His name is Fred. I have 11 Thrift Stamps and one War Savings Stamp. My mama and papa own a farm of 80 acres. We have four horses and one cow which I milk. We have 27 hens and I

have 40 tame rabbits. I will sell some if anyone wants to buy. I have a Shepherd dog named Rover. My papa takes the M. B. F. and thinks it is the best paper for farmers he ever read. I have never had my name printed in a paper so I hope to see this letter in print.—Walter D. Morley, Mears, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would write a few lines. First I will tell you about our hot lunch at school. We cook for 29 on our oil stove. We have cooks, housekeepers and kitchen inspectors. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade. I am 4 ft. 6 in. tall. Well I will write a few riddles and then stop. I hope to hear from some one my age soon and hope to see this letter in print.—Alice Moore, East Jordan, Mich.

Riddle
Twelve pears hanging high,
Twelve men riding by,
Each took a pear,
And left 11 hanging there.

Answer: The man's name was Each that took the pear. That is how 11 pears were left.

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Beans

(Continued from page 12)

The Chicago Packer makes the following statement in its March 22nd issue, with reference to the California bean situation, "There is a better feeling in the bean market due to an optimistic statement from G. A. Turner, president of the California Bean Growers' Association. He said, 'Our government is doing everything possible to speed up the movement of food. No further purchases of foreign beans will be made as long as the domestic product is available.' Shipping is becoming more active. Some of our allies have opened offices in the United States and are making direct purchases, using their own vessels to move the goods. Freight rates have been reduced and exporters are in the field."

This week there is a better demand for beans than has been noted for some time and the market is firm.

The Bureau of Markets reports in its weekly bulletin for week ending March 24th, that the war department will buy only American grown beans. "For the first time in several weeks," says the report, "the bean markets show a slightly upward general trend and the tone is firm."



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White Bulk
Detroit	1.70 cwt.	1.65 cwt.
Chicago	1.75	1.60
Cincinnati	2.15	2.05
New York	2.00	2.00
Pittsburgh	1.85	1.75

The potato market is in fine shape, and everyone is looking for higher prices. City commission firms have reached the conclusion that there are a less number of cars of potatoes held at producing points than generally supposed. This opinion is borne out somewhat by the following report received from Minnesota, "The potato market developed a stronger tone this week and prices were somewhat higher. The wire inquiry has been exceptionally heavy and a good many sales are being made. Some operators say they will not be able to fill all their orders as they haven't enough stock in their warehouses to do so and the prospect of getting more looks pretty dark as roads are well nigh impassable."

The Bureau of Markets reports the potato condition for week ending Mar. 24th as follows:

"A feeling of greater confidence prevails in western producing sections judging from the recent upward trend in trackside and warehouse sales, now ranging \$1 to \$1.40 per cwt., cash to growers at Rocky mountain and northern shipping points. The f. o. b. quotations in Wisconsin and Minnesota producing sections also strengthened, closing at \$1.50 to \$1.55 per cwt. sacked. Minnesota Red river Ohios ranged stronger at \$1.25 to \$1.40 f. o. b. Northern stock held about steady in Chicago carlot market at \$1.65 to \$1.75 per cwt., but was slightly higher in leading terminal markets at \$1.85 to \$2 and ranged \$1.90 to \$2.35 in various southern cities. Colorado No. 1 sacked white stock gained 5 to 15c, ranging \$1.20 to \$1.35 f. o. b., shipping points and \$1.90 to \$2.25 in south central carlot and jobbing markets. No. 1 sacked Burbanks advanced 10 cents at northwestern shipping points to \$1.50 to \$1.60, f. o. b. New York round whites in bulk sold at about last week's level, closing at \$1.67 f. o. b. and strengthened slightly in consuming markets, ranging \$1.75 to \$2.05. Maine Green mountains fully recovered last week's slight decline in shipping sections, ranging \$1.53 to \$1.65 f. o. b., sacked, closing at the top, while distributing markets strengthened to \$1.90 to \$2.25. Shipments decreased quite sharply with 2,891 cars, compared with 3,225 last week, besides 2 cars of new potatoes. Imports from Canada decreased to 69 cars compared with 149 last week."

A reader criticises us for the statement made several weeks ago that "if the potato market does not show a change for the better by Apr. 1st or 15th, there is not much hope that prices will become better." He advises us that he will hold his potatoes until May 15th when he expects the market to be fully 75 cents

a hundred higher. He suggests that if we were to encourage the farmers of Michigan to hold every potato until that time that it would bring about higher prices. It might have some effect, but not much. Michigan last year raised only about one-twelfth of the commercial crop. By withholding her crop from the market for a period of sixty days it might result in higher prices, but should it not, then Michigan growers would be the losers. Every man who studies the markets at all makes certain estimates of the future of the market. In many instances he is able to forecast several weeks in advance the general trend of the markets, but in other instances he is compelled to revise his estimates from day to day or week to week. M. B. F. has consistently predicted higher potato prices and we believe they will come. However, had potato prices steadily declined from Mar. 1st to April 15th, we would not be justified in hoping that by the end of the season prices would any more than recover their former level.

The "change for the better" which we mentioned has come. Nearly all markets are firm and prices show an upward tendency. There is now more reason than at any other period of the marketing season to believe that potatoes will finish strong and at considerably higher prices. Bear in mind the diminished supplies of southern early potatoes, the heavy shipments all winter long, the exhaustion of supplies grown in the vicinity of consuming centers, and

you have a situation that must give confidence to every grower who still has potatoes to sell.

Rep. Braman's grading bill is meeting stiff opposition from some whom the farmers would expect to support it. It is feared by these opponents to the farmers' wishes that reducing the size of Michigan's grade will give potatoes in other states an advantage over our own. Have the farmers got to "rise up" again to have their wishes carried out? If they do, they'll not quiet down as soon as they did the first time.

Arenac, (east)—Farmers are buzzing wood, hauling out manure and getting ready in general for the spring campaign. The bean market

is a dead number and looks as tho it will continue so. Roads are in bad condition, the result of the recent heavy rains. Many farmers are contemplating sowing some spring wheat. Thru this section fall grains are badly injured, owing to the lack of snow last winter at the needed time. One of the largest auction sales ever held in northern Michigan is advertised March 26th. Pure bred animals as well as common grade stock will be offered. The fu is still prevalent in consistently predicted higher potato prices were paid at Twining Mar. 19: Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 52; hay, 20 baled; potatoes, around 60; hens, 2 2to 24; springers, 23 to 24; butter, 40; butterfat, 47; eggs, 35; hogs, 15.—M. B. F., Twining, Mar. 21. (Cont. on page 19)

It pays to make your own stock tonic, condition powder, etc.

Tix Ton-Mix
Keeps away Worms
Germs and Lice

Tix Ton-Mix with your own salt or cereal the year around keeps animals healthy. A \$5.00 box makes \$40.00 to \$60.00 worth of medicated salt or \$75.00 worth of "stock tonic"—saves you big money. A \$2.00 box by parcel post will medicate a 1000 lbs. of cereal for cows, horses, hogs, and sheep.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS
Grand Ledge, Michigan
Leona Park Farms Experiment Station

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

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

The matter of 15¢ in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 20th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15¢ does not repay us; we are glad to invest in new friends.

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

MUSKRAT

We Need Thousands of Muskrat AT ONCE! Ship to Us and Get HIGHEST PRICES!



For Prompt Shipments We Will Pay the Following Prices:

MUSKRAT			
EXTRA LARGE	LARGE	MEDIUM	SMALL
\$3.50 to \$3.00	\$3.00 to \$2.50	\$2.25 to \$1.75	\$1.60 to \$1.00

All other Furs in big demand at exceptionally high prices. Write for Special Price List.

Ship Now—TODAY

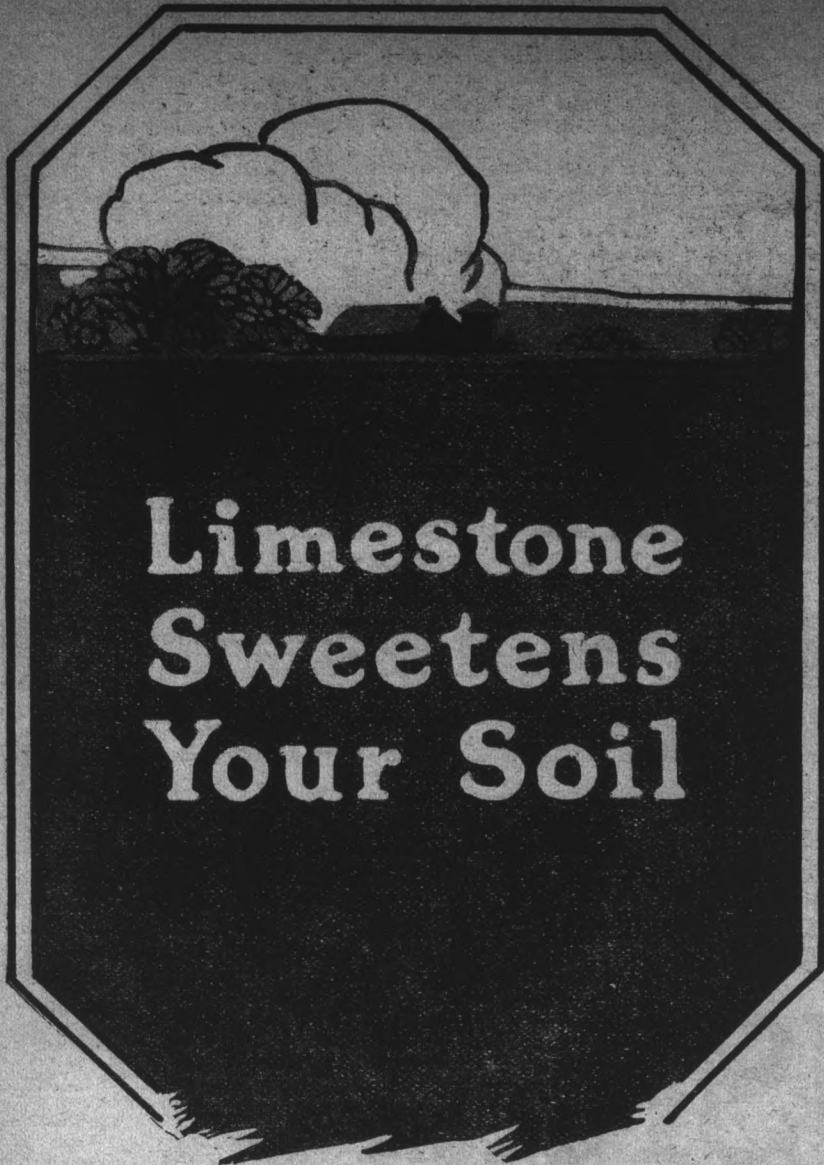
and get your check by return mail. Satisfaction Guaranteed. We are the originators of the Judd Standard System of Higher Grading.

Capital Over \$1,000,000.00
JUDD FUR CO.

The Best Fur House in the Great Central Market
1129Y West 35th Street, Chicago, Ill.

If you are Not Getting Our Regular Price Lists, Write for Them and See How Much MORE MONEY We Pay.





Neutralizes Acids and Injurious Substances

THE majority of Michigan lands, especially the older ones, need lime.

Poor drainage and a very large quantity of vegetable matter have resulted in producing acid conditions in many of our soils.

Although proper drainage may improve such soil, liming with *Solvay Pulverized Lime Stone* is most effective. Solvay Lime neutralizes acids and counteracts the bad effects of other toxic substances. Solvay limestone contains a high percentage of lime carbonates, 95% passes through a 50 mesh screen—it is furnace dried. Your needs can be supplied quickly.

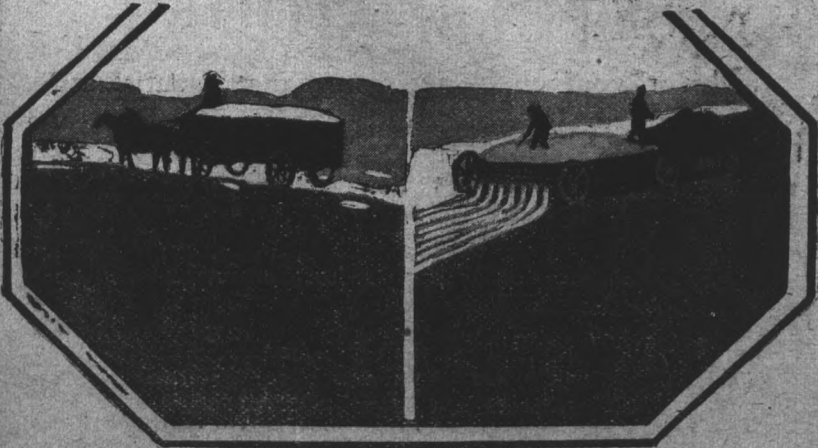
THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
2097 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Michigan

DON'T LOOSE YOUR WHEAT

Top dress your wheat with 75 to 100 pounds per acre of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia—20.75% Nitrogen. Wheat will remain a big profit paying crop. The open winter will bring the wheat plants into the growing season in a weakening condition—stimulate them with a supply of ready nitrogen.

SOLVAY

PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE

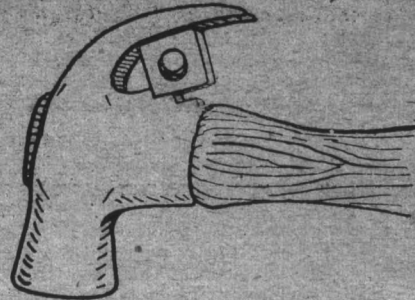


LABOR SAVING HINTS

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

A COMBINATION HAMMER AND WRENCH

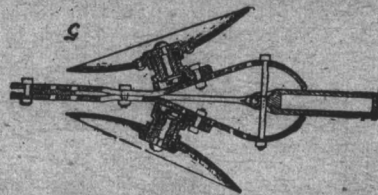
The hammer can be made to serve as a wrench also. Notches are filed in the hammer as shown and it can then



be used as a wrench. If your hammer is fixed in this manner it will save you many steps as well as the annoyance of not having a wrench when you need one.—*A Reader.*

DISKS FOR PLANTERS

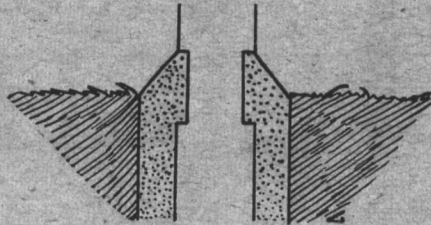
The object of this invention is to provide a means of changing the spacing of the furrow opening disks on op-



posite sides of the shank and runner of an ordinary planter. This is done by bolting the disks in different positions on the diagonal bars shown. (*Sechler Implement & Carriage Co., Moline, Ill. U. S. Patent 1,284,626.*)—*C. J. Lynde, Canada.*

TO CONCRETE FENCE POSTS

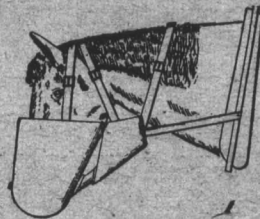
The way fence posts are usually concreted a water tight union of the post and concrete is not secured. But if the post is notched as shown in the



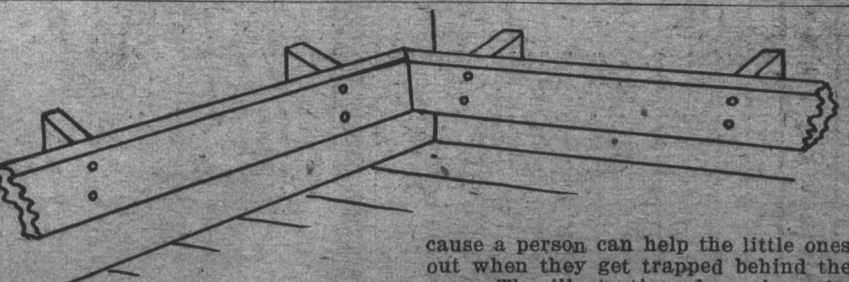
sketch the water cannot get between the post and concrete and causes the post to decay and ultimately rot off. Posts set in this way and painted are practically immune from decay.—*A Reader, Big Rapids, Mich.*

TO PREVENT WASTE OF FEED

The feed for the horse here is placed in the closed auxiliary bag and is delivered into the nose bag as needed. This arrangement, it is claimed, pre-



vents the horse from wasting feed by tossing his head. (*H. A. Harrison, Sykeston, N. D. U. S. Patent 1,285,148.*)—*C. J. Lynde, Canada.*

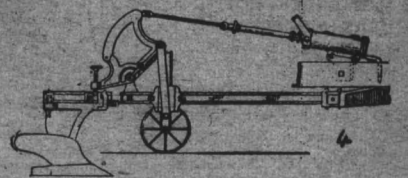


TO PROTECT YOUNG PIGS

Every farrowing pen should have a railing near the wall to prevent the sow from crushing the new born pigs when she lies down. Planks are sometimes used but a railing is better be-

PLOW

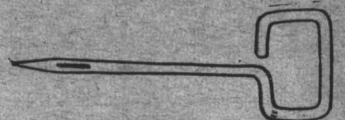
The two important points about this gang plow are:—first, that each gives and allows the point to swing



back when an obstruction is struck; plow is held by a spring clamp which second, each plow can be raised entirely by applying steam or compressed air to its cylinder. (*Avery Company, Peoria, Ill. U. S. Patent 1,285,900.*)—*C. J. Lynde, Canada.*

NEEDLE FOR SEWING BURLAP

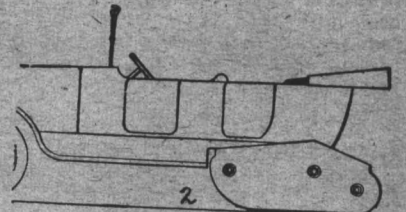
A needle for sewing burlap can be easily made of the ordinary opener that comes with sardine cans. All



that is necessary to convert this tool into a needle is to grind the end to a sharp point as shown in the sketch, the can opener already being provided with an eye.—*A Reader, Big Rapids, Mich.*

MOTOR TRACTOR

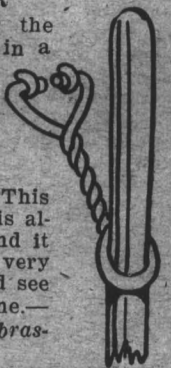
The object of this invention is to turn an automobile into a tractor. Each of the rear wheels is replaced by a sprocket wheel which drives a



caterpillar belt over wheels and roller bearings. The device decreases the speed of the car but increases its pull. (*R. M. Gates, Great Bend, N. Y. U. S. Patent 1,285,676.*)—*C. J. Lynde, Canada.*

BROOM-HOLDER

A good holder for the broom may be made in a jiffy, as shown by the sketch. A foot or so of No. 10 or 12 wire is bent as shown and it is held in place on the wall by a couple of staples. This is very handy and it is also very serviceable, and it can also be made in a very short time. Try it and see if it is not a good one.—*Dale R. VanHorn, Nebraska.*



GRAIN STORAGE BUILDINGS

The construction of this building, and others, is described in Farm Bulletin, No. 2, "Grain Storage Buildings," issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, Ill. Write for it if you are interested.—*C. J. Lynde, Canada.*

cause a person can help the little ones out when they get trapped behind the sow. The illustration shows how the railing is held out 8 inches from the wall and 8 inches up from the floor by brackets. Bolts pass thru the rail, brackets and the wall. It should be made very strong.—*A Reader, Big Rapids, Mich.*

LIVE STOCK

Detroit—March 25.—Cattle: Good steers dull, other grades steady; best heavy steers, \$14.50 to \$15; best handy weight butcher steers, \$13.50 to \$14; mixed steers and heifers, \$12 to \$14; handy light butchers, \$11 to \$12; light butchers, \$8.50 to \$10; best cows, \$8 to \$9; cutters, \$7 to \$7.25; canners, \$6 to \$6.75; best heavy bulis, \$9.50 to \$10; bologna bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; stock bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeders, \$9 to \$11; stockers, \$8 to \$10; milkers and springers, \$65 to \$125.

Veal Calves—Market steady at Monday's close; best, \$17.50 to \$18; others, \$10 to \$14.

Sheep and lambs—Market 25c lower; best lambs, \$20; fair lambs, \$18 to \$18.50; light to common lambs, \$15 to \$17; fair to good sheep, \$12.50 to \$13; culls and common, \$7 to \$9.

Hogs—Market opened steady, with mixed hogs selling at \$19.40; closed dull and 10c lower than opening; mixed hogs selling at \$19.30 and pigs at \$17.75.

Detroit, March 26.—Dressed calves, prices slightly lower than week ago, fringing from 21 to 25c per pound. Dressed hogs, two to three cents higher than last week, prices ranging from 21 to 24 cents.

Chicago, Monday, March 24 1919.—A poor dressed meat trade, an over-supply of cheap killing cattle and the usual dullness prevailing during the Lenten season, were the main factors in a break last week of 75c to \$1.25 on cattle weighing upwards of 1000 lbs., with the possible exception of strictly prime offerings which were steady, to a \$1.25 to \$1.50 drop on inferior light killing steers.

The run Monday of this week was moderate and prices held steady but the trade was very slow, however. The best cattle that have reached the Chicago market in a week arrived Monday of this week averaging 1344 lbs., and bringing \$20.00 per cwt. Most of the steers coming are selling from \$14.50 to \$17, while thin light stuff is going at prices as low as \$9.50 per cwt.

Canners and cutter cows and poor light heifers are meeting with very slow sale at no better prices than a week ago. However, good to prime cows and heifers are selling at 25 to 50c higher prices than those in force at the beginning of last week. Best heifers are selling up to \$16; prime kosher cows as high as \$15. Cutter cows are stopping at the \$7 mark; canners at \$6.25. Bologna bulls are holding up well, but the butcher grades are selling poorly at unevenly lower rates. Best bolognas have value up to \$9.90 per cwt., while butcher grades are stopping at \$13.

As anticipated calves suffered a big drop in prices, present rates being anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2 lower than a week ago. The limit Monday of this week for prime calves was \$16, while many good to choice vealers sold at \$15 to \$15.75 and light grades as low as \$15.

Desirable feeder steers are scarce and prices are ruling about steady. Best heavy feeder steers are quotab-

up to \$15.50 per cwt. with bulk going at \$12 to \$14.

Improvement in the condition of the roads caused a big outpouring of hogs on Monday of this week. Trade was 10 to 15 cents lower; however, values are still 25 cents higher than a week ago. Best hogs are now selling up to \$19.75, heavy, 250 lbs. up, medium 200-250 lbs., medium to choice quality, \$19.45 to \$19.75; light, 150-200 lbs., \$18.95 to \$19.65; light-light, 130-150 lbs., \$17.50 to \$19.; smooth heavy packing sows, mostly \$18.40 to \$18.85; roughs, \$17.25 to \$18.25; pigs, good to choice, \$16.75 to \$17.50. There has been much talk lately going the rounds that the government would set a maximum price on hogs. However, there is no cause for believing this will take place as it is doubtful whether the Food Administration has power to put the clamps on an up-going trade.

From Monday to Friday of last week prices in the sheep house were on an upward trend but on the latter day trade wore a top-heavy appearance and looked ready for a break. On the initial session this week values were as much as 50 cents lower than last week's closing rates on lambs which brought quotations down to levels of a week ago on this class of stock. Aged sheep did not display as much price vicissitude and are still 50 cents higher than a week ago. Prime Colorado and fed western lambs sold up to \$21 on several occasions last week but \$20.40 was the limit on Monday of this week. The first Spring lambs of the season arrived Monday and sold as high as \$22.50 per cwt., 50 cents higher than previous yards' record. Best shorn lambs were quotable as high as \$17.75. Best native lambs up to \$18.50. Choice woolled yearlings as high as \$19 and prime fat woolled wethers, \$16.90.

Jackson, (N. E.)—The weather has been good the latter part of the week with roads improving rapidly. Farmers have started spring work in a few cases. A little plowing has been begun, manure drawn and the wood is nearly out of the way. The soil is entirely free of frost in the open and grass is started in places. Wheat and rye seem to be in fair condition and promise a good return generally. Considerable beans being held as there is no market. Feed is getting scarce especially grains. Quite a number of cattle well wintered will be sold soon. Many auctions being held with prices very low. The following prices were paid at Munith March 22:—oats, 60; beans, \$6; hens, 28; butter, 40; eggs, 38; lambs, 17; veal calves, 12 to 16.—A. F. W., Munith, March 22.

Huron, (north)—March weather is here with high winds, rain and floods washing parts of the roads out in various places. They are also very muddy and auction sales are plentiful. Farmers are very unsettled and dissatisfied. Poor prices for beans, and the price on everything to be bought is high. I have been reading the Michigan Business Farmer for over a year and believe it a good farm paper. The following prices were paid at Elkton Mar. 21:—Wheat, \$2.05; oats, 50; rye, \$1.15; hay, \$15; beans, \$5.75; potatoes, 75; butterfat, 57; eggs, 35; barley, \$1.75; beef steers, \$12; beef cows, \$10; apples, \$1.—G. W., Elkton, March 21.

Wolverine Oats

The Michigan Agricultural College's new Oat, outyielding the Worthy 120 bu. to 100.

Plant Some this Year

There were about 320 acres planted to this new oat last year and there will be a big demand next year for good seed. Have it to sell next Spring.

Inspected Seed

Our supply is small and has been inspected, true to name and absolutely the best seed of this new variety in the market.

PRICES: Carefully re-cleaned, bagged in heavy grain bags and delivered to your station, 1/2 bu., \$2.50; 1 bu., \$3.25; 2 1/2 bu., \$7.00. In 10 bu. lots (4 bags) F. O. B. here, Bags extra at 50c, \$2.00 per bushel.

Ask for Saier's Seed Catalogue

It is full of information about Michigan-Grown Seeds for Michigan Growers

Harry E. Saier, Seedsman

Lansing, Michigan, Box 22

Muskkrat!



The World looks to us for its supply of Muskrat. UP TO \$2.50

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!

FUNSTEN

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO. International Fur Exchange 1004 Funsten Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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




One Outfit That Meets All Power Needs

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

MICHIGAN MOTORS COMPANY
Distributors Dept. 221 Detroit, Mich.

You get full value



from fertilizer on tilled land. The soil is more porous and not surface-washed, and the fertilizer works into the soil.

American Vitrified Salt-Glazed Tile

is best for your land because it is frost and acid proof, and will not crumble in the soil.

Write for folder.

American Sewer Pipe Co.

(Michigan Branch)
209 St. James St., Jackson, Mich.

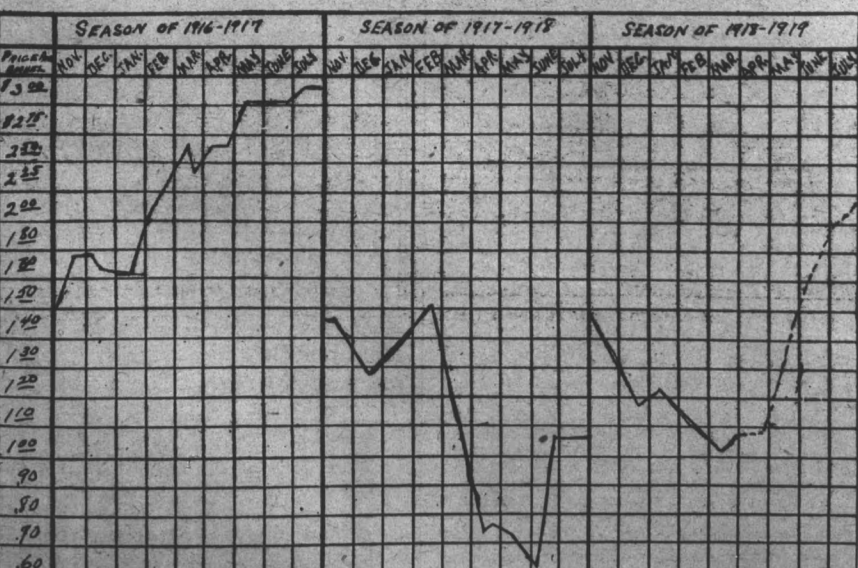


Chart Showing Trend of Potato Prices for last three years. The dotted line shows where we think the potato market will go. Where do you think it will go? Indicate your opinion on this chart, clip it out and send to us.

College Wonder Seed Oats

Inspected and registered (No. 852) in Class 1, by the Mich. Crop Improvement Ass'n, this year. Superior to the Worthy variety in test on my farm. Stiff straw, yielding over 90 bu. per A. on 10 A.

Less than 5 bu. lots @ \$1.60 per bu.
5 to 25 bu. lots @ \$1.40 per bu.
25 and up 5 bu. lots @ \$1.30 per bu. f. o. b.
Grand Blanc, Mich. Bags extra at cost, or send bags by parcel post with your order.

I. E. PARSONS, Grand Blanc, Michigan

FARMS AND LAND

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.

HAVE DECIDED TO SELL MY HOME of forty acres, well improved, new barn, 48x28x14 hip roof on stone basement, good granary, good 8-room house, two good cellars, about thirty bearing apple trees. Good well of water. Place all cleared but about two acres of wood, all tillable, soil is sandy loam, fenced and cross fenced and located on graveled trunk line road. One mile from Hersey, the county seat. Will take \$2,200 if I can sell soon. Write or better yet come and see it. \$1550 cash, balance on time. F. J. Beggs, Hersey, Mich.

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, 30 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 wind mill, in Oceana county, Mich. Reason for selling is old age. Box B, in care of Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

\$2,000 DOWN SECURES FARM, PR. Horses, 24 Cows and Eull, brood sows, long list implements, crops; 1 1/4 miles RR town; 173 acres; 120 acres loam tillage, clay subsoil; 30-cow wire-fenced pasture, home use wood; 100 ft. barn, 35-head, granary, hay barns, pig, poultry houses. Owner retiring makes low price, \$5,750 for all, easy terms. Details Page 34 New Spring Catalog. Bargains 19 States, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B. E. Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

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.

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. Umphrey, 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, roundroof barn, 34x78, silo, other outbuildings. 65 acres cleared, clay loam soil, fair fences, deal with owner only. Price \$7,500. **O. A. F. PRUSLEY, Clare, Mich., R. 5.**

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.

FOR SALE SACRIFICE: A GOOD 80- Hutzler, Manton, Michigan.

40 ACRES 1 1/2 MILES FROM WOL- verine; 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.

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—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.

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.

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. Streif, R.F.D. No. 1, Sears, Michigan.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY ACRES Located in center of Holstein section of Michigan; fine land and ideal location; near good schools and churches. Will sell all or part. Address: Monroe County Farm Bureau, Monroe, Michigan.

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

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

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FARM, L. Conkey, Thompsonville, Michigan.

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.

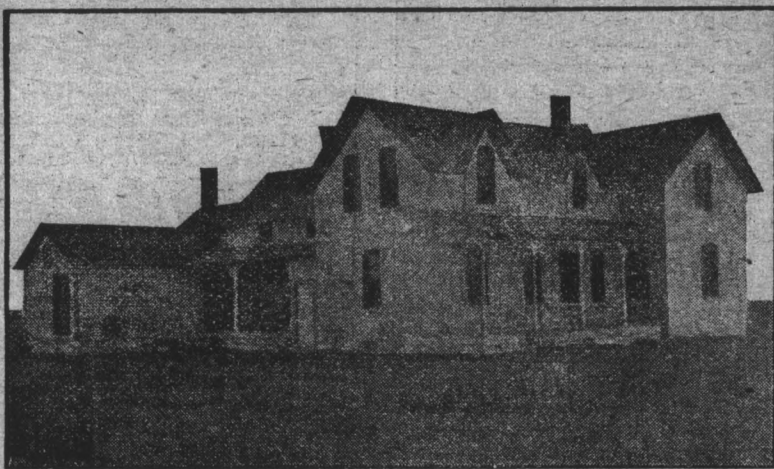
FOR SALE, WISCONSIN PEDIGREED Barley, 5 to 24 bushel lots, \$2.15 bu.; bags extra. Member of Michigan Crop Improvement Association, Lee Fowler, Fostoria, Mich.

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.

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.

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.

do you remember the ad of this farm for sale?



—it appeared in the February 1st issue of M. B. F.—now read this letter under date of February 27th, 1919

Many thanks to success of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Thru its circulation it found a buyer for my entire farm of 205 acres. The people came in droves and the letters in bunches. I worked night and day trying to entertain the people and answer the letters. This beats anything I ever witnessed in my life. My wife and I are convinced that times have changed since 50 years ago in selling farms. Go to it, you Farmers, and let the M. B. F. handle your business.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McKinstry, Hersey, Mich.

Is your farm for sale?

Profit by Mr. McKinstry's experience. Send us a complete description, any photos you have and let us quote you a price on advertising it to buyers.

Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

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.

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.

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.

YELLOW DENT SEED CORN; heavy yielding; butted and tipped; shelled 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.

SEED CORN—"PICKETT'S" YELLOW Dent, early maturing selected seed, \$3 for 56-pounds shelled corn. E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.

RECLEANED FIELD PEAS \$6.50 cwt. at Shepherd. Bags extra. Walter Brown, Shepherd, Michigan.

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

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

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

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.

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.

Pedigreed Grains: WISCONSIN PEDI- greeled Barley (6 row) and Worthy Oats. Pure, cleaned, sacked ready to sow. Fifth successful year in growing pedigreed grains. Prices and information on request. Fertland Farms, R. 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

POTATOES

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

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

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

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. Terhes Coal & Lumber Co., A. P. Terhes, president and general manager.

WANTED TO BUY, OLD FALSE Teeth. We pay up to \$35 per set (broken or not.) Send now. Prompt remittances. 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, Dept 43, Chicago, Ill.

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

FOR SALE—COMBINATION 2 AND 3 bottom tractor gang plow. Plowed less than 25 acres. Cheap for cash. Wm. C. Howe, East Jordan, Mich., R.F.D. No. 2.

FOR SALE A SECOND-HAND BELLE City Incubator and Brooder in good condition. Price, \$7.00. E. J. Allman, Lachine, Michigan.

Why Chicks Die

TOLD BY 6 POULTRY EXPERTS

These six experts have won over 250 prizes at poultry exhibits. Let them help you solve your chick problems. Write to Allen E. Woodall Co., 668 Globe Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., for their Free Chick Raising Guide and ask all the chick questions you want. One of the prize-winning experts will answer them. This valuable book gives full directions for making a simple home mixture to combat white diarrhoea and successfully raise 98% of your hatch. Send for this Free book today.

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.

Better than an auction sale

Put a classified ad. in the Business Farmers' exchange, telling what you have to sell or trade, and see how quickly you can get rid of any machinery, seed or produce that you want to sell. Everyone is pleased over the wonderful results from Michigan's greatest farm weekly, and we want you to try it. The rate is five cents per word. See heading in this issue.



HOW I SAVED THE PIGS

We have pulled off a stunt here this week which I dare say will not be equaled anywhere in the state or the United States, either for that matter under like conditions.

I have raised hogs for the market in a small way since 1891 and always keep a breeding record in which day of month and year in which a sow is bred is recorded, then count ahead 112 days and make a record of that. Thus I know the exact date a sow will bring forth her young and am always on hand to take care of the pigs so she does not lay on them and crush them at time of farrowing. After the pigs are all born and the sow becomes normal again you can safely let her have the pigs to care for if she is the right kind of sow. I had a choice Registered sow due to farrow the 9th of present month and as we all know, the coldest and worst weather began with March. March 7th, two days before the sow was due, the thermometer stood at 8 below zero and I had no place for a sow to farrow in such weather with any hopes of saving the pigs so it was up to me to get a hustle on and provide a place, so the morning of the 7th I started in to make a farrowing house which I completed in two days or at the end of the 8th and got the sow into it. I built an A-shaped house on runners so I could move it any time anywhere I wanted it with a team. House is 6x8 7 feet high, and being A-shaped, the two sides also form the roof. Made the floors out of inch stuff doubled with felt roofing between. Covered the north end and sides with same stuff and cemented the "laps" thus making it air tight on north end and east and west sides. Used no paper on south end as I did not want to get it too warm. Placed door 2x2 in south end.

Now, with the weather around zero and the sow in the house and a lantern with a No. 2 burner hung up I can have the temperature up to 70 or 80 degrees if I wish it.

Well, I saved the pigs, everyone, 13 in all, which you will agree, is a pretty sizable litter and the finest, largest, strongest pigs, considering the number and size of sow I have ever seen.—A. A. Lambertson, Cedar Springs, Mich.

Veterinary Department

I have a Holstein cow, 8 years old and apparently in good health. She freshened last March and raised a good calf, and gave a good mess of milk but she has not come in heat since. Please advise me if there is anything I can do for her.—Dan McL. St. Charles.

There is very little to be said on this subject as in my opinion your cow has Cystic Ovaries and in all probability will never breed again. However, an examination should be

made by a competent surgeon, (provided the cow be a valuable one); he should be able to advise you what to do.

WHAT'S A PURE-BRED BULL WORTH?

"Say, if your neighbor tells you he can't pay \$300 for a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull, show him the Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Seattle or any other market figures for beef steers that these bulls get for the feed lots," says Charles Gray, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. The other day a load of grade Aberdeen-Angus steers sold on the Chicago market for an even \$20 a hundred pounds, and weighing as they did 1,360, they brought their owner \$272 each. Ask Emil Dirks, of Bryant, Iowa.

On December 2 last, another load of yearlings sold on the Chicago market for \$20 a hundred pounds—Yearlings, mind you—bringing their owner over \$250 each. A load from Mississippi brought over \$260 at the East St. Louis market last July. Other loads from Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri and other states have brought well over the \$200-a-head mark for months and months. Why, a man can go to one of these bull sales, buy a bull and use him all summer; castrate him, and by the following January put him on the market for more than he cost.

Talk about what a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull is worth! Say, down South, where the tick has held back live stock for a half century, they still have the native Spanish stock that Columbus brought over, only some of it has probably slipped back a few degrees. They call these natives "Piney woods cattle," or just critters. Francis Coleman of Alabama, who went down there from the horse business in Illinois, estimates a pure-bred bull is worth more than a \$2,000 Percheron stallion, and he uses figures to prove it. One of these bulls will add more than \$100 to each calf from these native cows over what their steer calf products would bring from the scrub bulls when the two get to market. At that rate, the siring of 20 calves worth the extra hundred dollars each over the scrub steers from both scrub bulls and scrub mothers makes the \$2,000 each season. The difference between northern native cattle and these poorest southern specimens is wide, of course, but the principle holds good. The pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus adds beef, quality, early maturity, black color and natural dehorning to any of our scrubs or grades.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY

POULTRY

HOMESTEAD FARMS

A Federation of Interests

Our new Catalog of Pure Breed Practical Poultry is now ready. Some breeds are sold out for a number of weeks. Orders for Chicks are still being booked for:

- Barred and White Rocks.
- Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
- White Wyandottes
- Single Comb Black Minorcas.
- Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns.
- Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns
- Single Comb Anconas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs from any of the foregoing breeds for sittings or in quantities for incubators. Special price on 500 to 1000 eggs during season, and on Eggs for Broilers. Eggs from White Pekin Ducks and Gray Toulouse Geese.

Pullets—4 White Wyandottes; 10 Barred Rocks.

Cockerels—4 Barred Rocks; 1 Buff R.K.

Hares—Belgians and Flemish Giants.

Orders should be sent now, in advance, so that your order will not be crowded out by orders that have been sent earlier. Send for Catalog.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION

Bloomington, Mich.

BARRED ROCK

JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED Rocks are hen-hatched, quick growers, good layers; 30 eggs, \$3.00; 100, \$8.00. Postage paid. Cockerels, \$4.00. Circulars, photos. John Worthon, Clare, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS. Winners at Chicago, Detroit and Battle Creek Shows. Four pullets laid 950 Eggs in one year. Eggs, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. W. C. Coffman, Benton, Harbor, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 3.

THOROUGHbred BARRED ROCK Cockerels and females. Vigorous stock; good layers; eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Robert Bowman, Jr., R. No. 1, Pigeon, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK WINNERS. Won 1 Pen, 2nd Cockerel and 4th Cockerel at Chelsea Big Show. Hatching Eggs from Pen 1 \$2.50 per 15; Pen 2, \$2.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 50. By parcel post. Carrier returned. SAM STADEL, Chelsea, Mich.

LEGHORN

PROFITABLE BUFF LEGHORNS—We have twenty pens of especially mated Single Comb Buffs that are not only mated for exhibition but, above all, for profitable egg production. Eggs at very reasonable prices. Our list will interest you—please ask for it. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred to lay. English strain. Large healthy, vigorous stock, farm range. Hatching eggs and day-old chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bruce W. Brown, R. R. No. 3, Mayville, Michigan.

S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels from Ferris Best Strain \$3.00 to \$5.00, day old Chicks April and May \$15.00 per 100. Herbert Hammons, Williamston, Mich.

WYANDOTTE

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

REDS THAT ARE REDS—S. C. COMBINED with high eggs-producing quality eggs, per setting, 15, \$1.50. F. F. Whitmyer, Williamston, Mich.

HAMBURG

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

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

Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

INDEMNIFIES Owners of Live Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Against Death by Accident or Disease

Saginaw

Grand Rapids

FIVE WELL BRED HEIFERS

Granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld KeKoi Butter Boy and Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, the great long distance pair that have sired TEN daughters with over 1,000 lbs. butter in a year, two of the heifers by a son whose dam has 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, 121 lbs. in 30 days, 1226 lbs. butter in 365 days, dams have A.R.O. records of 25 and 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. Three sired by a son whose dam has 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, 124 lbs. in 30 days; she has 4 A.R.O. daughters, one with 1247 lbs. butter in 365 days, dams of the heifers have A.R.O. records of 15 lbs. junior 2 yr., 18 lbs and 20 lbs. in 7 days, foundation bunch, in good condition, tuberculin tested. Write, or better, come and see them.

HOWARD EVANS, Eau Claire, Michigan

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

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

TURKEYS

SHEPARD'S BUFF ROCKS; PRIZE winners at the big Detroit Poultry Show 1919. I have two grade pens mated. I will hatch my winners from these matings. I will have a limited number of eggs to spare at \$3 per 15. If you want some good Buff Rocks order one or two of these settings; they will please you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Irvin Shepard, Chesaning, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Strictly thoroughbred, for sale. Gobblers weigh 15-38 lbs., Hens 9-16 lbs. Price, \$7.00 to \$25.00, according to weight and beauty. Eggs, \$4.00 per setting of ten. John Morris, R. 7, Vassar.

CHICKS

CHICKS WE SHIP THOUSANDS, different varieties; Brown Leghorns, \$13 hundred; booklet and testimonials. Stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Mich.

CHICKS and Eggs: R.I. Reds, both Combs Barred P. Rocks. Superior Quality. Prepaid by parcel post. Catalogue free. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

PIGEONS

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

HATCHING EGGS

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE BLOOD S. C. R. I. Reds. Prices 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. Mrs. J. A. Kellie, Maybee, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS; WINNERS AT Chelsea show. Special pen, \$2.50, 15; Second, \$2, 15; \$5.50. P. P. Prepaid. Carrier. Returned. Sam Stadel, Chelsea, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE- bred Barred Rocks, Ringlet strain; 15 for \$1.50; 30 for \$2.50. P. P. prepaid; also a few cockerels left at \$3 each, two for \$5. Mrs. Geo. Weaver, Fife Lake, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM MAR- tin strain, white Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. Postpaid. William Kampenga, 152 Washington avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS — PLYMOUTH Rocks, all varieties, and Anconas. Illustrated catalog, 3c. Sheridan Poultry Yards Sheridan, Mich., R. 5.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM FARM raised S. C. White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1.00; 26 eggs, \$1.50. Sumner Simpson, Webberville, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S STRAIN RHODE IS- land Reds; eggs, \$1 per 15. Earl Steinbrink, Mt. Clemens, Mich., R. D. 2.

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

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

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds' thoroughbred eggs for hatching; \$2 for 15; postpaid. Mrs. Wm. Vandevanter, Mesick, Mich., Wexford county, Rt. 1.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM OFFERS hatching eggs from superior matings of bred-to-lay White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks at \$1.50 per 15. White Runner ducks \$1.50 per 11. White Chinese Geese 40c each, \$3.50 per 10. Dike C. Miller, Dryden, Michigan.

FOR SALE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Eggs for hatching. A Bred-to-lay strain. 13 years careful selection. Cockerel and Pullet matings. Selected pens, \$3.50 per 15 eggs; utility pens, \$2 per 15 eggs. H. E. Hough, Hartford, Mich.

Barred Rock Eggs From strain with records to 290 eggs per year. \$2.00 per 15 Prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Fred Astling, Constantine, Michigan.

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!)

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

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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 170596. 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 Payne 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, 885 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, 3/4 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, Sebewaing, Michigan.

BULL CALF

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

BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, 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.

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 Pietertje, 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.

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,
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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.

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JERSEYS
THE Jersey is an investment breed, not a luxury. They are noted as money-makers. They do not have to be pampered. They do equally well in Southern Texas and the Canadian Northwest. One Jersey will prove to you that you must have a herd. Write Dealers for prices and pedigrees. Send to us for important facts about Jerseys. The American Jersey Cattle Club 352 W. 23d 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 tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams. Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

GUERNSEY

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

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

ANGUS BULLS and HEIFERS from choice registered stock. Also have some nice Registered Duroc Boars ready for service. Will crate and ship for \$50.00. Geo. B. Smith & Co., Addison, Michigan.

SHORTHORN

OAKWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS Bull calves of Bates Breeding. COLLAR BROS., R. No. 2, Conklin, Mich.

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,
Sebewaing, Michigan.

FOR SALE FIVE HEAD REGISTERED

Durham Females from four months to four years old. Bates strain. Also some large Poland China Boars, six months old, bred from a sow that has just farrowed 16 pigs. Wm. Cox, Williamston, Michigan.

FOR SALE TWO ROAN SHORTHORN

Bulls, one year old, sired by Cornerstone 365530, a son of Avondale. 1 young mare and 1 Campbell Closet. G. H. Parkhurst, Orion, Michigan.

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 255920, at head of herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Can spare a few cows. A. W. Thorne, Fife Lake, Michigan.

RAY WARNER, ROUTE 3, ALMONT,

Mich., breeder of Purebred Shorthorn Cattle and O. I. C. swine. Orders taken for March and April pigs.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS

Of Quality, Scotch and Scotch topped. Maxwalton Monarch 2nd & Maxwalton Jupiter in service. John Schmidt & Son, Reed City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS

all sold out. None for sale at 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

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.

FOR SALE 2 Shorthorn Dur-

ham Bulls, Bates Strain and good individuals. One 3 years old, one 6 months. Geo. W. Arnold, Bates, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns

2 Bull Calves to offer; one roan and one red.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS; mares in foal, fillies, and one black stallion coming 4 years old.

DUROC JERSEYS, Fall and Spring Pigs of both sex.

SHROPSHIREs; a few good Ewes to offer.

CHAS. BRAY, OKEMOS, 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

LAKESIDE 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.

FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED

Percheron horses, three stallions, two mares, all blacks and priced to sell. C. S. Young, Shepherd, Mich.

SHETLAND PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES For Sale. Write

for description & prices. Mark B. Curdy, Howell, Mich.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

FALL PIGS SPECIAL SALE NOW ON

Butler's Big Boned, Prolific Poland Chinas. How would you like one out of a litter of 14? We are pricing them for a quick sale at \$25 and \$30 each. A pedigree with every pig. Jno. C. Butler, Portland, Michigan.

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

Write that inquiry for L. T. P. C. serviceable boars to Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich., instead of Mason. I have sold my farm and bought another, one mile west and eight and one-half miles south. Come and see me in my new home. Free livery from town.

WM. J. CLARKE,
R. No. 1, Eaton Rapids, Michigan

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

O I C

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.

O.I.C. FALL BOARS AND GILTS; Extra large boned. Best 1 ever raised. Pried to sell, also good grade Holstein bull calf. Will Thorman, Elm Front Stock Farm, Dryden, Michigan.

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

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.

FOR SALE—TWO REGULAR DUROC Jersey boars, 1st of October farrow; weight, 150 lbs.; sired by Orion Cherry King 6th No. 79931; dam by Defender. C. E. Davis & Son, Ashley, Mich., R. 1.

Angora Goats for Profit

Raise Angora Goats for mohair, mutton (Angora Venison) and natural increase.



We will three to a car load of these hardy, profitable animals. Nearly every farm can profitably handle Angora Goats. Write for full particulars, photographs of our herds, prices, etc.

RIKER LIVE STOCK COLONY
340 Flatiron Bldg., San Francisco

MAPLE LANE FARM
Registered Duroc Jersey Pigs, either sex.
J. E. NEUHAUSER,
Inlay 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

Duroc Jersey Gilts Weighing from 300 to 450 lbs. 1,000 pound herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weldman, Michigan.

Bred sows and gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by The Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr old. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Thos. Underhill & Son, Prop., Salem, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

Registered Duroc Jersey fall boar pigs. Also two choice last spring boars. Write to us. Our prices are very reasonable. Visitors welcome.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

DUROCS SPRING GILTS and brood sows. Gilts by a good son of Panama Special. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Ferrinton, 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.

CHESTER WHITES

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

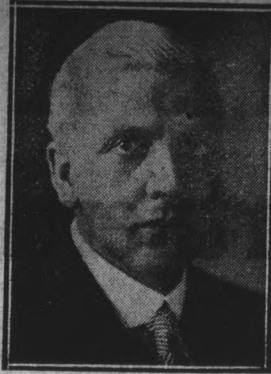
HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE BOAR PIGS OF JAN. 30th farrow only, for sale now. Book your order for Spring Pigs now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

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.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE — SHORTHORN AND Polled Durham Cattle. Herd bulls are grandsons of Whitehall Sultan and Avondale. C. Carlson, Leroy, Mich.



Two Daughters
Concordia Sunlight
Korndyke DeKol. Butter record 7 days, 31.69; milk record, 654.10.

One Daughter
Flint Ferndale Aggie. Butter record 7 days, 31.05; milk record, 487.90.

One Daughter
Pontiac Agnes Korndyke. Butter record at 2½ years old, 2.05; milk record, 326.50; average butter fat test, 4.91.

One Daughter
K. P. Queen Burke. Butter record 7 days, 28.85; milk record, 503.80; average butter fat test, 4.58.

One Daughter
Princess Sunny Mede Sieges, 5 years old. Butter record 7 days, 31.40; milk record, 467.20.

Auction Sale!

ROBERT POINTER

will disperse his entire herd of

60 Holstein-Friesian Dairy Cattle

(None reserved)

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

Monday, Apr. 21

This herd contains some of the best Holstein strains. Two daughters of Concordia Houwtji Sunlight DeKol made a butter record of 31.69 and 654.10 lbs. of milk in seven days.

50 - FEMALES - 50

A few young Bulls from well bred dams

All animals are tubercular tested.

This entire herd butter-fat tested by Huron Valley Creamery was 3.08.

Transfer papers same day of sale.

Robert R. Pointer & Son
Dearborn, Mich.

Col. D. L. Perry Harty Robinson
Auctioneers

Send for Catalogue, 324 Ford Building, Detroit Mich.

HOLSTEIN DISPERSION SALE!
Monday, April 14, 1919, 1 p.m.

40 Registered Holstein Cattle and
12 High grades headed by

Long Beach Johanna Rue Lad No. 199838

The records of his two nearest dams average: Butter, 7 days, 30.48 lbs. The dam, a 30 lb. cow is a sister to Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 1470.59 lbs. butter in one year, also sister to the dam of Segis Fayne Johanna (50.68 lbs. butter in 7 days) the world's record cow.

A. R. O. cows in this sale from 19 lb. 2-year-old to 23.82 lb. full age. All animals over six months old tuberculin tested by state approved veterinarian.

The Sale is at Fair Acres Farm, three miles north of Ann Arbor
on Whitmore Lake road. Free transportation. For catalogue write

BRAUN BROS. R. R. 1, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Auctioneer, Col. D. L. PERRY

Sales Manager, S. T. WOOD.

Uncle Sam is Anxious to Enter into Partnership with You

To pull Michigan out of the sand and mud

Your state is a great corporation and every citizen is a stockholder

If you approve a contract between your state and the government to build a comprehensive system of permanent, year round, main market highways into every community in the state

Vote Yes on the Good Roads Amendment

which must be ratified by the People at the Spring Election

Monday, April 7th

Uncle Sam stands ready to pay seven million dollars during the next two years to help Michigan tap every city and every county with improved highways. But he demands that his partners in this great Michigan Enterprise shall demonstrate their good faith and share the responsibilities by at least matching his investment on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Michigan must put up \$7,000,000 either by direct tax or by issuing bonds

If it is to receive this 100 per cent dividend from the United States Government. If the Good Roads Amendment is ratified by the people, the money will be available to welcome Uncle Sam as a partner in Michigan's great Highway project, to do Michigan's share of the work and spread the burden over such a term of years that no single tax-payer will even know that he is paying the bill. It will mean a deferred payment plan by which the roads will pay for themselves and coming generations, who will enjoy the benefits, will bear a share of the burden.

A direct tax to assure a sufficient sum means too great a burden on the taxpayers



The Highway Amendment does not mean a bonded debt of Fifty Million Dollars

But simply gives the people, who are the stockholders of the state, the authority, through their directors or representatives in the legislature, to use the state's credit to borrow money only as needed with which to build roads and avail themselves of the 100 per cent Federal aid dividend.

The Legislature can be trusted to do no more than reflect your views.

Vote for the Amendment

GIVE THEM THE AUTHORITY TO ACT—THEN TELL THEM WHEN AND HOW TO ACT.

Michigan State Good Roads Association

P. T. COLGROVE, President