

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Rural Districts Carry Good Roads Bond Issue

"WE WANT good roads." Such was the all but unanimous verdict of the farmers of Michigan when they went to the polls Monday and cast a record vote in favor of the \$50,000,000 bonding amendment. In the face of the early returns, practically every voting precinct in the state voted for the amendment. No state in the union has to our knowledge so completely committed itself to good roads; and no state will have a better system of highways when the legislature shall have translated the wishes of the voters into a good roads program which will eventually cover every section of the state.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to Michigan Business Farming that the farmers have supported this issue. Their vote at Monday's election should forever silence the critics who have said in the past that farmers were "mossbacks" and "stumbling blocks in the way of progress." The farmers gave fully as large majorities for the amendment as the city folk, in spite of the fact that practically all the farmers are taxpayers and a large number of city people are not. And when Michigan's greatest internal improvement has been completed, and every section of Michigan where people live is joined with every other section by good roads, we want the farmers to have a share of the credit for making these roads possible.

Legislature May Issue Bonds

The adoption of the amendment means that the people of Michigan have put into the hands of the legislature the power to sell

bonds against the credit of the state. They have not said how many bonds they would like to have the legislature sell in any one year. They have not said how much money they would like to have the legislature spend on roads in any one year. They have not even said that they desire the legislature to issue bonds. They have simply made it possible for the legislature to do so if found necessary to finance the good roads program.

The amendment cannot legally become a part of the State Constitution until within thirty days after the election. Therefore, the legislature cannot legally authorize the issuance of bonds until that time arrives. This provides a breathing spell in which both the taxpayers and the legislature may formulate plans for carrying on the good roads work during the present and the following year. Having placed in the hands of the legislature so vast a power, the taxpayers will be justified in directing the legislature how it shall be exercised. It now appears that the majority of funds that can be expended with reasonable economy can be raised by direct taxation, without burdening the tax payers. This is our conclusion after a thorough study and comparison of the several available methods of road financing. It is a conclusion also in which Auditor General Fuller concurs in a statement made to the editor of M. B. F., just a week before the election.

"It is not necessary to issue bonds to secure all the required funds that can be spent with economy in the (Cont. on page 3)

Farm and Woman Vote Keeps Michigan Dry

MICHIGAN STAYS dry by over one hundred thousand majority. If the decision had been left to the people of the cities the state would have gone back wet; the ground gained in this state after many years of hard work would have been lost; and national prohibition would have received a serious set-back. The temperance forces of the United States owe a debt of gratitude to the farmers and farm women of Michigan for the splendid manner in which they turned out on Monday and reaffirmed their decision of 1916, that they want a dry state.

The farmers do not fully appreciate the importance of their verdict to the cause of prohibition everywhere. Wet leaders have been claiming that the pendulum was swinging back; that the prohibition movement had reached its high tide and was rapidly ebbing. They pointed to the little towns of Rhode Island and to the scattering cities of Wisconsin which voted wet because the dry advocates stayed at home. They pointed to the city of Chicago which went wet by a large majority because over a hundred thousand people who voted for mayor did not vote at all on the saloon question. And they were waiting like vultures before a dying prey for the people of Michigan to vote back the saloon that they might take their "evidence" before the special session of congress and prove

to the legislators that the American people do not want prohibition any longer. But thanks to Michigan farmers and their wives the wet forces will never carry out their program. There can be no room for doubt as to where the people of Michigan stand on this issue; by a majority fully 50,000 greater than the dry majority in 1916, the people of Michigan have said, "We don't want wine and beer, and we don't want the saloon."

The verdict is unassailable. Review it as they may, the liquor forces and the "Hotel Men's Ass'n" can find no grain of comfort in it or no hope that the people of Michigan retain any fondness for the booze business and will some day repent that they have treated it so harshly. The brewers and the saloon-keepers who have been humbling their "talents" to the manufacture and sale of soft drinks in the deluded belief that the state would go back wet, may now ship their plants and their fixtures to China or some other benighted country where their wares may be appreciated. And all those orders for beer and wine which the saloonists and hotel men so thoughtfully booked a few weeks back in anticipation of a wet victory will have to be cancelled!

"Make it a knock-out blow," said Mr. Bryan. "Bing! Biff! Bang!" responded Mr. Farmer, and the crowd didn't even wait to hear the count.

Kimball's Foreign Bean Contracts Cancelled

THE RECORD of the now notorious bean gamble stands complete. The name of Kimball, the master manipulator, against whom M. B. F. trained its guns over a year ago, is now only a by-word among the friends he would have undone. The schemes he thought so clever have been laid bare to the public eye; the great fortune he would have made at the expense of his friends and the bean growers has vanished from his vision. He stands deserted, outwitted at last by those cleverer than himself, while his intended victims and the Food Administration are seeking to readjust the balances of trade which were thrown out of true by his manipulations.

From far-away California comes the final details of Kimball's

great scheme to corner the bean market, and of the disclosures made at the government hearing in New York City. They tell of vast purchases of cheap Asiatic and pinto beans with the money of the United States government, for the sole purpose of bearing the navy bean market. They tell, too, of the cancellation by the Food Administration of Kimball's contracts for 18,000 tons of these cheap beans; and of other efforts of the Food Administration to undo the great harm worked by Kimball and his cohorts against the nation's great navy bean industry.

These further details of which we speak throw great light upon the present bean situation and gives us a clearer understanding of the future of this market. The following extracts are taken from the San Francisco Call: (Continued on page 3)



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



THE HARRISON ELEVATOR CO. MAKES GOOD AND DECLARES DIVIDEND

The experience of the Harrison Elevator Co. should be an example for every co-operative venture to follow. Too often co-operative enterprises fail because the members become discouraged by the first year's disappointments and withdraw their support. *The Harrison Elevator* gives the following account of how the Harrison Elevator Co. weathered the storms of adversity and finally came to port with all sails set and a satisfied crew:

"Several years ago, after many similar attempts which had resulted in failure, the Harrison Elevator Company was organized by a number of Harrison residents and nearby farmers. The capitalization was \$5,000, of which amount only about \$3,000 was paid in. A building was erected the same year and later the company acquired the offices of the defunct Harrison Heading Company. Business was commenced at once under the management of J. Wyman, who remained in charge for about three years, being followed by Fred Gleason, who is now with Hughes Brothers. The present manager, Henry Gardiner, was engaged two years ago.

"The first years of the company's existence tried the courage and resources of its promoters. The hail storm of 1912, which destroyed the bean crop in this locality, entailed a heavy loss upon the elevator which had provided much high priced seed, for which some of the planters on account of the crop loss were unable to pay. By strenuous efforts however, each difficulty was overcome, credit established and the institution seems now on the road to success. The elevator building with its outfit of machinery, coal and hay sheds and offices is estimated to be worth about \$9,000.

"In 1917 a 10 per cent. dividend was declared. In 1918 on account of the fact that all available cash was needed to carry on the business it was thought best to pass the dividend, even though the accumulated profits amounted to nearly \$4,000. A meeting of the stockholders was held at the court house last Saturday at which a little more than two-thirds of the capital stock was represented. At this meeting it was decided to declare a 100 per cent. dividend. The capitalization of the corporation was increased to \$15,000, which will absorb the greater part of the accumulated profits, give each shareholder shares of stock of the same par value as the original and place \$5,000 in treasury stock at the disposal of the company."

WESTERN SHEEP MEN ARE COMING INTO THE UPPER PENINSULA

According to the *Escanaba Press*, the movement that was started last year to interest western sheep men in the grazing facilities of the upper peninsula are beginning to bear considerable fruit. Last year many thousand head of sheep were grazed on the wild lands of upper Michigan. The experiment was so successful that other feeders are planning to bring in their flocks this year. A Buffalo, Mont., firm has closed a deal for the purchase of nine sections of land near Ralph, north of Northland. They will bring in 2,000 head of sheep. Another plot of land near Ross has been bought by a North Dakota firm who will graze 1,500 head. A third deal involves the purchase of 40,000 acres of land near Manistique by an Idaho rancher who will graze 3,000 head of sheep this summer. Given another good grazing season like last year and the fame of northern and upper Michigan as sheep-grazing sections will be fully established.

LAPEER COUNTY FARMERS ENGAGE IN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ENTERPRISE

Since the first of the year, farmers in several communities of Lapeer county have been organizing for the promotion of commercial as well as productive agriculture. The Lapeer Shipping Association shipped its first carload of stock the last week in January and has now shipped eight cars with complete satisfaction to the members, consisting of more than 100 farmers at the present time. The directors of the Lapeer Association are Arthur Dodds, E. R. Stewart, Frank Davis, R. L. Taylor, Clyde Coulter, C. A. Bullock and Wm. Morris.

On February 24th the Columbiaville Co-operative Association organized with 75 members. The board of directors consists of: John Bell, Millard MacArthur, Geo. McIntyre, David D. Arehart, Ben

Bohnsack and Bruce McCara. This association plans to ship live stock and other farm products and also to buy farm supplies. Several carloads of stock have already been shipped with marked success.

On March 25th the Imlay Business Farmers' Association was organized with the following directors: Clark Carlow, Arthur Reek, James Lee, Wm. Fritch, John Hunt, Wm. Chriscinski, and Albert Worth. The Hadley-Metamora Agricultural Association followed March 26th and its affairs will be directed the first year by Chas. Riley, T. C. Rossman, Geo. Cardwell, Glenn Caley, A. P. Stocker, C. P. Johnson and Geo. Hilliker. Both of these latter associations are handling live stock at the present time and are planning on shipping other farm products as well as buying farm supplies.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Menominee—More than 4,000 people attended the farmers' institute held the latter part of March. It was by far the most successful institute ever held in the upper peninsula.

Bessemer—Folks who think the only thing produced in this part of the state is iron ore, have another guess coming. There is good farm land in this section and many blooded herds of cattle. One of the finest dairy farms is that of Mr. John St. Johns, which has just been re-stocked with pure-bred Guernseys.

Tawas City—Iosco county farmers have successfully operated a co-operative live stock shipping association, and co-operative threshing rig. Now they are going to put in two elevators and do business for themselves. The co-operative spirit, and the wave of confidence which is sweeping the nation is very much in evidence in Iosco county.

Alma—Farmers of Gratiot county have already contracted to grow some 13,000 acres of sugar beets the coming season, according to the manager of the Alma plant of the Michigan Sugar Company. This manager also explains that a larger acreage could be secured under the present contract arrangement, if desired, but that the company would not be able to handle any more.

Fowlerville—At the recent annual meeting of the Livingston County Holstein Friesian Ass'n., S. H. Munsell was re-elected president and J. G. Hays, secretary. H. H. Hallady, state live stock sanitary commissioner gave an instructive talk and explained how the state and federal government were co-operating to stamp out tuberculosis in cattle.

Newberry—This section of the Upper Peninsula seems to be attracting the favorable attention of western live stock men. One man alone has written asking for a tract of 50,000 acres, and others are interested in buying smaller tracts. The faith of the western people in the opportunities that exist here for cattle raising is inspiring a number of local men to get into the game.

Copemish—The Copemish Creamery Co. has found it necessary to increase their facilities in order to take care of their constantly increasing business. The creamery started in a small way back in 1914 with local capital and has had a steady and satisfactory growth. The first year the creamery paid out less than \$8,000 to its patrons. The second year it distributed about \$16,000; in 1916, about \$27,000; 1917, \$41,000, and last year \$57,581.76. The success of the company is attributed to the very fair manner in which they have dealt with the farmers.

Hermansville—Following is the interesting report of a local man on the results of his sheep-raising venture last year: "I purchased eleven ewes and a ram in the spring of 1918. There were twenty-two lambs born, of which nineteen survived. I figured the lambs worth at least \$10 per head on Dec. 31, or \$190. I sheared 110½ pounds of wool, which I sent to a mill and had spun into yarn, making 67½ pounds at a cost of 25 cents per pound, with \$1 expense for freight. I sold the yarn at \$3.50 per pound, leaving a net profit on the wool, after paying all expenses, \$211.65. I figured the cost of keeping for the year on my farm was more of a benefit than an expense. They were a benefit to the pasture in clearing up the brush and in the winter only had some worthless pea straw outside of what they were able to pick. The total year's profit of those twelve sheep to me was \$401.65, or over \$33 per head.

REPORT SHOWS LESS STRESS ON THE BAD POINTS OF THE TRACTOR

Several hundred tractor owners in the Dakotas were asked these questions:

"What do you find to be the principal advantages of the tractor for farm work?"

"What are its principal disadvantages?"

The replies received here have been summarized in Farmers' Bulletin 1035, just published by the department of agriculture.

Saving in time, making it possible to cover the desired acreage within the proper season, is put first among the advantages by a large percentage of the farmers. Other advantages mentioned are:

Ability to do thorough work, especially in hot weather, when horses are at a disadvantage.

Saving in man labor, doing away with more or less hired help and enabling one man to farm a larger acreage than he can with horses.

This last advantage is mentioned by a larger percentage of Dakota farmers than of farmers in other states where similar investigations of the tractor have been made. This is doubtless because the cropping system followed in the Dakotas is such that the tractor can be used to advantage for more of the farm work than in most other parts of the country.

The principal disadvantage of the tractor, according to the reports made by these farmers, is its injurious effect on moist soil. This difficulty is a serious one in districts where the soil is heavy and where it is necessary to do a considerable amount of work in early spring.

Difficulty of operation seems to rank next as a disadvantage. A large percentage of farmers emphasize it. Other disadvantages mentioned are expense of operation, undue increase in investment, and delays on account of engine trouble.

In comparing the reports upon which this bulletin is based with those obtained from tractor owners in various parts of the corn belt several years ago it appears that less stress is laid upon the disadvantages of the tractor in the recent reports than in the older ones.

U. S. DEPT OF AGR. MONTHLY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1919

A copy of any of the publications listed, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the department's supply lasts.

Growing Fruit for Home Use. By H. P. Gould, Pomologist, and George M. Darrow, Scientific Assistant, Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 40, figs. 26.

Control of the Onion Thrips. By F. H. Chittenden, Entomologist in Charge, Truck-Crop Insect Investigations. Pp. 16, figs. 11. (Farmers' Bulletin 1007.)

Hay Stackers. How They May be Used in the East and South to Save Labor. By H. B. McClure, Agriculturist. (Farmers' Bulletin 1009.)

Straining Milk. By Ernest Kelly and James A. Gamble, Dairy Division. Pp. 16, figs. 14. (Farmers' Bulletin 1019.)

Machinery for Cutting Firewood. By H. R. Tolley, Scientific Assistant. Pp. 16, figs. 5. (Farmers' Bulletin 1023.) This bulletin describes the different types of wood-sawing rigs, points out the advantages and disadvantages of each, gives information as to first cost and cost of operation, and offers suggestions as to how they may be operated most efficiently.

314,936 TRACTORS WILL BE MADE IN 1919, MANUFACTURERS' ESTIMATE

A production of 314,936 tractors in the United States in 1919 is estimated by manufacturers' reporting to the office of Farm Equipment Control, United States Department of Agriculture. The reports obtained in a special inquiry by the department show a production of 132,697 tractors in 1918. The manufacturers gave the number of tractors of different sizes manufactured last year and estimates of the number of each size that will be made this year. The figures for 1919, of course, are merely estimates and represent the aggregate of the estimates submitted by the tractor manufacturers in January and February of this year. A summary of these reports follows:

Number on hand December 31, 1917,	15,525
Number manufactured during 1918,	132,697
Number sold in United States during '18,	96,470
Number sold for export during 1918	36,351
Number on hand December 31, 1918	15,401

Four Plans Suggested for Financing Michigan's Good Roads Building Program

(Cont. from page 1) building of roads. The people will have large enough tax burdens to bear the next twenty-five years without putting on their shoulders that enormous interest charge on \$50,000,000 worth of bonds."

Now, it may not be necessary for the legislature to issue any bonds, but if in any year the tax rate is unusually high because of other expenditures, we are very sure the taxpayers will be glad they gave the legislature the authority to issue bonds for that year and thereby distribute the cost of that year's road building over a period of several years.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING supported the bond issue because it believed that the legislature should not be handicapped by lack of funds in carrying out the good roads program. But MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is unalterably opposed to the issuance of a single bond providing the necessary road funds can be raised from other sources. If funds are needed immediately to carry forward the road work for the current year, it will probably be necessary to sell some bonds. But we believe that all of the money that can be spent economically next year, and the next and the next can and should be raised by direct tax instead of from the sale of more bonds.

We believe that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the legislature to issue bonds even when it may not be necessary. The argument will be, of course, that the people have authorized the issuance of \$50,000,000 worth of bonds and there is no reason why the legislature should not take them at their word. Unlimited funds at the disposal of any state department tends to extravagance and the launching of projects that might better be postponed until a later date. Therefore we think the people of Michigan should know the sums of money now at the disposal of the State Highway Department and something of the plans of the department and the good roads enthusiasts in the legislature for spending this money. The one thing that will prevent the fever of good roads enthusiasm from causing a hysterical and reckless waste of the public money is the knowledge that the taxpayers are watching the expenditures. All these funds that are now available and may be available in the future belong to the people and the people have the right to say how they shall be raised and how expended. So we want the people of Michigan, including the farmers, to know what the auto license fund amounts to and what its annual increase is estimated at. We want them to know of the recent legislation increasing the tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. We want them to know what the annual tax rate will be for raising the required funds under several different suggested plans. We want them to choose the plan which suits them best, and then we want them to tell their representatives in the legislature of the plan they prefer.

Just a week before the election, despairing of getting authentic figures from those supposed to have them in their possession, we compiled facts and figures suggesting four different plans of road financing. A set of these plans has been placed in the hands of every member of the legislature.

Since the compilation of these figures we have learned of the added tax placed on automobiles and trucks which will raise in 1919 an additional sum estimated at over \$750,000. Add this to \$3,300,000, the estimated license receipts for 1920, and increase the total amount ten per cent. per year thereafter, (which is a very conservative estimate of increase according to authorities whom we have consulted) and you immediately see what an immense annual sum will be placed at the disposal of the highway department, in addition to the monies that may be raised by the sale of bonds and from direct taxation.

We want our readers to scrutinize these tables very carefully. We do not absolutely guarantee the accuracy of every figure, but the totals and averages will be found substantially correct and in most cases agree with figures compiled by the highway department and state tax commission. We believe that these figures prove that it is not necessary in the majority of years to issue bonds, and that it would be far better for the credit of the state if bonds were not issued except as absolutely necessary. We don't believe that it is good business for either individuals, corporations or commonwealths to impair their credit, and borrow money at high interest charges when they can pay their bills as they go. For there may come a time when their credit will be badly needed for other purposes. If our readers agree with our conclusions we want them to cut out this entire article, check the plan they prefer the legislature to adopt and send the clipping to their senators and representatives.

PLAN 1—BOND ISSUE. RETIRING OF BONDS BY DIRECT TAXATION

Table Showing Probable Method of Issuing and Retiring Bonds, Interest Charges, Cost per Thousand and Valuation for Retiring Bonds and Paying Interest, and Cost per Thousand (1918 Valuation) of Interest Charges Alone

Year	Total Bonds Sold	Total Bonds Retired	Total Bonds Outstanding	Interest on Bonds	Annual Am't Needed to Pay Int. and Retire Bonds	Rate per \$1,000 to Pay Int. and Retire Bonds	Cost per \$1,000 Val. to pay Int. Alone
1919 .. .	\$ 5,000,000		\$ 5,000,000				
1920 .. .	10,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	250,000	2,250,000	0.54	0.06
1921 .. .	15,000,000	4,000,000	11,000,000	400,000	2,400,000	0.576	0.096
1922 .. .	20,000,000	6,000,000	14,000,000	550,000	2,550,000	0.612	0.132
1923 .. .	25,000,000	8,000,000	17,000,000	700,000	2,700,000	0.646	0.168
1924 .. .	30,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	850,000	2,850,000	0.682	0.204
1925 .. .	35,000,000	12,000,000	23,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	0.718	0.24
1926 .. .	40,000,000	14,000,000	26,000,000	1,150,000	3,150,000	0.754	0.276
1927 .. .	45,000,000	16,000,000	29,000,000	1,300,000	3,300,000	0.79	0.312
1928 .. .	50,000,000	18,000,000	32,000,000	1,450,000	3,450,000	0.826	0.348
1929 .. .	Bonds Sold	20,000,000	30,000,000	1,600,000	3,600,000	0.864	0.384
1930 .. .		22,000,000	28,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	0.84	0.36
1931 .. .		24,000,000	26,000,000	1,400,000	3,400,000	0.816	0.336
1932 .. .		26,000,000	24,000,000	1,300,000	3,300,000	0.792	0.312
1933 .. .		28,000,000	22,000,000	1,200,000	3,200,000	0.768	0.288
1934 .. .		30,000,000	20,000,000	1,100,000	3,100,000	0.744	0.264
1935 .. .		32,000,000	18,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	0.72	0.24
1936 .. .		34,000,000	16,000,000	900,000	2,900,000	0.696	0.216
1937 .. .		36,000,000	14,000,000	800,000	2,800,000	0.672	0.192
1938 .. .		38,000,000	12,000,000	700,000	2,700,000	0.648	0.168
1939 .. .		40,000,000	10,000,000	600,000	2,600,000	0.624	0.144
1940 .. .		42,000,000	8,000,000	500,000	2,500,000	0.60	0.12
1941 .. .		44,000,000	6,000,000	400,000	2,400,000	0.576	0.096
1942 .. .		46,000,000	4,000,000	300,000	2,300,000	0.552	0.072
1943 .. .		48,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000	0.528	0.048
1944 .. .		50,000,000	0,000,000	100,000	2,100,000	0.504	0.024
Total .. .	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000		\$21,250,000	\$71,250,000	Av. \$0.679	\$0.204

NOTE:—Under the above plan the \$50,000,000 raised from sale of bonds will be spent at the end of ten years, but the debt thus incurred will not be paid until fifteen years later, long before which time it will be necessary to rebuild many of these roads. The interest on these bonds will amount to nearly one-half of the principal, and representing a sum of money sufficient to construct approximately 190 miles of pavement, 400 miles of macadam and 900 miles of gravel surfaced roads. (Plans suggested and tables compiled by Forrest Lord.)

PLAN 2.

BOND ISSUE. BONDS TO BE RETIRED FROM AUTOMOBILE LICENSE FUND AND BY DIRECT TAXATION

Table Showing Estimated Annual Amount of One-Half Automobile License Money, (Assuming fund will increase ten per cent per year); Balance of \$5,000,000 to be raised by Direct Taxation; Interest Charges and Rate per Thousand

Year	One-Half Auto License Fund	Bal. to be Raised by Direct Tax	Principal plus Interest	Rate \$1,000 Val
1919 .. .	\$1,500,000			
1920 .. .	1,650,000	350,000	600,000	0.144
1921 .. .	1,815,000	185,000	585,000	0.14
1922 .. .	1,996,500	4,500	554,500	0.133
1923 .. .	2,196,150		503,850	0.12
1924 .. .	2,415,765		434,235	0.104
1925 .. .	2,657,341		342,659	0.082
1926 .. .	2,923,075		226,925	0.054
1927 .. .	3,215,383		84,617	0.02
1928 .. .	3,536,921		00,000	0.00
1929 .. .	3,890,613			
1930 .. .				
1931 .. .				
1932 .. .				
1933 .. .				
1934 .. .				
1935 .. .				
1936 .. .				
1937 .. .				
1938 .. .				
1939 .. .				
1940 .. .				
1941 .. .				
1942 .. .				
1943 .. .				
1944 .. .				

In ten years' time automobile license fund will become large enough so that 50 per cent of it will pay all interest and retire all bonds without further cost to the taxpayer.

NOTE:—This plan is somewhat similar to that followed in Illinois, except that in that state ALL of the license money is used to retire bonds. It might not be advisable to use even one-half the license money for this purpose, but whatever portion is used will reduce the cost to the taxpayers that much. Under this plan you still have the interest charges on your bonds to pay.

PLAN 3.

NO BONDS. \$5,000,000 ANNUAL ROAD FUND TO BE RAISED FROM LICENSE MONEY AND BY DIRECT TAXATION

Table Showing Estimated Annual Amount of One Half Automobile License Money: Balance to be Raised by Direct Taxation; and Cost per \$1,000 Valuation

Year	One-Half Auto License Fund	Balance to be raised by Direct Tax	Rate \$1,000 Val.
1919 .. .	\$1,500,000		
1920 .. .	1,650,000	3,350,000	0.804
1921 .. .	1,815,000	3,185,000	0.764
1922 .. .	1,996,500	3,004,500	0.72
1923 .. .	2,196,150	2,803,850	0.675
1924 .. .	2,415,765	2,574,235	0.617
1925 .. .	2,657,341	2,342,659	0.562
1926 .. .	2,923,075	2,076,925	0.498
1927 .. .	3,215,383	1,784,617	0.428
1928 .. .	3,536,921	1,463,079	0.351
1929 .. .	3,890,613	1,109,387	0.266
1930 .. .	4,279,674	720,326	0.172
1931 .. .	4,856,641	143,359	0.034
1932 .. .	5,341,705	000,000	0.000
1933 .. .			
1934 .. .			
1935 .. .			
1936 .. .			
1937 .. .			
1938 .. .			
1939 .. .			
1940 .. .			
1941 .. .			
1942 .. .			
1943 .. .			
1944 .. .			

By 1932 Auto License fund will become large enough to yield all necessary monies for road construction, without a bond issue or interest charges.

NOTE:—The cost per \$1,000 valuation under this plan for the first year is about 13 cents more than the average annual cost under the bonding plan. In four years the rate will be less than the average annual cost of the bond issue and will correspondingly decrease as the auto license fund increases. Under this plan there are no interest charges; the roads are paid for as built; at the end of ten years the program now in contemplation will be completed and the state will still be out of debt, whereas under the bond issue plan, at the end of ten years the state will face a debt of \$30,000,000 on its bonds and interest charges of approximately \$13,000,000. (Continued on page 20)

Angus Breeders Point to International Record

They claim Aberdeen-Angus Cattle are most Prolific Beef Producers of any Breed

By E. P. HALL

NO BETTER answer would be made to the inquiry about the respective merits of Aberdeen Angus, the Hereford and Shorthorn than the record of the Angus at the International.

Seventeen shows have been held with sixty-six interbreed steer grand-champion named; fifty-two of these have gone to the Aberdeen-Angus; six to the Hereford; five to the Shorthorn and two to cross breeds and one to mixed. Furthermore, Aberdeen-Angus in the last two years, or during the course of the United States participation in the Great War, have won at thirty-six different points of the North American continent, under all conditions of climate and feed—they have won single steers, boys' and girls' calves, groups of steers, and carcass contests at these places. This disproves the old claim that while they were superior to the other breeds in the Corn Belt, they could not "rustle."

Mr. E. P. Hall, for many years a feeder of Angus describes his preference in the following terse and simple manner:

"What I look for in Calves: I want them well-bred, and to get that kind I go where well-bred ones are. About half of the seven loads I entered at the 1917 International Show were pure-breeds, though a few of them were from herds that had not kept up the pedigrees. I take a trip out thru Iowa and the Aberdeen-Angus districts of Illinois every fall when I start to get together the calves that are to be my entries for the following show. I buy them right from the cow's side.

"I want to see the sire and dam if possible, as well as the calf, if not the sire and dam, as many near relatives as possible. Shape, type and finish all appeal to me in picking out the calves then. I want a calf full of quality and style. I want the head up like a bird, a bright countenance. I want a leg under each corner of the calf, with nice quality in the bone; coarse bone means coarse meat on that bone when the animal is finished.

The top and bottom lines of a grand champion steer prospect should be parallel with a deep body between these lines. The rib must be well sprung, and broken off neat and square at the tail-head. I look for a short neck, well set on shoulders with good style and cut up neat around the throatlatch, so that the finished steer cuts meat to the jawbone.

"A short head, wide between the eyes, and carrying a heavy jaw, are characteristics of a good feeder that I never overlook. Neat, small ears, well set up to give a keen bright appearance, go with an eye like a bird. I look for an oily coat of hair on a loose hide with plenty of stretch. A low flank, with a straight hind leg below, brushed by a short tail, about completes the picture of my grade champion prospect.

"Given the breeding and the maturing up so that all look like peas, all that is necessary to make the Grand Champions is to get them home and feed and fit them for the big days when the judges hang the ribbons. As I pick Aberdeen-Angus calves, the proper finish is comparatively easy, as no other breed can be fitted

and held up without going bad like an overripe apple if not shown up when they are ready. I

"During thirty years' experience in beef making I have handled cattle of all the principal breeds, but results have prompted me to practically exclude all but the Aberdeen-Angus from my feed lots. The proof of the pudding is the manner in which it digests and the black cattle always give a good account of themselves, both at the feed box and when they go to market.

"I have, and do, feed cattle of other breeds, but only under stress of necessity. Purchasing Aberdeen-Angus feeders is not an easy task and I can recall periods when I was unable to secure the right kind.

"For the past sixteen years Aberdeen-Angus have preponderated in my feeding. I have made them market toppers and have also demonstrated their superiority in the show ring by repeatedly winning the grand championship prize at the Chicago International. Other feeders probably possessed of more skill than myself have entered these competitions with cattle of the different breeds but the contest has invariably ended in a victory for the blacks. It has been merely a matter of breed superiority.

"I prefer Aberdeen-Angus steers for several reasons. They give good results for the feed on the blacks. It has been merely a matter of breed superiority.

"I prefer Aberdeen-Angus steers for several reasons. They give good results for the feed consumed, being even feeders. Nothing hampers the beef makers more than a load of cattle that lack this qualification. They are essentially domestic,

which means that they are able to make the most of the feed they consume, an important factor in these days of high prices. When they go to market they command buyers' attention, getting preference over cattle of any other breed, which is of no small importance when supplies happen to be excessive. Getting over the scales early means a fill and money in the feeder's pocket. The average buyer will take a load of black cattle in preference to any other breed if the weight suits, and when I go to market I like to have something that sells readily.

"The Aberdeen-Angus are not only capable of furnishing maximum percentage of choice cuts, but the meat of the entire carcass is superior. In the cutting process there is a minimum of waste. They are stylish cattle, and where is the cattle-man who does not like style?

Although enjoying a reputation for early maturity, they can be carried along and ripened at any age. They will stand a longer feed than any other cattle without getting lumpy. This is a decided advantage where market conditions do not happen to be favorable.

"Not only is the Aberdeen-Angus steer a good actor in the feed lot and at the market, but in the cooler its carcass is equal to a similar performance. Buyers have told me they give 15 to 25c per cwt. more for black cattle because they always show up well on the dressing sheet and they are not apprehensive of being "called down." An Aberdeen-Angus carcass always cuts well, displays good color and makes a hit with the man who passes the beef along to the consumer.

How Do I Find Them?

"My grandfather and my father before me were great cattle feeders and I suppose I learned more or less cattle sense while watching them pick and feed cattle for market. They never fed show steers, of course, as there were no shows in those days, you might say. Showing carloads of cattle did not become well known to any very great extent in this country until the International Live Stock Exposition was inaugurated at Chicago. Since then cattle feeders over the corn belt have aimed at the Grand Championship prize at this show, as it carried the crown. Down in our part of Illinois the feed lot has always been a great source of farm revenue in the past, though now most of the old time feeders have gone out of business. In Sangamon county, my neighbor, L. H. Herrin, won at the International in 1903 with a load of Herefords, and another neighbor, Mr. J. D. Waters, has been shooting at the big prize with his Shorthorns for years. I chose the Aberdeen-Angus, partly because of these two neighbors having the other two important beef breeds, and partly because what I had seen of the breed made me think it was the best beef maker of all. The International winnings at Chicago should convince the most skeptical.



IMP "Edgar of Dalmeny"

A notable addition to the splendid Aberdeen-Angus herd maintained by Mr. W. E. Scripps at Wildwood Farms, Orion, Michigan, was made when, in May, 1918, the superb sire, "Edgar of Dalmeny," was imported from the Kinermory herd of Scotland.

"Edgar" won the Michigan Grand Championship at the Michigan State Fair and was a winner in his class at the Chicago International last December.

That he is a bull of exceptional merit is perhaps best evidenced by the fact that in January, at the Perth (Scotland) Spring Bull Sales, "Erodemas" sired by "Edgar of Dalmeny" won all the championship prizes, and sold for the record breaking price of 2,100 guineas, or \$10,584. Three other sons of "Edgar" brought an average of better than \$5,000 each.

Mr. Scripps, with his Wildwood herd of Daddies, is building an enviable reputation among breeders of quality cattle.

Bol-she-veek

By Edmund Vance Cook.

Government requests that all citizens desist from the use of nicknames, such as "Wop," or "Mickey," "Dago," "Guinea" and so forth.—Recent Associated Press dispatch.

I musn't call you "Miky" and you musn't call me "wop."

For Uncle Sam says its' wrong and hints we ought to stop;

But don't you fret, there's still one name that I'm allowed to speak,

So when I disagree with you I'll call you Bol-she-vik! Veek! Veek!

It's a scream and it's a shriek;

It's a rapid fire response to any heresy you squeak.

A little while ago, at any time I might determine,

I didn't like your theories, I called you "pro" and "German;"

But times are changed and appellations quickly grow antique,

So now I have a better name: I call you "Bol-shevik! Bolshevik! veek! veek!"

Your brains have sprung a leak!

Your new ideas are redolent of Russia's crazy clique.

No, I musn't call you "nigger," and I musn't call you "n'iny;"

It's plainly impolite to dub you "dago," "wop," and "guinea."

But whenever I perceive your mental mixtures growing weak

I joyfully arise and proclaim you Bolshevik! Bolshevik! veek! veek!

It's a classical critique;

It says more in a word than you can answer in a week.

You believe in votes for women? Yah! the Bol-sheviki do.

And shorter hours? And land reforms? They're Bolshevistic too.

"The Recall," and other things like that are dangerous to seek.

Don't tell me you believe 'em or I'll call you Bolshevik!! Bolshevik! veek! veek!

A reformer is a freak

But here's a name to stop him, for it's like a lightning streak.

"B" stands for Bolshevism and the reason that it stings

Is because the Bolsheviks do some stupid, wicked things;

And so it's plain your mental marches run at left oblique,

If I hang a tag on you and call you Bolshevik, Bolshevik! veek! veek!

It's a bingle on the beak!

I musn't call you names, so I shall call you Bolshevik!

Colorado Sugar Manufacturers Make Contracts with Growers Through Latters' Ass'ns

IT IS a matter of common knowledge that the attitude of the organized bean growers and beet growers has had its moral effect upon the actions of the bean jobbers and sugar manufacturers. It is also a matter of common knowledge that neither the jobbers or the manufacturers have openly "recognized" the associations which have wielded a silent though powerful influence in shaping the recent policies of the jobbers and the manufacturers. They hate to "fess up" that they no longer possess without let or hindrance the long-cherished privilege of treating the farmers to suit their fickle fancies, and their pocket-books. But nevertheless, they are a bit more "keerful" of the farmers' welfare today than they used to be, for the farmers are organized just enough to put a crimp in their best-laid plans.

Three years ago the sugar beet growers were getting round \$6 a ton for beets. This price was based on the lowest probable figure to which sugar might fall. Any increase in the wholesale price of sugar meant large extra profits for the manufacturers but nothing extra for the growers. As production costs increased, agricultural leaders could plainly see that farmers could not continue to grow beets at the old price. But there was no way to compel the paying of a higher price until the farmers got busy, organized an association, and started a discussion of the situation which practically forced the sugar manufacturers to raise their price or else be deprived of the acreage.

But as Mr. A. B. Cook, who took a leading part in organizing both the bean and the beet growers' association, says in his letter, the manufacturers have been loth to treat with the growers' association as a representative medium of expression for the growers. Why this is we can only surmise. It may be that the manufacturers by thus ignoring the organization hope eventually to destroy it and have the growers once more in their power and forced to accept the terms dictated by the manu-

THE ENCLOSED clipping indicates that the manufacturing end of the beet industry in one part of Colorado at least, sees the handwriting on the wall. The beet sugar manufacturers as well as the bean jobbers in Michigan, have taken great pains to never in the slightest degree recognize our beet growers' association or bean growers' association, and while yielding to the "suggestions" made in many cases, never have "seen" our associations. This is not because they do not know that they are there. I believe that the sooner these men recognize the right of the growers of these crops to the advantages of collective bargaining, and the sooner they recognize these associations as such, the better for all concerned. They have more at stake than the farmer has.—A. B. Cook, Owosso, Michigan.

facturers. We expect to see the day when the growers of both beans and beets will be so efficiently organized that those who buy their products must bargain through their respective organizations and pay such prices under such conditions as the rank and file as the growers decide are just. In other words, we expect to see the farmers instead of jobbers and manufacturers dictating the terms and prices.

In certain respects the farmers of the west, particularly the bean and beet growers, are farther advanced in organization than the farmers of the east. Particularly interesting in this connection is the following account taken from a Colorado paper of how the beet growers and sugar manufacturers of that state have at last met on common grounds:

"All members of Montrose local of Beet Sugar Growers are urged to plant his full acreage. A satisfactory agreement has been reached with the company according to instructions given by the local in his neighborhood. It was only by organization that we were able to meet the company on

a business basis and in the future they will make their contracts through the Executive Committee of the six locals comprising the organization. Let us make this the banner sugar year of Uncompahgre Valley.—Ed. Faast, Pres."

"Everyone is pleased with the happy outcome of negotiations between the beet growers and the sugar company. Sunday afternoon at Delta the representatives from the six beet growers locals in the Uncompahgre and Gunnison valleys met Mr. Holmes, the manager of the sugar company, after being in session the entire afternoon and agreement was reached which is agreeable both to the growers and the company. For beets taken and sugar made in November and December the price will be \$10 per ton. For January that will be determined by the price of sugar and the three months are averaged. It is expected that this will increase the price. The matter of delivering beets was settled after Oct. 15, if no cars, growers can dump at places designated by the company. Growers will not be required to silo. The company recognizes the association as the medium through which they will in the future deal with the growers. That it will be more satisfactory to them and the growers.

"On next year's committee the Executive committee of the Beet Growers' Ass'n will meet with the company to make the contract.

"Thus by a spirit of co-operation and being organized the beet growers have been able to present their claims to the sugar company in a business-like way and secure the same kind of a contract, except pulp, as is granted elsewhere in Colorado. For two months this matter has been pending and at one time it looked as though there would be no beets grown. So doubtful were the presidents of the various locals that they had made arrangements to finance many former beet growers to grow grain, potatoes, etc. Credit must also be given the sugar company for being willing to reconsider their contract."

Will Potato Flour Plants Provide Outlet for Michigan's Crop of "No 2" Potatoes?

By A. M. SMITH
Pres. Michigan Potato Growers Ass'n

EDITOR'S NOTE

In the accompanying article Mr. Smith would have us believe that the new potato flour plant at Cadillac has come at a happy moment to supply a happy solution to a perplexing problem, namely, the utilization of "No. 2" potatoes. We hail with delight, but nevertheless with some misgivings, the possibility of such a solution. At the same time, we hope that those who have pledged themselves for a single commercial grade will not take this vague possibility as an excuse to lessen their efforts in carrying out the wishes of the potato growers. It is fortunate for the Michigan potato industry that this new concern has come to Cadillac. Undoubtedly if this is successful similar industries will spring up, but even our most sanguine hopes will not admit of the possibility of these potato drying plants absorbing for a number of years to come but a small portion of Michigan's annual ten million bushel production of "No. 2" potatoes. Potato drying and flour plants will help, but if we must have "No. 2" potatoes, we must provide a more profitable and substantial outlet for them.

are inevitable when potatoes are shipped out of the state.

It would also seem to the writer that the Cadillac Potato Exchange should be able to handle this business for a nominal charge or even leave each co-operative association to deal directly with the Falk Co., which is the owner of the new factory.

One can only guess at the far reaching influence this new industry will have upon the potato farm-

er but it is evident that the outlook for potato growers in this part of Michigan is very bright.

A matter of especial interest to the Michigan Potato Growers Association at this time is the influence which this proposition will have upon the grading of potatoes, and the writer is of the opinion that it will practically settle the dissatisfaction which has existed over the grading of potatoes into two grades.

By having a satisfactory outlet for all inferior potatoes the wise grower will see that he ought to receive more actual cash from his potatoes in the future than he has ever before received.

Now he can sell every potato he raises, and by putting up a fancy grade of potatoes in a distinctive Michigan package, labelled and guaranteed, and well advertised, and also standardized into perhaps two types, he can command a fancy price for his goods.

There may be an outgrowth of the potato flour industry a potato packing establishment in connection with the plant to which the grower can ship his potatoes field run and thus receive for them either a flat price or a price for the shipping stock and a price for the culls, as this new plan would necessitate only two divisions of the crop, the No. 1 shipping potatoes and the culls.

The Michigan Potato Exchange might find at this time a splendid opportunity to form a connection of some kind with this new concern, by obtaining storage facilities for packing potatoes and by such a method relieve the congestion which is acute with local shipping stations at digging time, and also be able to so grade and pack the growers potatoes so that they will always receive a premium over the market for the good stuff and a profitable return for the balance of the crop."

POTATO GROWERS of western Michigan will learn with great interest something of the operation and plans of the new potato flour plant which recently came to Cadillac. Unheralded and unsought this new enterprise came seeking a suitable location and on arriving in Cadillac quickly decided that the ideal point for the location of their industry had been found and also fortunately found and purchased a large plant which had been used by the Williams Bros. Lumber Co., and which strange to say, was especially suitable for the new manufactory. The large storage kilns used in the drying of the lumber will be used for storing the potatoes and the whole plant has been quickly turned into a modern potato flour mill in which the raw potatoes are turned into the finished product, potato flour, in thirty minutes.

Another plant of about the same capacity will be located at some other point in Michigan within the next thirty days.

The flour made in Cadillac differs from dehydrated potatoes and furnishes a product which can be made into potato soup or almost any kind of potato food in two minutes.

A market is now open at Cadillac for all the cull and No. 2 potatoes grown in western Michigan. Sixty cents per hundred is the price now offered delivered in Cadillac. This is for potatoes delivered in bulk and when the freight charge is taken out the margin is small to the grower and we believe that the matter of price will regulate itself as outside demand for No. 2 potatoes will have a tendency to fix Cadillac prices.

Then it is also self evident that these cull and No. 2 potatoes can be handled on a very small margin by dealers and co-operative associations as there need be no rejections and losses which

Rural Problems will not be solved till Farmers join with Labor and get into Politics

By ERNEST PUTNAM

SEEING so much advice given to farmers in various farm papers by those who enjoy prefixes to their names or who make farming a side issue to some commercial pursuit, I own up to a desire to be heard from the standpoint of the genuine farmer—one of the kind, if you please, who does his own work and farms it for dear life, and not as one who has other pursuits that are at variance with real farming interests. Now the substance of all the advice offered to us by these camouflaged farmers is to raise more crops and for God's sake keep out of politics. Now, they may think they are honest but they are apparently biased in favor of their

speculative interests and I look upon their kind of advice with a degree of suspicion. We know by experience that the salvation of the farming class is not in producing larger crops. It is nice for the individual farmer to have a bumper crop, but when it applies to the whole class it means disaster. As an example, a few years ago an association composed of potato growers and dealers was formed at Grand Rapids and adopted the slogan, "Make Michigan the greatest potato-growing state in the union." Well, we came near doing it, too. We raised so many potatoes

that the price was less than the cost of production, and made thousands of farmers sick of potato growing. Over-production in the seventies and eighties caused thousands to abandon their farms in the east and nearly ruined agriculture in Europe. Any number of instances can be shown where general large crops have proved disastrous to the raisers. Now we don't suppose that if we lived under the same social system and method of distribution that because farmers raised a large crop they would have to take less shoes, clothing, machinery, groceries, etc., for that crop than they would if they had raised a deficiency, yet that is (Continued on page 7)

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Wm. J. Bryan

AT THREE huge "dry" meetings in the city of Detroit last Sunday W. J. Bryan demonstrated that he was still battling on the side of truth and righteousness just as fearlessly as in his younger days. Bryan has been a life-long enemy of the saloon. On every opportunity he has raised his voice against it, and it is said that he has done more than any other single individual to stir the American people to action. Naturally the liquor interests hate him. They long since joined forces with the malefactors, the profiteers, the militarists, the anti-reformists of every name and nature to blacken his name and blast his career.

But it was an undaunted Bryan who stood before an audience of over five thousand people at the Arcadia in Detroit last Sunday and ripped the arguments of the liquor interests to pieces. And in many ways the crowd acclaimed its respect for his opinions and admiration for his unswerving devotion to the common people.

Political history has made no record of where this man has ever subordinated a principle to a desire. Twice defeated for the presidency of the United States, ridiculed and caricatured the length and breadth of the land, and the victim of more than one political conspiracy, the Great Commoner never lost his courage, but weathered defeat after defeat with head high and lips smiling, his faith unshaken and his principles uncompromised. Having declared his stand on an issue, there he stood and defied all mankind to prove him wrong. No personal ambition could move him from his adherence to what he believed was the truth. But when mankind on occasions accepted his challenge and proved him in error, like all great men who sometimes err he was every ready to acknowledge the faultiness of his conception.

Mention of Mr. Bryan's name in times past has conjured up a vision of free silver and a "cross of gold," or perhaps a bottle of grape juice; or again a scene showing Mr. Bryan handing over his resignation as Secretary of State because he disagreed with an administration's foreign policy. In neither of these portrayals did Bryan receive the applause of the majority. On the contrary he was greeted with hisses and ridicule.

But let us not deceive the coming generations into believing that these were the only scenes on the nation's political stage in which Mr. Bryan had a part. Some of the most just and fundamental provisions written into the Constitution of the United States and into the law of the land were conceived in the fertile brain of W. J. Bryan and adopted through the power of his oratory and his writings. A few years ago the legislatures elected United States senators. The machine politicians thought the people could not be

trusted to choose men for such high office. W. J. Bryan though differently, and he played no mean part in securing the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the direct election by the people of United States senators. Mr. Bryan was the first candidate for the presidency who wrote an income tax plank in his platform. He drafted an income tax bill which passed Congress only to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but the main provisions of which were later made the framework for the present federal income tax law. As Secretary of State Mr. Bryan concluded a treaty with the little state of Salvador in South America which provided among other things, that after arbitration had failed to settle any disputes that might arise, neither country should declare war on the other in less than one year after the dispute. In this treaty of peace there was an embryonic idea about which is built the most important provisions of the League of Nations covenant. Mr. Bryan was one of the earliest exponents of equal suffrage and prohibition, and practically every other measure of reform and progress that the American people have secured in the last quarter of a century was championed by him.

The present age remembers Mr. Bryan for the unpopular stand he has taken on certain important issues. The future generations will know him for his invaluable contributions to American statesmanship, and will cherish an admiring memory of his courage and integrity, his love of righteousness, and the qualities of Americanism that made him one with the great masses of people.

The Fifth Liberty Loan

WE CANNOT understand why the treasury department has fixed the date of the Fifth Liberty loan campaign in the spring of the year and then announced that the farmers will be expected to subscribe a large part of the loan. Do not the officials understand that instead of being in a position to lend money in the spring of the year, tens of thousands of farmers are obliged to borrow in order to finance the season's operations? We have no fear but what the farmers will do their part, even at great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, but at the same time we cannot help but feel that it would have been far better to have floated this loan next fall, and raise the funds immediately required by selling certificates of debentures to the banks as was done prior to the Fourth loan.

Were the war still in progress and the sons of American farmers still facing the foe on shot-swept battlefields, no one would think of raising the question as to whether he ought to support the loan. He would feel that it was a very small part of his duty as an American citizen to lend his dollars to help carry on the war. But the war being over, there are too many good American citizens who are saying, "Let George do it." We don't look at it that way at all. It seems to us that because the war is over is all the more reason why we should be willing to lend our money to the government. We know for one thing that it will be the last loan. We know for another that the government must have the money to pay for debts contracted in bringing the war to a close. Let us make our subscription to the Fifth Liberty loan an expression of thankfulness that the war is over and a perfect willingness to balance the account now standing against us.

What Shall They Say?

SOON THE members of the 1919 Michigan legislature will silently pack their grips and steal away home. Many of them won't dare go any other way. In fancy we can see some of them now dropping off the rear of a parlor car and sneaking up the nearest alley to the back door of their respective domiciles. And we are wondering what they are going to say to their fellow-townsmen when they first dare to venture forth upon the public thoroughfare and are hailed by the Bills and the Johns and the Sams who sent them down to Lansing. Some of them may go forth bravely to meet

their constituents, and say, "Well, Bill, I did what I thought was right, but the gang was too much for me. I hope you won't be disappointed to learn that I voted with the minority most of the time." But others, if they dare to speak at all, may mutter: "Well, —er-r, Bill, you see it was this way,—if you didn't vote with the fellows that pulled the strings you were let down cold." Then, squaring the shoulders, "but you'll find my name with the majority every time." Realizing that some of the members of the 1919 legislature may hesitate a bit about giving their constituents an account of their stewardship, Michigan Business Farming will generously devote space gratis for the purpose. So if you are curious to know how the men you sent to Lansing voted on important measures watch these columns.

More Advice for the Farmer

IN A RECENT number of the County Agent and Farm Bureau Magazine, the vice president of a large manufacturing corporation writes, "Many theorists who are old enough to know better are advocating that a man who produces all that he can on his farm is foolish, because they have noted at various times that small crops have sold for more money in the aggregate than larger crops. * * * Do not be misled—every farmer must produce all of the corn, oats, hay, * * * etc., etc."—the same old advice that the "wise men" of the cities have been handing out to the farmers since the days of King Solomon.

The question of whether it is possible to over-produce is not debatable. It would be just as foolish to argue that excess of rainfall or a drouth need not necessarily cause damage to the crops providing the farmers planted the crops at the proper season and gave them proper care. Experience has proven that it IS possible to produce such an over-supply of foodstuffs as to wholly eliminate profits. Experience has likewise proven that it is possible for too much or too little rain to fall and thus ruin crops.

Just because the agricultural world each year survives disastrous weather conditions cannot be used as an argument that these disasters are of any benefit to agriculture and should not be prevented if there was a way provided. Neither can it be argued that simply because farmers have for ages and ages produced less or more food than the world required, they should continue such a hit-and-miss program even though a plan might be found to regulate the production.

Not only is it possible to over-produce, but it is probable that there will be an over-production of farm crops unless the finest judgment is exercised by the farmers the next few years. Europe will recover her agricultural equilibrium within two or three years. Many returning soldiers will take up land. Thousands of crippled soldiers will naturally turn to the soil. American farmers, who equipped themselves for war-time production, will want to continue to employ those tools with maximum efficiency. And to make this threatened over-production more sure the Department of Agriculture is conducting a nation-wide campaign to encourage the people of the cities to raise their own vegetables. We are not alarmists, but we must raise a voice of protest against the unwise advice of those who scoff at the suggestion of over-production.

A subscriber read in the Menace that the League of Nations is a plot between the Pope and the President to give Catholicism rule of the world. He therefore demands that we renounce our former stand on the League of Nations. Having read considerable other literature upon the subject, probably more authentic and less biased than any religious journal, we refuse to yield to our subscribers. We want no religious hierarchy built upon the ruins of autocracy, but we disagree with our subscriber and the Menace that the proposed League of Nations contemplates or will even permit denominational domination in the affairs of the world.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



SIX WEEKS ago it was pretty generally conceded that the legislature would finish its business by April 1st and go home. A month later it looked as if April 15th would be about the closing date. Now someone suggests that if all goes well, the legislature may adjourn about May 1st.

The trouble is that the legislature has had a "turribly" hard time deciding how many new jobs it should create and how much it should increase the salaries of the state's hired men. Of course, the members could not all agree upon these highly important questions so days have been whiled away in wrangling and still no decision. The two houses have now appointed committees to confer with each other upon the specific plan to be adopted for increasing salaries and each committee has been charged by its respective parent that it is not to give in one inch to the other.

THE ADOPTION of the constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to issue bonds will not take effect until thirty days after election which means that the legislature will either have to hold over until that time on one pretext or another or else call a special session. It seems to be the opinion that the legislature will authorize the immediate sale of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds in order to give the highway department the funds it needs for the current year's construction work. There is a well-defined sentiment, however, that the state should not sell bonds when road funds can be obtained in other ways. It is expected that the legislature will be asked before it concludes the session to declare its policy with respect to the issuance of bonds.

THE HOUSE bill to raise railroad rates to 3 cents per mile did not have such easy sledding in the Senate. A number of senators opposed the bill in any form, but others suggested an amendment, reducing the rate to 2½ cents per mile, which was adopted. A second provision of the bill over which there was some fight in the Senate, would permit railroad companies to charge an additional ten cents on any fare when paid on the train. The plea of the railroad lobbyist who nursed the measure thru the legislature was that this was an

Editor Michigan Business Farming: I would like to have you call the attention of all agricultural organizations within the state of Michigan to the work of the "Reconstruction Committee" that recently met at Lansing. As you will note, this Committee asks for an appropriation from the legislature of \$10,000 to carry forward the organization of the state into "Community Councils," each school district to be a unit in this organization, having the school house as a social center for the people of the district, the object being the saving of the farm community from the heart-breaking loneliness of their isolated positions, the urging of co-operation for their mutual benefits; in short, the general uplift of the rural class.

We farmers have no objections to this "beneficent uplift" work, but we are wondering why it should be necessary to appeal to an already over-burdened treasury for state funds to organize this "Community Council," when the field is already so ably covered by such organizations as the Gleaners, the Grange, and Farm Clubs, to be found in all parts of the state. Surely these societies, with all the machinery of organization in good working order, paid by the people themselves, and having for their objectives the same ideals for achievement as this "Community Council" holds, surely they can do and are doing all the work this state supported organization contemplates. Then why add this ten thousand dollars to the taxes of the state of Michigan?

Does it mean that the entrance of women into politics necessitates the enlargement of the "pork barrel" in order to furnish nice salaried positions for these women who have long hoped and worked for woman suffrage?

Better think it over before falling for this "Community Council" propaganda.—Mrs. H. S., Elm Hall, Michigan.

efficiency measure on the grounds that it would induce more passengers to buy tickets and thereby save conductors the time and nuisance of making change on crowded passenger trains. Not all of the senators agreed with this version of the purpose. One senator in particular was

heard to remark that it was nothing but a graft on the part of the railway companies who would collect in fifty or sixty thousand extra dollars a year at ten cents per the forgetful passenger.

SENATOR BAKER'S bill to limit campaign expenditures by confining the political advertising of candidates to a pamphlet issued at state expense was finally voted down in the Senate last Wednesday afternoon. The bill was a close copy of an Oregon law which has worked out very satisfactorily, but the press of the state and the politicians who looked upon the bill as an abridgment of their "personal liberty," could see no merit in it and together brought about its defeat. The vote was as follows: Yeas, Senators Baker, Bierd, Brennan, Condon, Davis, Defoe, Harvey, Henry, Lemiere, McRae, Miller, Sculley and Wilcox. Nays, Senators Amon, Bryant, Clark, Connelly, Forrester, Hayes, Holmes, Milen, Penney, Rowe, Smith, Stoddard, Tufts, Vandenboom, Watkins and Wood.

OVERCOME by former President Taft's appeal for the League of Nations, the Senate almost committed itself to an endorsement of the proposition, temporarily forgetting that the "party" had admonished all good Republicans that the League was a snare and delusion, to be avoided by honest men. But the members recovered themselves in time to save the legislature from taking a step in direct contravention to resolutions passed at many republican conventions opposing the present plan, because it is being favored by the Democrats. Senator Brennan drafted a resolution which would in effect endorse the present League plan, but it is doubtful if enough votes can be mustered in the Senate to pass the resolution. Party wishes must, of course, be given first consideration.

IN OBEDIENCE to a resolution adopted some time ago by the Senate, the State War Board last week submitted a statement of its expenditures from the sale of bonds authorized by the legislature. The statement covered 172 pages and showed that \$2,729,920 were spent in the state's various war activities.

RURAL PROBLEMS WILL NOT BE SOLVED UNTIL FARMERS GET INTO POLITICS

(Continued from page 5) what takes place. But what else can you expect from such a crazy system? Everything has to be done in a crazy way or it don't fit in; so if you want to get the best returns under such a system discourage raising good crops, but don't change anything socially or economically for that is rank Bolshevism and won't do at all, for it is better for the farmer to work the longest hours and do the hardest of labor of all the laboring class in order to produce food and raw material in order that the speculator can get the lion's share without adding anything to the value of the product and so that those who produce nothing can live upon that which others produce and do not get.

Now, as far as politics are concerned, I believe that if the farmer had paid more attention to politics years ago he would not find himself being ground between the two great millstones of the conflicting interests of capital and labor. Ever since the Civil war or thereabouts the influence of the farmer vote has ranged right around zero. In Congress and legislatures they have been deaf to our appeals and merely thrown us a moldy crust now and then to stop our do-; something radical, and this is the reason one farmer, for instance, votes the democratic ticket and his neighbor with identically the same interests votes the republican ticket and thus virtually nullifying each other's vote, and in the same way thruout the whole country the farmers' political influence has been nullified by dividing it between two opposing parties, and no one can say that the farmer's vote has expressed any idea or desire on his part whatever and so far as its influence on legislation was concerned he might as well have remained at home and "slopped the hogs." No, farmers are not found

in national conventions and even in state conventions he appears like a lost dog, afraid every minute someone is going to give him a kick. Lawyers and capitalists run everything in both parties, and after they get everything fixed in both parties to suit themselves they can say to themselves, "now let the d— fools take their choice."

The farmer has been too much of a sticker for party. Principles do not cut much ice in parties. Parties are run by political gangs controlled by big business, and while I don't mean to say all rascals are politicians, yet they try to make the society as exclusive as possible, and it won't be any different until the farmer gets into the game in earnest. The farmer has made his vote a joke and if the women do not vote with more intelligence than the fathers, brothers and husbands have then giving them the ballot is spoiling good paper. The farmers then do some political work, for it is through using the political ladder that the speculator has climbed on the farmer's back. We have organized a little but not enough. We have passed a few resolutions but what are resolutions good for if they are not backed up with votes? They ascend to the milky way and are lost somewhere between the great bear and the southern cross. There are many laws needed by the farmers. We want the from-the-lakes-to-the-sea waterway to cheapen freight rates to Europe. We want the terminal warehouse bill now before the legislature, the Torrens land law, the tonnage tax and equitable taxation all around, to the end that corporations bear a just proportion of the burden, in fact our wants are numerous and furthermore I don't see why the people should be taxed to support a state constabulary for the benefit of the mine owners of the upper peninsula. If they want gun men and strike-breakers up there let them furnish them

on their own responsibility and expense. Now, it is not enough to elect a few sometimes camouflaged farmers to the legislature. They are all right as far as they go, but I suspect that a great many of them wouldn't know a work on political economy from a treatise on embryology and they don't know what the farmers need any more than do the farmers who sent them, and the farmers don't know, of course, for if they did they would be voting as a unit instead of splitting up their votes, so their legislators are easily rounded up by the party whips, those hungry Lazaruses who hang around the gates waiting for the crumbs that fall from their masters' table. However, I wish to express my appreciation of the work of such men as Herb Baker and J. W. Helme, but we can't depend wholly upon leaders, if we improve our condition we have got to know what we want ourselves; then we must be in position to demand and not ask obedience. To do this we have got to stand together and elect men who pledge themselves to execute our wishes and defeat all, if we can, who oppose them. In Russia they have a system by which if a legislator fails to represent the wishes of his soviet they can replace him at once and their congress always reflects the wishes of the majority. Maybe that would be worth trying here, but in order for us to control our legislature we have got to have something more than the farmer vote, for we are in a sad minority in this state, already one-third of us tenant farmers and every decade sees tenantry growing and the home-owning, independent farmer growing less in numbers and unless we make a determined effort our children and grandchildren will be driven to the factories or become the tenants of the speculator farmers, who are telling us "for God's sake keep out of politics." (To be continued in April 19th issue)



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

FOR THE "STEENTH" time the prison at Jackson has been investigated; a report filed and things are jogging along; headed for another investigation, perhaps. The committee filed quite a complete report and made many recommendations—one, at least, should be very carefully considered. The prison at Jackson should be moved from within the limits of that ancient city. The old prison, with its moss-covered walls; its dungeons; its rack of torture and cells which hark back to the days of "thumb-screws," and "wall-pit," is a disgrace to the state, and should be leveled to the ground as soon as arrangements can be made to transfer the prisoners to a new and modern reformatory, which should be situated out in the country, far away from the present pen.

So much for the one real constructive suggestion. The boys have been playing politics with the old prison long enough; it's high time something was done to establish a state reformatory in Michigan which would at least be a credit to the state and an aid in restoring fallen men, rather than to harden them and prevent their complete reformation. Considerable was said by the committee about lands purchased by the prison board.

Edward Frensdorf, of Hudson, who has been a member of the Board for years, and who has given freely of his time and talent to the conduct of the prison, takes exceptions to the statements that "most of the land was purchased at a price in excess of its actual value," and rising right up in "meetin'" says: "I will here and now make the offer to buy and pay spot cash for all the land bought by the board at the price the state paid for it." Here's a challenge worth while, and those who know Mr. Frensdorf are aware of the fact that he is not a bluffer, and further, that he has the cash to make good this offer.

Now here's an opportunity for the investigating committee—or for Governor Sleeper,—if he desires to save the state from loss on lands purchased for the prison board to accept Mr. Frensdorf's offer, and get the cold cash right back into the state treasury. Brother Farmer, don't you think it is about time for some of these fellows to "put up or shut up?"

JUST AS I EXPECTED. Back comes a letter from the Upper Peninsula mining district bitterly complaining because something was said about the present plan of taxing the mines. The Boston stockholders are right on the job; nothing happens in connection with the question of taxation that escapes the keen eye of the publicity bird. This bird, from its roost on the stub of a limb on the lonesome pine, not only scans the horizon, but the press as well, and when the word "taxation" and "mines" is used in the same paragraph, it sweeps down to ask "what's the idea?"

Michigan could once lay claim to the richest deposits of native copper to be found in the world. This great copper region, God's gift to the children of men; nature's richest and most wonderful treasure-house, was gobbled up by eastern capitalists many years ago, and millions upon millions of dollars have been taken from this rich deposit, and profits amounting to many more millions of dollars have been distributed among the wealthy stockholders of the east.

My critic says: "The farmer is a miner; he takes from nature's great storehouse and reaps profits." The farmer buys a bit of old earth, but nature refuses to give over her riches and he must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. The farmer works in nature's laboratory; he must till the soil, plant the seed and care for the growing plant. He must

create; nature stored only the fertility of the soil, for the farmer and he must see that that fertility is maintained, else nature refuses to yield up her treasures.

The farmer improves his lands, and thus adds to the value of the taxable property of State and Nation. The mine owner steals one of our natural resources; destroys its value, and finally the State has only a hole-in-the-ground; valueless—a liability instead of an asset. It would be as sensible to say that a gravel pit, which had been worked out and worn out, is of equal value to the State as the productive land of an adjacent field. The copper mines should be taxed according to the value of each ton of metal removed from the mines; any other system of taxation is absolutely wrong in principle and manifestly unfair in practice.

And to this fact all will agree. There has not been a session of the legislature held at Lansing during the past twenty years that was free from the manipulations of the professional traders from the mining districts. The present session is no exception to this rule; if you doubt the statement, watch the line-up when it comes to voting on measures for the common good, and against the interests of the combine. Some of the fellows who claim to be farmers; who talk freely about constructive measures; are in fact mere "manikins," dangling at the end of the strings manipulated by the bosses. Of these fellows I shall have more to say later.

* * *

THE FARMERS of Michigan have decided to get into the game and back a farmer candidate for Governor. Whether the candidate who receives the backing of the farmer is a real farmer or not, matters little, according to reports—what is wanted is a man in the Governor's chair who recognizes the fact that after all agriculture is Michigan's greatest industry, and that its interests should have at least "sympathetic" consideration. This is putting the case mildly, and ought to satisfy the urban residents that the farmers do not intend to gobble everything in sight.

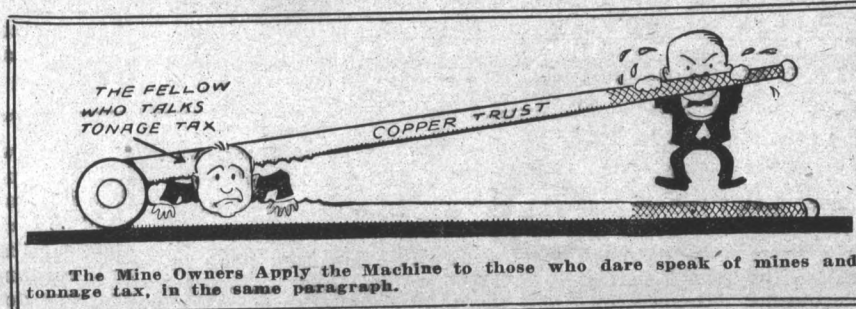
But the farmers should not limit their activities to the backing of a candidate for Governor. It is quite necessary that the farmer candidate have at least a tentative program, and this program should finally become a plank in the party platform which nominates the farmer candidate. True, it has been well said that party platforms are made to get under, not to stand upon, but a farmer candidate for Governor without a constructive platform, would not get very far. A "rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

The farmers of Michigan have waited long and patiently for an opportunity to get upon the inside and look out; they know full well how the machine looks as they stand on the outside looking in. It is possible to get the man. However, it frequently happens that when we get the man, the man we get fails to get that which we expected to get when we got the man; possibly because the man we got wasn't just the kind of a man we expected to get. A little confusing, perhaps, but it will work out all right, if read carefully, and compared with past experience.

No doubt the representatives of Michigan Agriculture will see to it

that the voters of this state not only know the name of the man whom the farmers are going to support; but the definite things they hope to accomplish. There is plenty of opportunity for good constructive work in this state, and with the right kind of a leader and a definite program outlined for the common good, the farmers' standard bearer will be elected.

Edwin Bloom



KIMBALL'S BEAN CONTRACTS CANCELLED

(Continued from page 1)

"Investigation of what is declared to have been a gigantic manipulation of the American bean market by a clique of brokers and officials of the government in charge of buying, has led to the resignation of one "dollar a year" man and several lesser officials, and contracts for Asiatic beans made by them to the amount of dollars are being scrutinized and canceled by the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

"Bean growers familiar with the facts attribute the stagnation of the bean market to a manipulation which deliberately depressed the domestic market for the purpose of forcing down the price of Asiatic beans for which contracts had been given to brokers involved in the clique. * * *

"Besides disclosures assailing the integrity of men in responsible positions in the Eastern headquarters of the Food Administration and Grain Corporation, the validity of various contracts made by the Western Import Company of San Francisco is involved.

"A big proportion, amounting, it is said, to almost 90 per cent of the purchases of Asiatic beans by the government agencies, was made through the Western Import Company. Offers of sale by other importers were rejected. Some cargoes shipped by other importers were taken over by the government on practically a cost basis, apparently to discourage further independent efforts.

"Not only were American beans discriminated against, but the investigation shows that the

clique which was responsible hammered down the price of American beans simply to reduce the price of the Asiatic product and thus increase the profit

"The irregularities disclosed in the hearing center about a series of contracts for the purchase of Asiatic beans for use in Europe. The earliest purchases were made while the war was still in progress and when the harvest of the 1919 American bean crop was in a doubtful stage, at least as to quantity. It was conceded that the earliest purchases were justifiable.

"When the armistice was made, however, there was no cessation in the purchase of Asiatic beans, notwithstanding that the bean growers of California and other parts of the United States had huge quantities of beans on hand for which apparently there was no outlet. * * *

"The investigators claimed that one of these missing details was taken advantage of by the Western Import Company to delay delivery of beans contracted by that company to the government. Following the armistice, the price at which Asiatic beans could be purchased in the Orient began to decline, assisted by the efforts of Kimball to depreciate the American market.

"Manifestly, the longer matters were delayed and the further the Asiatic bean market fell, the more would be the profit to the dealer who bought in Asia for what he had to pay and sold in New York for a price already agreed upon. * * *

"So it was that one of these underlings, meeting a Michigan bean dealer, made an offhand request to be furnished with 750 carloads of beans

as one might tell the chance met iceman, for example, to leave an extra 10 cents' worth of ice in the domestic refrigerator on his next trip around.

"This little official did not really want 750 cars of Michigan beans, or any Michigan beans. What he wanted was Asiatic beans, they being the more profitable by far. His purpose in speaking to the Michigan dealer was nothing more than to provide himself with an alibi for the future.

"The Michigan dealer was not as handy with his big figures as was this buyer. He could not reach into his vest pocket and produce 750 cars of beans. He had to go to Michigan and spend some feverish weeks arranging to get them. Then he offered to deliver them.

"You're too late," he was told. "We had to have those beans in a hurry, so we got them elsewhere. You had a chance to sell your beans, but you were too slow." * * *

"In addition to the other handicaps under which less favored dealers had to operate, the Western Import Company had the advantage of fast cable service. Messages sent by them had the right of way under the guise of being government business.

"Other dealers had the greatest difficulty in getting messages through to the Orient. It was not uncommon for a message to take two weeks or more to get across the Pacific from San Francisco. Under such conditions no dealer could safely enter the Asiatic bean trade in competition, particularly when such a spirit of haste governed in the Kimball clique."



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

OUR FUTURE

Of late there has been much editorial comment in our newspapers about our alien agitators, seditious utterances and the menace of Bolshevism. It is generally claimed that all these things must be arbitrarily stamped out. Secretary of Labor Wilson says in support of the deportation of a certain group of agitators, "that the use of violence in the change of the constitution will not be tolerated." Very good, but why sit on the safety-valve of justice while we advocate this? Why make violence by our own actions the only means of change? The former rulers of Russia tried this plan to their sorrow. All changes advocated were met with an iron hand, and finally came the explosion. A bloody revolution is the result of a tyrannical suppression of all means of democratic change.

You would deport alien agitators. Agitators of what? Seditious talk. What is seditious talk? Something new and different and out of harmony with present day thinking. Are you aware that the seditious talk of yesterday may be the basis of society today; that what was wrong at one time is just right at another. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and others were the Bolsheviks of their day. Their utterances were seditious to the mother country. They were not allowed peaceable means of solution—consequently violence was resorted to.

Let us consider this question of deporting alien agitators more fully. Where will it land us when carried to its logical conclusion? At one time in our history Benjamin Franklin and John Adams were sent abroad on a mission of agitation. A proper one to our notion, but debatable and grounds for deportation with this theory in force. At the present time our president is in foreign lands advocating and agitating a theory that he believes will be a betterment for society. Many of us are of the same opinion. To others his talk would be considered seditious and with a government composed of these thinkers he would be deported as an alien agitator. Alien and Sedition laws were tried out while John Adams was president. They are not intended for the development of liberty, progress and the enlightenment of nations; but are the bulwark of autocracy and absolutism.

Any attempt to dictate what shall and what shall not be allowed to come before a people for their consideration and judgment is an insult to the intelligence of a supposedly free and voting public. Any attempt to stifle the free expression of views on public questions bespeaks in itself weakness for the standpoint of the opposition. In my opinion there is no one person or group of persons endowed with brains or knowledge enough to prescribe any certain line of thought and education to the exclusion of all others. This is a question to be solved entirely by the people themselves, if democracy is to be preserved. Take off the cap of censorship and suppression and place in its stead, the very foundation of democracy; the absolute freedom of speech and press in the discussion of all public affairs. Mistakes may be made but let the people know their responsibility. They will rectify.

You are opposed to Bolshevism you say. You don't like the Non-Partisan League and you favor universal military training. All right. Let us have a free discussion of all the subjects. Do not try to suppress; do not stand on the safety valve. Be big enough, be fair enough to allow the opposition to state their position as you would like for yourself. Let the light of investigation shine from all sides. Remember that truth courts investigation always; falsehood alone desires cover. Truth will reveal the lies and lies will reveal the truth when in open combat. Be open minded; try to catch the opposite view-point and when a point is made be willing to grant it. Right or wrong, you will learn something and society will be benefited.

You may rest assured with these fundamentals adopted there is little danger of violence being used in the change of affairs in the progress of nations.

It is believed that if peace and harmony are desired in meeting the conditions at this critical stage in the world's history we must guard well that groundwork of liberty, democracy and progress combined in the first amendment of the constitution; the freedom of speech, the freedom of press and the right of peaceful assemblage. In a rightly organized society no condition could be found that would countenance the abridgement of any of these great privileges.

Then with a national initiative and referendum

amendment in force the people would have in their hands the tools to peacefully build, remodel and establish any form of government they desired, and fully assume all responsibility for their acts. Equality of opportunity in the discussion of public issues and majority rule is the antidote for violence. Suppression is adding fuel to fire. When the roll is called will you be on the side of justice and liberty or will you take the position that will lead to tyranny and bloodshed. On each of us rests a responsibility for the condition of tomorrow. Are we equal to the task?—H. L. Keeler, Elberta, Mich.

WHY MICHIGAN IS DRY

The above subject is given in reply to a letter written by Mrs. August Baerwolf of Sanilac county, entitled, "Why is Michigan Dry?"

In the subject just mentioned Mrs. Baerwolf seems to leave the impression that men have used too much liberty in making laws to establish prohibition. However, I invite anyone to prove that legal voters haven't a right to make as many new

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S LATEST PLEA

"Old John must die," said Uncle Sam, "he ne'er shall rise again; we'll nail him to the coffin floor and lock the hammer in. A goodly list has he in store of broken lives and hearts; in grief and crime doth he revel, pastmaster of the arts, is his distinction." Sammy sighed, "so John will have to go, therefore prepare to meet the fate of those you used to know."

John sank upon the court-room floor. His teeth did chatter so. "What will the farmers do?" quoth he, "Twill ruin them I know. The farmer lads," he further begged, "on me they so depend; just let me sell 'beer and light wines'." he pleaded at the end.

"Enough," cried dear old Uncle Sam, "your day is over, John; on July 1st we'll dig your grave, so let your fixings on. You'd better bid your friends 'good-by,' they loved you, John, I know; for you have been a trusty friend, their hoards of gold will show. We used to think you loved us all and tried to pay your way, ah, John, that was a risky fall we took that summer's day when we discovered all those plans entrusted to your care, had you so foolishly forgot 'wild oats' are sure to bear?"

We're going to rent your old homes, John, for candy-making shops, where chocolate creams and peppermints along with lemon-drops will cheer the weary souls who call, instead of wine and ale; which made of them a millionaire and landed them in jail. Enough of grief we've had dear John, therefore prepare to go; your victims, John, outnumber those who sleep where poppies blow."—C. Shirley Dillenback.

laws as necessary, to maintain or redeem morality and justice and to bring judgment against evils, either existent or potential. Law and obedience are secrets of progress in the life of any individual or nation.

Now we will approach the subject, "Why Michigan is Dry." It is dry because the majority of voters were the happy possessors of a conscience that was not so seared by immoral practices and selfish desires, as to be impenetrable to the voice of reason. Why? Because there was a class of clear-thinking voters who considered it more commendable to a civilized and christian nation to de-throne king "booze," and thereby remove a subtle barrier to the development of the virtues of man. True prosperity and morality, in the highest sense of the term will not measure up to the loftiest standard in an atmosphere so filled with the evil influences as those caused by the use of intoxicating liquors and other beverages which lead to excess. These are simple, self-evident facts which often give voluntary witness of their truth. The only "counselor" needed in the moment of decision is a little gray matter and some common sense.

But in view of the many opponents of this subject, I consider it prudent before entering farther into its depths, to procure a guide or compass; one that is not attracted by the metal, or disturbed by the storms of criticism, lest unfortunately we sail into the channels of men's ideas and decisions, too often the product of impure minds and be dashed on the rocks of compromise and error. As a matter of good judgment we turn to the Bible, a compass that has stood the test. Now, Mrs. Baerwolf, I have no apology to offer for so doing as I discern you have already resorted to the Bible, ev-

idently to give more force to your destructive teaching. Remember this: All Scripture was given by inspiration of God. 2Tim. 3:16. Now we will notice a few of the "truths" of the Bible:

God speaks unto man as unto the masterpiece of His creation. An intelligent being capable of understanding simple terms as "evil" and "filthy." Paul says in 1Thes 5:22, "Abstain from all appearance of evil." Again in 2Cor. 7:1 to "cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit." Anyone too ignorant to see any connection between "filthiness, evil and tobacco" should be the object of undeserving pity.

Now, hear what physiology says about tobacco: Tobacco retards the development of mind and body; blunts the sensibilities. Its results are often hereditary, producing an impaired constitution and nervous complaints. Carbonic acid and nicotine are some of the constituents of tobacco smoke. For evidence against wine read Prov. 23:20; 1. "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended or is made weak." Rom. 14:21.

Man's character is largely the product of environment and influence. I acknowledge the Scripture saying, "For the love of money is the root of all evil." 1Tim. 6:10. But remember the "root" has many "feeders." Were it not for the profits received by selling tobacco, liquors, etc., the salesmen of such commodities would soon stop selling them. To draw an analogy between the wine which Jesus used and the wine of our day is a flagrant insult in the face of God. Why? No alcohol in the wine Christ drank. Many people in their defense of these so-called "Gifts of God," become oblivious of Christ, the "Gift" to the world, which gift when compared with other gifts makes them of secondary importance and they fade into insignificance. Tobacco and liquors may in rare cases be used as a blessing. But as a whole the people who use them have turned these gifts into cures. It is unnecessary to make a new catalog of sins to condemn these evils. Those who like to feast on such things may read Rev. 22:11; Psa. 7:17.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;

The eternal years of God are hers;

But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,

And dies among his worshippers."—Arthur L. Grubbs, Wexford county.

OPPOSED TO "DAYLIGHT SAVING" PLAN.

As to the daylight saving idea—that is an idea of wasting daylight, and our officers who want to put anything like that over the farmers again this year do not realize from whom they get their living. The farmers are the foundation of the whole living nation. Were it not for the farmers' products the nation would see starvation. This, of course, they will admit, but why do they want to rob us farmers of our time to raise all we can? For any man, with the brains of a chicken certainly knows we cannot get ahead of the time God has invented for us. The only way congressmen and city folks can get pure food is to harvest the crop while it is dry to keep it from rot and mold, and this cannot be done until the sun gets to a certain time of day regardless of what our clock shows. We are compelled to start by the sun and to quit by the clock, say 6 p. m. Is that a waste of time? Thank fortune, the Farmers' Agricultural Bureau and Union Association is developing so fast and so strong that before long our Mr. Officer will ask Mr. Farmer what he wants, instead of telling him what to do. Now as to the city gardener; he is one of those white-collared chaps who thinks the farmer is getting rich. Price the tools, materials and hired help that the farmer has to pay. I think if you are any business man you can see, Mr. City Gardener, that the farmer has to have a good price to break even. If you think the farm is such a snap, why don't you try it? You can get a job at \$50 or \$55 a month, with board and washing. Maybe you could look at the daylight saving from a different angle. If you want that extra hour at night to work in a garden, why not take it in the morning in place of going to the office one hour earlier? Remember, the farmer feeds the world.

Now, I appeal to you to have you appeal to the congressmen of the United States to have the daylight saving hour repealed and to have it take effect right away if it is the farmer you are working for, work for his interests and not for the city man.—A Farmer's Wife.

USURIOUS INTEREST

I read an article in your paper last week where a writer states he has investigated a rumor that banks in Northern Michigan were charging enormous interest, and he states he is unable to find it. I guess if he will look up the Lake City State bank at Lake City, Michigan, he will find twelve per cent and even more on short time loans.—Subscriber Merritt, Mich.



Experience Counts

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

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

Red River Special

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

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

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

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

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

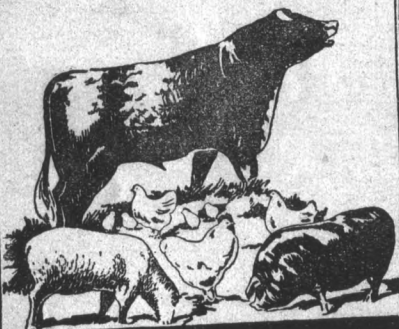
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Our Country Needs Livestock and Poultry



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EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

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

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has become so popular in its first four years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil, preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the lightest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year.

Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load. We make Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Water Supply Goods and Steel Frame Saws. Write AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Twelfth St., Chicago

WHY IS MICHIGAN DRY?

Why is Michigan dry? Yes, no doubt this question has been asked many times, but if Mrs. Baerwolf thinks she has answered it to the satisfaction of fair-minded people she is mistaken. It is dry because right thinking people have made it so not by thinking but by action. We have a perfect right to make laws that will protect our homes and save our boys and girls. God gives us these rights. Indeed, the church of Jesus Christ has this one great duty to teach and proclaim those truths and those laws which Jesus Christ has given in his word. I would that they were followed more closely. It is not making or enacting laws concerning wine or similar beverages that has caused war, hunger and pestilence, but sin in the hearts of men, and disobeying God's laws is what has caused all of these sufferings. I am afraid the sister hasn't read her Bible as much as she should or she would know that wine as well as strong drink is forbidden. We read, "He shall separate himself from wine and strong drink and shall drink no vinegar of wine or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes." Num. 6-3; but they said, "We will drink no wine, for Jonathan, the son of Rechab, our father, commanded us saying, ye shall drink no wine. Jer. 35-6. We are not only forbidden to drink but we are warned against giving or putting the awful stuff in reach of our neighbor. So if we vote for wine and light drink we are disobeying God for he says, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken, also that thou mayest look on their nakedness." Heb. 2-15. Now let us not compromise with the devil in the least. Let us be like the girl that went to visit her aunt who was in the city, who was in the habit of serving wine, and when she brought in wine for her niece she said, "Now dear, this wont hurt you in the least for I have made it half water. The girl looked up and said, "Thank you, Aunt" "but I don't care to serve the devil even half way." Now, let us think right, as from thots spring actions and actions must follow us beyond the grave. John, the Baptist, was a man filled with the Holy Ghost and he was not to drink wine or strong drink. So, if the church of Jesus Christ expects to be filled with the Holy Ghost and it should be to accomplish that which God intended it should, it will do all it can to suppress evil, and strong drink is one of the greatest evils of our land. Some will say that wine and beer are not strong drink. They are strong enough to ruin our boys and girls and cause untold suffering and disgrace. Now, Sister, be honest. Do you really think smoking a pipe or chewing tobacco are nice clean habits? God says, "Be ye separate, saith the Lord and touch not the unclean thing and I will receive you and will be a father unto you and ye shall be my sons and daughters," and again he says, "Having therefore these promises, Dearly Beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of the Lord." So you see we are to cleanse ourselves, that is to separate ourselves from that which is unclean or filthy. God has pronounced many things sin that people don't like to acknowledge, because they indulge in them, themselves.—Mrs. P. L. T., Newaygo

SOME STATE BANKS CHARGE USURIOUS INTEREST

Have just been reading Mr. Titus' articles on "Needs of Farmers." He seems to understand some of the farmers' problems, but exaggerates the truth when he says that no state bank charges more than the legal rate of interest, 7 per cent. I have borrowed money from the Marion State Bank of Marion, Mich., for the last ten years which total amount would be up in the thousands and

have never paid less than twelve per cent. and as high as 20 or 25 per cent. on small notes. The notes are drawn for 7 per cent., but there is a bonus of 5 per cent. taken out of the face value of the note when it is given which would really make it more than 12 per cent. Now I think, if he wants to keep down the element among the farmers, this should be the first thing to strike at.—R. L. S., Marion, Mich.

ON WINE AND BEER

In the March 15th issue of M. B. F., Mrs. Baerwolf quotes Scripture in defence of the wine and beer amendment. It seems strange in these days of enlightened understanding of the evils of drink to have a good woman come to their defense. When we have just experienced such a terrible example of the horrors of war, it seems as if anyone would hesitate to advocate that which causes more suffering in this world than war, pestilence and famine combined. Mrs. B. talks of moderation. Does she not know that not one person in a thousand, if in ten thousand, can use intoxicants at all, and do it in moderation. One may begin in that way, but the habit grows. "Touch not, taste not, handle not," is the only safe rule. "Look not upon the wine when it is red," "At last it biteth like a serpent," "Wine is a mocker," "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink," "It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth," "It meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat." For "meat" red wine or beer. There is Scripture for not drinking wine, and applies as well to beer, which was an unknown beverage when the Bible commands against wine were given. Everyone nowadays, who can read, or see or hear, can testify to the evils of drink, and so why should we vote to again legalize the traffic in Michigan. Tell me one thing that results from wine and beer drinking. Neither is of any food value worth speaking of. Both use real food in their manufacture, fruit and grains, but the food value is destroyed in making them into drink. The Bible does not say that money is not good. It is the love of money which it condemns and what men do to secure it. Likewise wine and beer, in themselves are not bad, if we do not use them, neither are they good, but if we drink them ye are sure to learn to love them in excess, hence they are an evil, and have always been since Noah made wine and got drunk on it.—Apollon Long, Wexford county.

LABOR vs. CAPITAL

In reviewing Mr. C. C. Thompson's "Control and Regulation," he suggests that the farmer combine as the manufacturer does. Surely, he has the same right and labor also. All classes ought to have the same privileges, but do they? Let us see. Go into the city and ask your merchant what it costs him to handle his goods and he will tell you (in pre-war times) about 26 per cent. Then he must have a profit of anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent., and every time a city bonds it affects the cost of handling those goods little or much as the case may be. Can the farmer and labor figure costs in the same manner? (I place the farmer in the labor class) as I am in the farmer business myself and I think I have labored some, but suppose for the sake of getting the proper understanding of the case, we allow the several interests, namely: manufacturer, merchant, farmer laborer and any more you choose to put into the game, say a profit of 10 per cent. We ask, where is that 10 per cent. coming from? Suppose there are ten different interests, each having \$10,000 capital, making to-

tal of \$100,000, now 10 per cent. of \$10,000 profit to be derived from some source or other. This seems to be the result we are trying to arrive at now. To obtain a result of this kind the volume of currency must increase at a ten fold rate, and that above increase in volume of business. I am going to say that under the system we are working some one has got to be the under dog.—J. E. C., South Haven.

A FRIEND OF THE CAT

I am a reader of your valuable paper and I saw in your last issue where W. M. Bowman, a Bay county farmer, wants a tax on cats. Now let W. M. Bowman pen up his poultry and rabbits at night so the cats can have a free run, for we must have a free run for both dogs and cats. I say that Edward G. Reed of Kalamazoo, had better take the tax off the poor dog for we certainly had a good little dog to kill rats, but the taxes will soon eat up a dog for if we put away our cats and dogs we will have to put a tax on the rats and mice for they kill more poultry and ruin more grain in a year than any dog ever killed sheep or any cat ever killed any poultry, for a cat only takes what it can eat at a time but a rat takes all there is in a pen and besides will gnaw a hole to get into a pen, where a cat won't, so think we had better tax the rats also if we have to pay such high taxes on our dogs and cats or kill them. We have set a lot of traps to catch rats but they are cute and won't get in the traps. Now, please take this matter up, with Mr. Bowman. As a farmer what does he think of the rats?—A. L. Sherk, Saginaw county.

'NOTHER ARGUMENT AG'IN SITE VALUE TAX

In reply to Judson Grenell, who fears that agricultural land would go "sky high" if bought by the government on a basis of prudent investment, I would refer him to Webster for a definition of the word "prudent." Prudent valuation to me means the opposite of the speculative land values which he fears.

Our government is in possession of data showing the relatively small returns from investments in farm lands and attempted to convince us before the war that one-third of the farmers were working for less wages than the hired man. I have no reason to believe that the government would buy for future needs at prices which are now generally considered prudent.

The immediate value of buying fertile lands instead of donating worthless land would be to temporarily withhold a class of competitors which we do not want, but which is being urged upon us by land speculators and a few government officials, namely, the misled "sucker" class.

We should not tax more land into use if such is possible by taxation. We already have more under cultivation than is necessary if it were profitable to hire help on the average farm.

Except as prizes to soldiers and sailors I see no reason for donating government land and I am heartily against that procedure unless we can show him a decent profit. The poorly-paid competition of fertile and new lands is the cause of the return of so much barren land to the government for taxes.

If with a given amount required for governmental expenditures Mr. Grenell believes that his total tax will be reduced by eliminating his improvements I am forced to believe that he has more capital invested in improvements than he has in land. If he is truly a farmer I say he has poor judgment. If he is mainly a manufacturer or real estate agent I can excuse his selfishness, for many contend that it is a human characteristic.—Stanley Warner, Doster, Michigan.

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.)

WHO FURNISHES ABSTRACT AND RECORDS DEED

I bought a piece of land on contract and now am to pay my last payment. Can I demand a deed recorded and an abstract? And will he have to pay expenses for these papers? How wide shall a private road be by law?—*Nels Fredrickson, Northport, Mich.*

Unless your contract calls for the recording of your deed you must record it yourself if you desire it recorded. Unless your contract calls for an abstract you will have to furnish your own if you desire one. The vendor will have to pay the expenses of the execution of the deed but not the abstract.

The highway law provides that a private way shall not be less than one rod in width, but, if the land is condemned I believe the jury fix the metes and bounds of the way as they find necessary but not less than one rod.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

A REMEDY FOR FLEAS

"Can any of the readers give a remedy for fleas? The country is overrun with them. Every horse, cow, hog, dog, cat and man seem to have fleas. Do you know what anyone could use to keep them from getting on anyone?"—*A. N., Pike Lake, Mich.*

I have been able to rid my own house and many other houses of fleas very nicely by sweeping out with a broom wet in kerosene. The fleas jump at the slightest movement near them and get on to the broom where the kerosene kills them. Also, the larva stage is passed in the cracks in the floor and one is able to kill many of them before they get to the jumping stage at all.

The best dip with which I am familiar as a fleaicide is creoline. Dilute this about forty times with water, or better still soap suds, and scrub the animal with this liquid very thoroughly. I have found that creoline is very much increased in efficiency if one uses soap with it. Long-haired cats and dogs are the principal carriers of fleas. Some of them may be on horses and cows and hogs, but usually an examination will show that the fleas on these domesticated animals will turn out to be lice instead. Of course, they sometimes do attack the domesticated animals and man, but the chances are that the flea which you describe is the cat and dog flea which breeds on cats and dogs, although it bites other animals.—*R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology.*

FACTS REGARDING PROBATING OF PROPERTY

Would you kindly inform me as to the limitations of the Michigan law relative to unprobated property which is as follows, viz: In 1900, A dies without having made a will, or without making any provision for the disposal of his property and the only heir B, having occupied and owned the same from 1900, to this present time, and the property having never been probated or administrator appointed for same, except the probate court did determine who were the heirs, (in 1901). In 1907 the personal property was sold at public sale, there not appearing any claims against the estate at that time or since, nor does any claim appear filed against the estate at this present time. Now B wishes to sell the property and in order to be able to give a warranty deed for same, he must probate it. Can any indebtedness of A prior to his death file a valid claim and collect at this late date of probate of the property? Kindly give me the extent or time of limitation if there should be any.—*A Subscriber.*

It is not true that he must probate the estate in order to give a warranty deed. It is probable that the purchaser refuses to take a warranty deed

until it has been probated. The following is the law, Act 256, P. A. 1915, C. L. 14620:

"All debts and obligations contracted by any person in his lifetime or any debt or obligation for which he was liable in his lifetime or for which his estate has become liable shall be barred after ten years from the date of his death unless presented to the probate court in accordance with the rules of practice of said court, or unless sooner barred by law, notwithstanding that no proceedings have been taken to probate such estate:—Provided, That in case any decedent shall have been deceased ten years or more before this act shall take effect leaving any debt of obligation unsatisfied and not otherwise barred by law, the owner of the debt or obligation may present such debt or obligation against the estate of such deceased person in the probate court within six months after this act shall take effect or such debt or obligation shall be forever barred." This Act became effective August 24, 1915. Debts against this estate could not be presented and I would be of the opinion that the sole heir had a clear title without probate but no claim can now be filed even if probated.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

HOW TO SECURE STATE AWARD ROAD

"I would like to know how to get a state reward road, and the dimensions. Would like to build two miles of a state reward road and don't know how to go about it."—*O. O., Midland.*

The proper procedure for obtaining a state reward road is as follows:

1. Money should be made available by the township or county, as the case may be.

2. The road should then be surveyed and plans drawn up by a competent surveyor or engineer.

3. The plans should be then approved by the township or county board, as the case may be, and an application for state reward made out, and together with the plans sent to this department for approval.

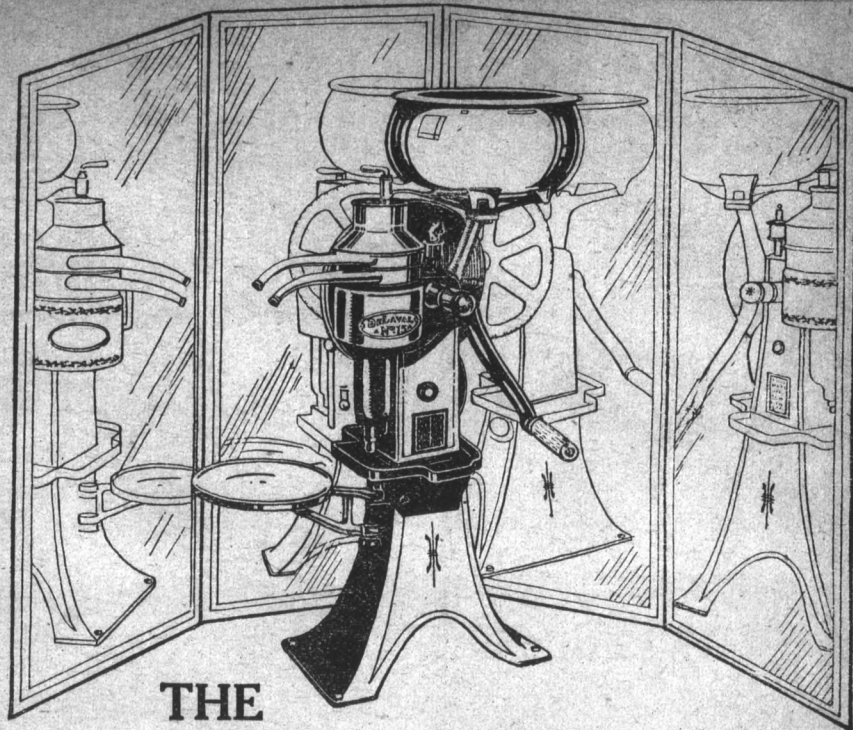
4. When approval of this department has been received and specifications furnished, bids should be advertised for on the road and a satisfactory contract awarded. If no satisfactory bid is received, the work may be done by day labor.

This is the general method of proceeding in order to get a state reward road built, unless it may be that your subscriber refers to an assessment district road. In such a case, a properly drawn up petition should be presented to the county road commission, in case the road is in a county under the county road system, or to this department if the county is not under the county road system.—*Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner.*

CAN FORCE SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE

My brother died February 12, 1915, and his 80-acre farm went to five brothers and sisters. An administrator was appointed and the place appraised at \$5,000, but haven't tried to sell or divide the farm. Is there any way I can get my share, either of land or to have it sold and get my share of money? It is not being looked after and is running down badly and only part of it is worked.—*John Tyler, Vermonville, Mich.*

I should advise petition to court for an order requiring distribution of property and closing estate. If neglect is wilful I would ask for the removal of the administrator and have the new administrator sue the old one for any loss that has occurred by neglect. If there are no debts the court should order an assignment of the estate at once.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*



THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Every Reflection Shows Perfection

VIEWED from every angle, the De Laval is distinctly in a class by itself. It has a business-like appearance. It looks as if it were well made, and it is. It looks sturdy, and it is. There is no make-believe about it anywhere, from the wide-spreading substantial base to the solid, seamless, symmetrical supply can.

It's no wonder that big dairymen and creamerymen who have for years made a careful study of dairy methods and machinery refuse to consider any other separator but the De Laval. They know that from every angle—clean skimming, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, durability—there is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval.

They know that it has a record of 40 years of service behind it. They know that it can be depended upon. They know that they can't afford to take chances with any other cream separator—

And neither can you.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165 Broadway, New York

29 E. Madison Street, Chicago

EVERY NEW DE LAVAL IS EQUIPPED WITH A BELL SPEED-INDICATOR

CULL BEANS DRY, CLEAN \$35.00 ton sacks inc. delivered Michigan points. The cheapest and best feed offered. Order today. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

WE WANT to secure the services of a lady who can handle general house work. Two in the family; enough to do but no drudgery. All modern improvements in the home. On trolley line between Mt. Clemens and Detroit. A delightful place to live during the summer months. Address,

GRANT SLOCUM, Mt. Clemens, Mich., R.F.D. 4.

Apr. 19

IF the yellow address label on the front cover reads this, or any month preceding—IT'S TIME TO RENEW!

Clip it out, and send one, two or three dollars in bills, money-order or check for a one, three or five year renewal, so you won't miss any important issues of your Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens



Beautiful 20-Piece Set Genuine ROGERS Silver Nickel Tableware FREE!

We want every family to have this beautiful set of Rogers Guaranteed Silver Nickel Tableware. Won't corrode. Guaranteed to stand fifty years' every day use. Beautiful up-to-date violet pattern. Attractive high grade tableware in every way.

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Here is my plan: Tear out this ad—write your name and address to show you accept our offer, and we will send you ten \$1.20 packages of Wilbur's Poultry Food Tonic, with two packages extra (\$2.40 worth) to offset the freight. Sell these twelve packages among your friends and neighbors. They buy it readily. They know and use our products. Keep \$2.40 for your trouble and send me \$12. On receipt of this \$12 we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE—THIS SPLENDID SET OF TABLEWARE. So tear out this ad, sign name, address and silverware is yours free.

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MARKET FLASHES



THE WEEK'S MARKETS

There has been little change in the grain markets over a week ago. Corn and oats are a trifle lower, but wheat, rye and barley are at the same level and the tone is steady. The corn and oats markets have no elements of weakness. It would seem that the bulls are merely resting for a breathing spell and the upward climb will soon be resumed. Through the bullish news of the week comes an occasional whisper of the Argentine corn surplus and the thrice-repeated admonition that American grain dealers had better watch out for the Argentine shipments. These have not yet materialized, however, and American traders are practically ignoring whatever possibilities the Argentine situation may hold. There has been a strike going on in the shipping yards of the South American country for over two months and it has so demoralized shipping that there is no chance now of enough Argentine grain being exported to the United States or European countries to make more than a ripple in the market. Europe seems to have lost all interest in Argentine and is looking to the United States for her supplies.



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.45	2.50	2.51
No. 3 Red			
No. 2 White	2.43	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.43	2.47	2.48

The condition of winter wheat is estimated at 100 per cent in most sections of the country and nothing but an abnormally severe drouth or the depredations of pests can bring down the estimate of the biggest wheat crop in the history of the country. The U. S. Grain Corporation's reports show that from August 1st, 1918 to March 1st, 1919, this country exported of both wheat and flour, 203,028,000 bushels as compared with 155,416,000 bushels during the same period the year previous. If this rate of increase can be maintained for the next fifteen months, there won't be much of our big crop of wheat left for the government to lose any money on. Right now the wheat market is very firm and it is seldom that daily receipts are more than enough to meet the demand. Flour and feeds are both firm and higher prices are expected.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow			1.82 1-2
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.62	1.80
No. 4 Yellow	1.62	1.60	1.78

Receipts of oats and corn on the Chicago market the past few days have not been over-large, which fact has held the market steady with occasional advances. The situation on the Detroit market has been somewhat different, buying in both grains having been restricted but supplies larger than normal. It is said that oat receipts of the Detroit market Monday were considerably in excess of any day's receipts for a number of weeks. It will probably



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	70	70	.79 1-2
No. 3 White	69 1-2	.69	.78
No. 4 White	68	.68	.75

take the Detroit market several days to assimilate these supplies and the market there will be about so-so until the accumulation has been moved.



LAST MINUTE WIRES

Nearly all markets steady after recent advances. Grain advance temporarily halted. Hay higher all markets. Detroit market good place to ship. Potatoes higher all markets. Detroit and Pittsburgh show greatest activity. Beans lower at Detroit; higher New York. General condition markets good.

Generally speaking those who watch the markets most closely have changed their early opinions that corn and oat prices would be lower. The phenomenal strength of the hog market and the fact that farmers can get as much money out of their corn by feeding it to hogs as by selling at present prices, have had much to do with this change of sentiment. Some of the speculators will continue to talk lower prices but they will know that it is a futile hope.

Rye has lost some of the strength it showed a couple weeks ago. While prices remain at around \$1.70 per bushel there has been little trading of late and the tone has been decidedly easy. Increased activity will doubtless be noted in rye as the corn and oats markets pick up again.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	7.50	7.00	8.00
Prime	6.75	6.50	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.00	10.75

This week comes a little encouraging news on the bean market from York state. Not only does this state grow a great many beans, but the dealers here are in close touch with all sections of the country and with the export demand. Heretofore the news from New York has been most discouraging, but the following report from the Packer shows that eastern dealers are showing considerable more confidence in the situation:

"The bean market shows a little more interest with prices a trifle stronger. However, this is based more on feeling than on actual business which is very light. The market has a long way to go before it can be called 'strong.' The government has apparently taken the most of its holdings from storages, and this coupled with the fact that government agencies have been making a few inquiries, leads dealers to jump at the conclusion that there will be better demand from now on.

There is strong sentiment here that the government would rule out the entrance of cheap beans from the Orient. Growers say it is a cer-

tainty that if the high prices which labor demands both on the farms and later on in handling the crop are to be met, that the domestic beans cannot be put on the market in direct competition with the Japanese and Manchurian products.

"It is likely that the holdings are not as heavy in this district as has been supposed all along. One dealer with wide information on holdings, places the total of all kinds at around 150,000 bushels. With the market a little stronger, it is likely that there will be few sales by growers, who seldom sell on a rising market. However, there are a good many dealers with stock on hand who would welcome the opportunity to unload and get their money out.

"The f.o.b. loading point market is as follows: Peas, medium and yellow eyes, \$8 per cwt.; white kidneys, red kidneys, and white marrows, \$10.50."

From California comes the news that the growers of the cheaper beans, despairing of ever moving their crop at profitable prices are converting "3c a pound beans into 17c a pound hogs," experiments having shown that beans at present market prices can be profitably fed to hogs and other live stock. Well, every pound of cheap beans that is fed to hogs makes one less pound off the market for the navy bean to compete with.



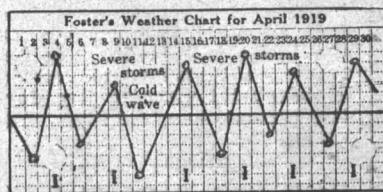
HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	31 50	32 00	30 50
Chicago	32 00	33 00	30 00
Cincinnati	35 00	35 50	34 50
Pittsburgh	34 50	35 00	34 00
New York	35 00	36 00	34 00
Richmond	35 00	36 00	34 00

Markets are strong and higher generally, although the edge seems to be off of the bullishness of the past few weeks. Consumers are turning to the lower grades because of the shortage of the better sorts, and of the high values. This has

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1919.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent April 13 to 17, storm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 15 to 19. This disturbance will be larger and greater than the average and will increase in force as it crosses the continent. Precipitation will be moderate and some places will be short of moisture. The general trend of temperatures will be upward and last half of April will average warmer than usual.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about April 17 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of April 18, plains sections 19, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 20, eastern

sections 21, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 22. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be among the most severe storms of the month, covering much of the continent. Rainfall will be extensive but not great and some parts will continue to be deficient of moisture. East of Rockies rainfall for April has been expected to be less than usual and I have advised to plant, sow and cultivate for less than usual rain this month. Of course there are always a few small localities where unexpected excessive rains occur.

I am now publicly advising about buying and selling grain and cotton. The big speculators are reaching out for all the profits and for the present I will only advise in a private way. I have full faith that America will come thru these puzzling times of peace in fine condition and that our country will be the most successful and greatest on earth.

W. T. Foster

closed up the margin between qualities and the average value this week of No. 2 and No. 3 is higher in proportion than the best sorts. Severe snow storms the first of the week closed highways and interfered with railroad traffic, and country roads are in a bad state. Present values have allowed those who carried over high priced hay to cover losses which a few weeks ago seemed inevitable.

—Hay Trade Journal.

The Detroit hay market is in exceptionally good condition. Prices are \$2@3 higher than a week ago and there is a strong demand. Farmers having hay for shipment would do well to choose this market as it is the nearest and best market at the present time.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Round White
Detroit	2.00 cwt.	
Chicago	1.80	1.90
Cincinnati	2.00	
New York	2.08	
Pittsburgh		

The strength that developed in the potato market ten days ago has been well sustained, and has been felt to some extent in producing sections. Although prices at shipping centers have shown upward fluctuations at various periods during the past two months, these have not until recently been felt in the country districts. Now however, a number of producing sections in Michigan report higher prices ranging from 20 to 30 cents per cwt.

We warn our readers that there may be a temporary slump from these present prices. Shipments increased from 523 cars April 3rd to 727 cars April 7th, but were back again to 503 cars April 8th. Maine, Wisconsin and Minnesota are the heavy shippers, seeming to have an inexhaustible supply, but which there must come an end soon. Detroit is a particularly good market just now. The home-grown receipts are about all gone and the city is dependent upon foreign shipments. Pittsburgh is also a good market. Shipments to either of these cities during the next week will bring top prices, but after that better avoid them for a time.

The feeling in potatoes is the strongest just now that it has been since the season opened last fall. The strength is not of a local character, being seen in nearly all producing and shipping points. There is a feeling that prices will be higher, and the farmers of Michigan and New York are holding quite consistently for better prices.

We have heard nothing of late concerning the fate of Rep. Braman's grading bill. Ought to have something to report on it next week.

Tuesday we wired Governor Sleeper asking him to use his influence in getting warehouse amendment out of the House committee. We expect to have a full report of this matter in the coming issue.



EGGS

There is an active market for eggs. Production is now rapidly increasing in northern sections, but the consumption is keeping pace with the supply. Detroit quotations are 40½ to 43½c.



BUTTER

Butter is steady, having recovered from its recent decline. Detroit prices on creamery first are around 59 to 60c.

New York Butter Letter

New York, N. Y., April 5, 1919—The changes in quotation during the week

have not been so radical as those of last week. However, there have been some changes in quotations and the tendency has been upward. During the week supply has been just about sufficient to satisfy demand and while there has been no extremely active buying the trade has been fair and practically all current receipts have been cleaned up soon after arrival. Receivers are not at all anxious to accumulate stocks as they realize that the time of greatly increased production is at hand and it seems unreasonable to think that the high prices that prevail at present will continue throughout the season. If such a condition should govern it would be unprecedented. However, the world is experiencing a remarkable period of reconstruction and reorganization and with economic conditions as they are there is no one competent to predict what future developments will be. While the law of supply and demand is still operative it has a much wider scope than ever before and we must look beyond our locality to be able to judge at all of world conditions. While we may feel at times that even economic laws have been materially changed if not destroyed, by the world war, we must realize that they exist as before but that instead of operating as separate laws with a locality or a nation as a unit they now apply to the world as a whole and consequently we must accustom ourselves to viewing things in a bigger way. It is generally acknowledged that the price of butter would be much lower at present were it not for the export demand, which tends to bear out our previous statements.

Last Saturday the price of butter made a sudden jump of 4½¢. That was followed by an advance of 1¢ on Monday and the quotations for that day held until Thursday when another advance of 1¢ was made. The trade in general felt that the advance was too great for the season and the market became rather inactive and on Friday a decline of ½¢ took place. Many felt that a greater decline should have taken place as buyers are taking very small quantities and the receipts of the last day or two have been more than sufficient to supply immediate wants. It is predicted that we will witness another break in the near future. At the close Friday established quotations were as follows: Extras, 66½ to 67¢; higher scoring than extras, 67½ to 68¢; firsts, 64 to 66¢; and seconds, 62 to 63½¢. Unsalted butter is in weak demand because of approaching Jewish holidays and the differential in price over corresponding grades of salted butter is down to 1¢.



POULTRY

The poultry market is quite active, supplies having been insufficient the past week to take care of all demands. Prices range as follows:

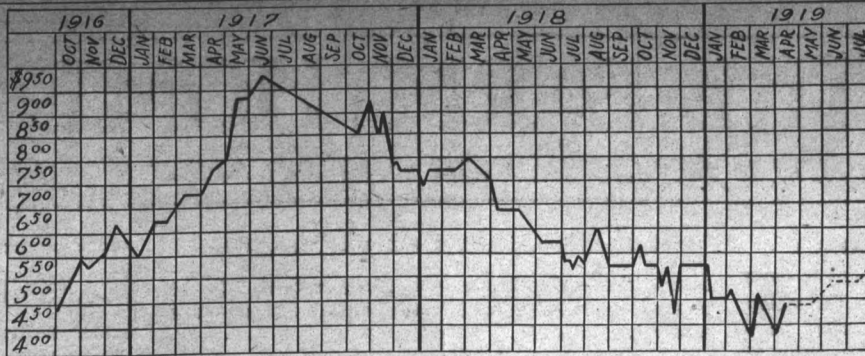
Live Poultry—No. 1 springs, 36 to 37¢; stags, 30¢; fat hens, 40¢; small hens and Leghorns, 37 to 38¢; roosters, 25 to 26¢; geese, 27 to 28¢; ducks, 38 to 40¢; turkeys, 38 to 40¢ per pound.



LIVE STOCK

Detroit—Dressed calves; easier market and lighter demand. Prices, 21 to 22¢ for choice, and 23 to 24¢ for fancy. Dressed hogs firm and demand good. Price, 21 to 22¢ for heavier grades and 23 to 24¢ for light.

Detroit, April 8.—(By U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle: Receipts, 763; market for best steers 50¢ lower, others steady; best heavy steers, \$14 to \$15.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$12 to \$13; handy light butchers, \$10.50 to \$11.50; light butchers, \$8.50 to \$10; best cows, \$10 to \$11; butcher cows, \$8.50 to \$9.50; cutters, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$6 to \$6.75; best heavy bulls, \$10 to \$12; bologna bulls, \$8.50 to \$9.50; stock bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; feeders, \$10 to \$13; stockers, \$8 to \$10; milkers, \$65 to \$125. Veal calves: Receipts, 527; market steady, closing slow; looks lower; bulk of good, \$18 to \$18.50; others, \$11 to \$15. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 95; market dull; best lambs, \$19.50 to \$20; fair lambs, \$18 to \$19.50; light to com-



Bean Chart showing trend of prices during last three years. The dotted line is our estimate of the future trend of this market. Have you noticed how the market on potatoes has followed the estimated trend charted in our March 29th issue?

mon lambs, \$14 to \$16.50; clipped lambs, \$16; fair to good sheep, \$13 to \$13.50; culls and common, \$7 to \$9. Hogs: Receipts, 1,834; market steady to 15¢ higher; pigs, \$19; mixed hogs, \$20 to \$20.15.

Chicago, Monday, April 7, 1919.—The glut of half-fat cattle arriving at the Chicago market is causing prices to work gradually lower on that class

of stock, prices at the close of today's business being just about \$1 lower than those in force a week ago. This decline does not apply to strictly prime yearlings or heavy cattle which are holding steady to record rates for this season of the year, a top of \$20.50 being quotable for the right kind of prime, heavy cattle. Most of the steers arriving at markets are selling between \$14 and \$17.50, while

an undesirable grade of light cattle is selling from \$12 to \$14.

An increase in receipts at the western markets, a freer movement of eastern cattle, lack of government orders and a dull dressed beef trade, are proving depressing influences in the
(Continued on page 19)

FINANCING GOOD ROADS

(Continued from page 3)

No Bonds, \$5,000,000 Annual Road Fund to be Raised by Direct Taxation

It may be claimed that the automobile license money is needed for other purposes. In this case, the annual estimated road building requirements of \$5,000,000 could be raised by direct taxation at a total cost per \$1,000 valuation of \$1.20, or about 52 cents more than the annual tax rate under bond issue plan. As the state's assessed valuation increased, this rate would become correspondingly less. This plan, while a trifle more burdensome upon the taxpayers, would enable the State Highway Department to complete the main highways in the span of ten years, with no interest charges to pay and no bonds to retire.

THE NEW

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Because:

- there are three new models—a car to answer every buyer's requirements.
- Studebaker quality, dominant for 67 years, is reflected in these new cars.
- they are beautiful in design, thoroughly modern and mechanically right.
- over 300,000 Studebaker Cars in actual service in every part of the world have contributed experience to the designing and building of the New Studebaker Cars.
- experimental models of each new car were given a gruelling factory test of 40,000 miles, over the roughest roads of Canada and the United States.
- they are daily proving their mechanical excellence in the hands of thousands of enthusiastic owners everywhere.
- Studebaker has put into each new car the most careful and experienced workmanship and the best materials money can buy.
- the motor of each new car gets the utmost from every gallon of fuel consumed, due to especially designed carburetor and a scientifically designed hot-spot intake manifold.
- uniform distribution of weight over the entire chassis insures unusually high tire mileage.

Because:

- Studebaker uses genuine leather in its upholstery.
- 24 distinct paint and varnish operations insure a beautiful and permanent body finish, impervious to changing weather conditions.
- remarkable accessibility permits inspection, adjustment or repair with little effort or loss of time.
- Studebaker manufactures completely in its own plants its bodies, axles, motors, transmissions, steering gears, springs, tops, fenders, and cuts its own gears and other vital parts, thus eliminating middlemen's profits.
- Studebaker maintains what are probably the most complete laboratories in the automobile industry for the development and the proving of materials used in the New Studebaker Cars.

These are but a few of the many very good reasons for Studebaker value—why Studebaker can and does produce cars of sterling high quality at low prices. If real economy is your consideration—if you want to get the most for your money—investigate the New Studebaker Cars before you buy. And if you purchase your motor car on the same basis as you do your blooded stock or a piece of farm machinery—as an investment—then Studebaker should be your first choice.

The LIGHT-FOUR
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The LIGHT-SIX
\$1585
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

The BIG-SIX
\$1985

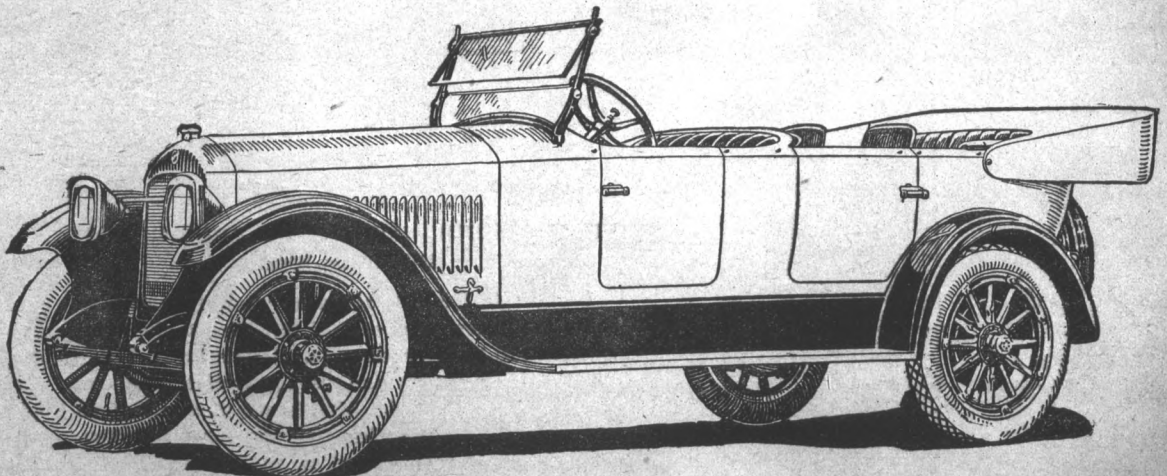
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THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



THE SALVATION ARMY DOUGHNUT

ASK any of the boys who have returned from over seas what they think of the Salvation Army, and unless you have kept well posted on the work done by this brave little band of workers, you will be surprised to learn of the heroic tasks accomplished by them. And our boys appreciate it. We have heard of the Salvation Army and their famous doughnuts, yet do you know that all told there were only two hundred of these lassies, and that the reason they were heard of so often was not because of their number, but because of the fact that they went on further toward the front line trenches than any other women in the war work with the exception of the nurses. And so of course theirs were the first women's faces to greet the boys when they went just a few yards back of the first line trenches; theirs the hands that ministered to these men handing out smiles with their doughnuts.

And have you wondered how they made those doughnuts; whether or not they were more wonderful doughnuts than you made at home or whether they just tasted better because of the fact that sweets were none too plentiful? Well, from a Salvation Lassie who left last week for France there to serve and make these same doughnuts until all our boys are home, comes the recipe. She feels that now the glory of it is all over, our boys left over there need the cheer and the good things even more than when there were more of their comrades with them. And with the return of the boys have come many of the veteran workers, so this brave young woman with her authentic "prescription" which she says is guaranteed to cure everything that ails the doughboy, whether abroad or at home, has gone to make those famous doughnuts this way:

"Put a large pan on the stove, one-third filled with melted lard. Let it come to a boil. Put 24 large cups of flour into a bowl. Mix with it 20 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, four teaspoonfuls of salt, 11 cups of sugar. Mix well and work in one cup of lard.

"In another bowl break 10 eggs and beat up with two cans of condensed milk and an equal amount of water, add four teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract and four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon or nutmeg.

"Pour into the first bowl, adding if necessary more water and work until you have a soft, workable dough.

"Roll out thin portions of the dough on a large table, cut out the doughnuts and holes with suitable sized cutters.

"The doughnuts now are ready for frying. Place in a wire basket, lower into boiling lard and let them stay until very brown. Repeat this operation until all are cooked." Of

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

course the recipe is somewhat larger than will be needed for the ordinary family, but it can very easily be reduced.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

MOST noticeable in the new waists is the fact that the necks are higher, and gracious knows, there was need of it. The new neck line is round, and finished with a frill or ruffle, just below the clavicle, low enough to take off the ugly line when the waist looks as if the collar had just been forgotten, but high enough so that the most modest may wear them without being ashamed.

And with the suit is worn or carried the colored border handkerchief, which border matches either the color note of the blouse or hat. Some of these handkerchiefs are even barred, and while the col-

OUR NEIGHBOR

WE HAVE a neighbor four years old,
Who lives across the way.
We treasure as the choicest gold—
Her visits for a day.

She brings along her box of toys,
A tea-set, doll and ring,
A picture book, and whistle shrill,
In fact—each treasured thing.

The house drops off that staid, old air,
She changes every rule.
She serves us dinner on a chair,
Or plays, at teaching school.

Her playthings scatter 'round about,
Some on the bed repose.
The house is hers—right out and out—
'Til home again she goes.

We know her love is not alloy,
This artless friend of ours,
She shares with us her every joy,
And brings us sweetest flowers.

But who in future years shall take
This neighbor's place within our heart,
And share with us her birthday cake—
When this one plays a woman's part?

The one wee daughter, God gave us here,
Now sleeps beneath the pines,
The few short hours she lingered near,
Bright in our memory shines.

Ah, would that she might come again,
And from us ne'er depart—
This little neighbor soothes our pain,
But cannot heal our heart.

—C. SHIRLEY DILLENACK.

ored border handkerchief is not new, it has certainly taken a fresh lease on life this spring.

Then for early spring wear, while the breezes are still a bit sharp, we find the spat being very popular. The winter shoes are beginning to look a bit shoddy, and we long for the pretty new low shoes and with the spat these can be safely worn and then in the fall they will come in to play and will save their price.

VERY PRETTY INSET AND EDGING FOR BOUDOIR SET

Last week, for lack of space, we were unable to show the insert and edging for the Boudoir set, so it had to be crowded out until this issue. These patterns are simple and yet attractive, and are very easily crocheted. The insert at one side is crocheted as an insertion and the thread broken. The thread is then joined on each side for each of the two remaining projections. The edging is commenced with one block and increased and decreased according to the pattern and will be found very nice for a great many other things than the set illustrated last week.

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

THE OVEN WE USE

FROM WHAT I learn by talking with hundreds of women, I judge there are many of us who do not get the best results from our ovens, and we frequently are inclined to blame an oven when fault is upon some of the ingredients or upon the recipe we use. "Experience is a good teacher," is nowhere demonstrated more plainly than in the kitchen, and a few trials ought to convince any woman of the best manipulation of her stove.

I believe most of us attempt to bake in too hot an oven. At least, I believe there are more women who make that mistake than there are those who have the oven too cool.

To bake successfully, a woman must of course know her stove thoroughly and become familiar with all its peculiarities and stoves frequently have them.

An oven thermometer, costing a dollar and a half, is a splendid investment and very shortly pays for itself, both in the smaller amount of fuel consumed and in the satisfaction rendered the cook. Get one that rests upon a standard, and registers the temperature of the inside of the oven. Many stoves have thermometers in the oven doors, and while these may register the initial temperature correctly they do not quickly register any change in the heat of the oven. This is because the metal surrounding the thermometer retains its heat.

I will be glad to send name and address of a more reliable oven thermometer upon request.

Many women make a few practical tests regarding the heat of the oven, in a most satisfactory way. The experienced woman frequently can tell whether or not her oven is hot enough merely by thrusting her hand into it and holding it there for a few seconds. But most of us are not so skillful, and experience is but slowly acquired.

In baking bread I find the best temperature to be from 380 to 400 degrees, registered on a thermometer on the inside of the oven. A piece of ordinary white writing paper, will brown in five minutes if put into the oven. Watch the bread carefully for the first ten minutes. It should complete its rising, and the shape of the loaf be determined. If it browns or if it rises uneven, the oven is too hot. If the crust forms before the loaf has completed its rising the loaf will crack along one side and rise unevenly, making an imperfect looking loaf. Too stiff a dough will also cause a loaf to crack; but I believe more times the cause is too hot an oven. After this first ten minutes watching, it is an easy matter to adjust your stove so that the oven temperature will be maintained and your bread need no further attention until it is time to remove it from the oven.

I think in cake-baking especially, we are inclined to hurry the baking, many women attempting to bake in fifteen minutes, and spoiling it, a cake that would have been perfectly baked in twenty minutes.

A layer cake in a tin about eight inches in diameter and having the batter about an inch thick, I should bake about thirty minutes. Divide the time of baking into quarters.

The first quarter the cake should begin to rise and be filled with bubbles.

The second quarter it should continue to rise and possibly begin to brown in spots.

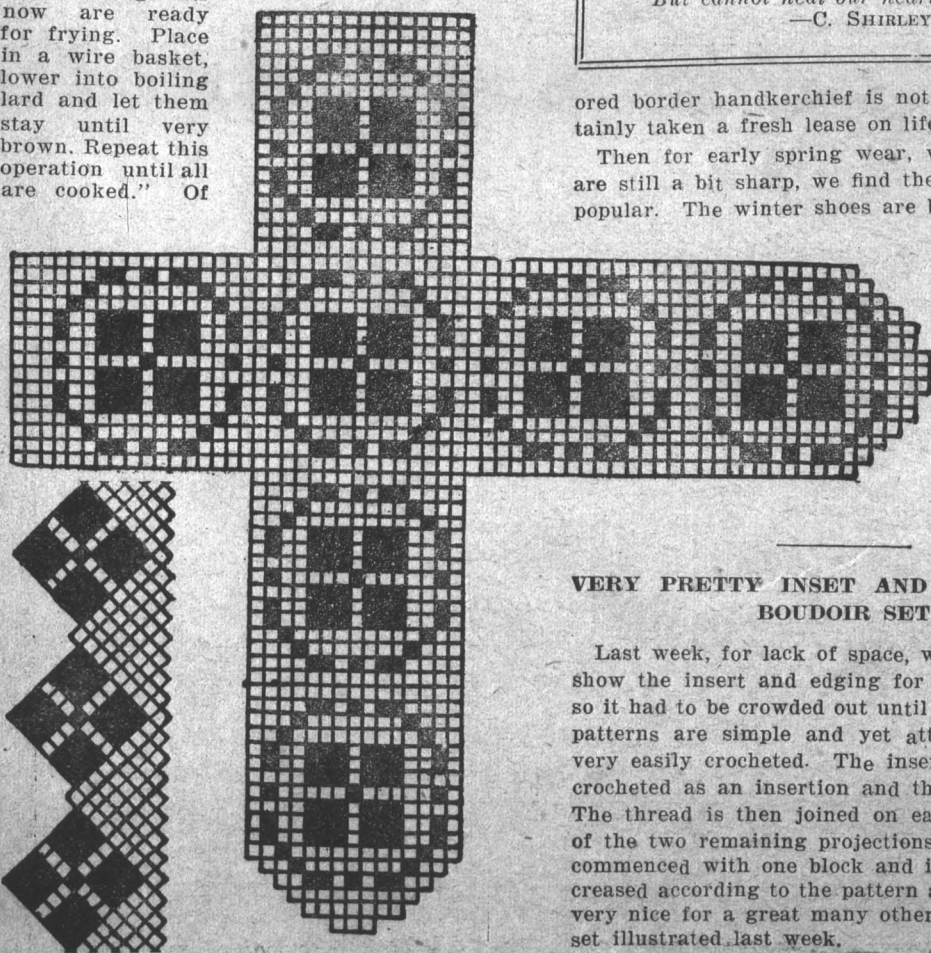
At the end of the third quarter it should be well browned and the rising completed.

During the fourth quarter it should complete its baking and shrink from the tin, or answer any of the tests for complete baking.

If you oven is too hot, the crust forms before the cake is through rising, and then it will rise unevenly at one side, or have a hump in the middle.

If you see these things are about to happen, don't hesitate to cool your oven, either by opening the door, or by putting in a dish of cold water, but do not jar the cake while it is rising. I think it is a good plan always to have a dish of water in the oven while baking, for by so doing a tenderer crust is assured.

Angel cakes and sponge cakes should be baked in a very slow oven. The chief ingredient is egg



**PAGE(S)
MISSING**

ered the game beast suddenly got upon his feet and plunged madly at his coming enemy. Dick put up his rifle and fired again, but apparently without effect, for the infuriated bull moose came straight on.

"It was too late now to jump out o' the way o' them horns," Dick related afterward, "so I dropped on my knees and ducked. His horns just grazed me, and I felt his hot breath as he plunged on over me. Somehow I didn't get trampled. I tried to slip in another cartridge and shoot as he swung round, but I dropped it in the snow and then it was too late. All I had left to tie was my knife and it was ready for him when he came at me again. If he had 'a jumped on me with his fore feet I'd be mince meat now, but by good luck one o' my shots busted his left knee and that made him fight with his horns. When he tried to sweep me up with 'em again I ducked to one side and grabbed a prong and swung on, and then I drove my knife at his neck two or three times. But he was draggin' me round now, and the first thing I knew I got a lick on the head from horns or hoofs, I don't know which. That was the end of me, and that's all I know about that fight."

Clarence knew the rest. The boy had turned from his prize to find that Dick was in trouble. In great anxiety he ran forward, raising his rifle but not daring to fire for fear that he might kill the guide himself. Watching his chance at very close range, he aimed carefully and fired. That ended the struggle. The great bull moose dropped and lay quiet within three feet of his victim.

When Dick revived he had only been stunned—he saw both Clarence and Rain-In-The-Face bending over him. At first their voices sounded faint and far away, but in reply to anxious inquiry he promptly announced that he was "all right."

"Wasn't it simply great!" cried Clarence, now perfectly happy.

The boy's enthusiasm was so contagious that the Indian opened his mouth for the first time during the trip.

"Big fight," he said, grinning.

"But, Dick," teased Clarence half an hour later, "if I'd climbed a tree as you advised, where'd you be now?"



WEATHER BREEDERS

Do you know I git to wonderin' some times what human natur' really is, an' why, an' a lot of things like that—mebbe they ain't no sense in wonderin', but it don't take much effort an' costs nothin' an' so I do it—an' nobody has ever yet seemed able to tell me just what human natur' really is an' so I'm still wonderin'—when I ain't thinkin' of more important things—eatin' an' sometimes work—how I'm goin' to git out of it you know an' still eat—oh I'm keepin' my thinker busy a good deal of the time—sometimes, an' what makes me wonder most is the way folks talk an' what they say.

Now, of course, we all know that this has been a purty dum nice winter—no very cold days, no blizzards an' nothin' but what we all should have enjoyed.

An' yet I've seen so many men an' women who have not enjoyed the winter at all just because they were lookin' ahead for trouble—"Just weather breeders," they'd say when we had an extra nice day; "we'll catch it to make up for this"—"never knew it to fail" said one old farmer friend of mine, "mild winters like this are always followed by cold wet summers an' 'tain't noways likely this will be any exception"—"don't cal'late we'll raise much this year cause these weather breeders will bring somethin' we'll remember a good while."

Now, ain't that silly? Why not enjoy the nice days while we have 'em, an' if we really want to be miserable wait a spell an' then mebbe we can find somethin' to be miserable about.

"There's nothing in life for me," said Ed Freeman, of Battle Creek, Tuesday morning, March 18, talking

to the lady with whom he boarded, an' to your Uncle Rube—"nothin' in life for me! I'm going over to see her, if I don't come back—good bye." Twenty minutes later Mr. Freeman had murdered his divorced wife, was himself a corpse by his own hand and had made his son and daughter, 13 and 11 years of age, fatherless and motherless and brought sorrow and shame to a host of friends of both himself and his wife and family.

Mr. Freeman had been divorced by his wife on account of his intemperate habits and bad temper and there was nothing left in life for him because he chose to have it so—he seemed to imagine that he was the only man who ever had any trouble—he dwelled on his trouble and lived by it—friends he had, a plenty—good friends and true, but to him they were weather breeders; and for every kindness shown him he was sure there was a hundred sorrows in store—believing thus, or living with that that uppermost, Ed Freeman went to the end of his endurance and, aided by the ennobling (?) influence of a couple of pints of whiskey, the terrible tragedy was the logical end.

And so it is all through life—we get just what we're lookin' for—if we look for flowers they're right at hand—everywhere; but if we look for thistles, by gosh! they're jest jas abundant—everywhere.

How many of us have failed to enjoy this beautiful winter just because we were worryin' for fear we'd have a cold backward spring? O friends, let's cut out such darn nonsense as that an' enjoy our blessin's as they come to us—enjoy the blessin's now an' prepare to face the harder part when it comes—let weather breeders go hang an' get into the sun—be happy while happiness is the style—don't think you are alone in your trouble, for others have troubles too—mebbe your Uncle Rube has had a little mite of it himself—but believe me—it's o-goin' to take somethin' more than a rain storm or a thunder storm, to take the joy out of life for me—I'm just a-goin' to live right up to every opportunity fir happiness, an' weather breeders won't even feaze me, cause they can't ketch me, see?

Come on now, you down-hearted, long-faced ol coots, get a hump on yourself; keep in the sun an' you'll find that weather breeders don't grow on every bush, an' they wouldn't cut much figger if they did.

Yours for a bright an' fruitful season.—Uncle Rube.

BRINE CURE FOR HAMS

For a very good brine cure take for each 100 pounds of meat, 5 gallons boiled water, 10 pounds of salt, 2 ozs. of saltpeter, and 3 pounds of sugar, says L. E. McGinnis of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Dissolve slowly all ingredients in warm water and allow to cool. Sprinkle a little salt over the bottom of the container, then place the meat in it very snugly; cover with board or earthenware cover, weighting it with something that will not rust, and then pour in the brine.

Leave the meat in the brine four days to each pound. That is, 40 days for a ten-pound ham. Every week take all of the meat out of the barrel, then the brine. Place the meat back with that which was on the top, on the bottom, then put the brine back. When the meat has been long enough in the cure take it out of the brine and soak it in water for an hour. Then wash in warm water and hang in the smoke house over not too hot a fire (the smoke-house should not get warmer than 120 degrees) until the desired color is obtained. Forty-eight to sixty hours is usually adequate.

Watch the pickle. If it becomes ropy, take out all of the meat and wash it in warm water. Boil the pickle, or make new. Wash the container and put the meat and brine back.

Some Tires "Climb"

DID you ever wonder why it is often so hard to "stay in the ruts" when driving over poor roads?

Usually you will find the reason in your tires. Many so-called non-skid treads tend to "climb" up the sides of ruts—the fancy bumps and ridges of rubber on the sides of the tread act like the climbers which telephone linemen strap to their legs.

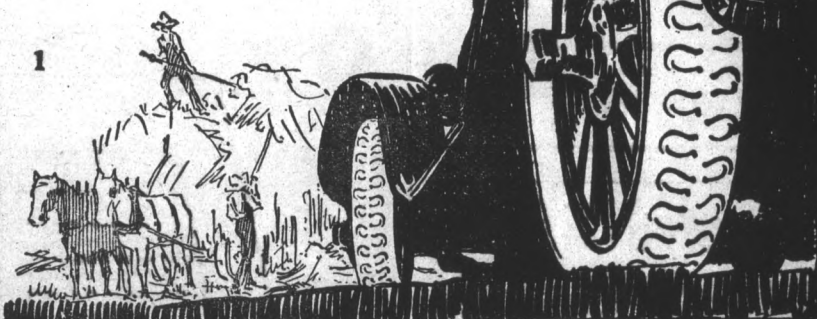
HORSE-SHOE TIRES have no such tendency. They are anti-climb as well as anti-skid. They run true and straight on rough roads—and noiselessly on paved streets.

This is just one of the reasons why experienced motorists, when buying tires,

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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, 3/4 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

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Lansing, Michigan, Box 22

Please accept my support of your paper and the wish that farmers may get a show with the government. Enclosed find one dollar for one year's subscription to the M. B. F.—Marshall R. Miller, Allegan county.

Am enclosing one dollar. Please send M. B. F. to me for one year. It is the only farmer paper I have ever read that is really a farmer's paper.—Wishing you much success.—J. D. Patterson, Hillsdale county.



Bigger Crops this Spring

U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletins prove that tiling increases crops from 25 to 50% when tiling is used.

American Vitified Salt-Glazed Tile

It is made from very strong rock shale clay and is burnt in kilns at 2,400 degrees of heat—about twice the heat given to soft tile. Write us today for prices and further information.



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Ditches Terraces

Grade roads, build dykes, levees with the **Martin Farm Ditcher and Grader**. Works in any soil. Makes V-shaped ditch or cleans ditches up to four feet deep. All steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for free book and our proposition. **Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc.** Box 362 Owensboro, Ky.

Build Your Brooder

If you want to raise more chicks this year, build a Perry Brooder yourself. Hundreds of M. E. F. readers are building their own in a few hours on the Perry Plan out of scrap lumber. Send me \$1. for full plans, license and right to build for others in your neighborhood. You'll say it was the best dollar you ever invested. **E. O. PERRY, DETROIT, MICH.** 37 Henry St.

CHICKENS SICK OR NOT LAYING? Most poor layers are "Out of Condition" or have Colds, Roup, Bowel trouble, Sore head, Chicken pox, etc. **GERMOZONE** is the best remedy for all these disorders. At dealers or postpaid 75c, with a book Poultry Library. Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 16, Omaha, Neb.



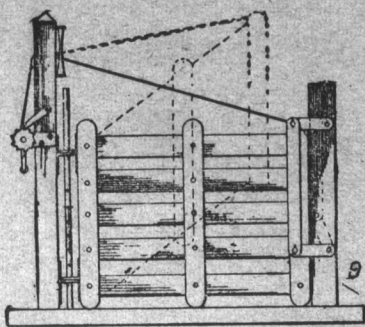
"TIX-TON MIX" with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and ticks. Saves you big money—a \$1.00 sample box by parcel post will include a barrel of salt. Write for club offer booklet on "Nature and Care of Sheep." **PARSONS TIX-TON CO., Grand Ledge, Mich.**

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.)

FARM GATE

This gate can be secured in an elevated position, on its hinges, to swing clear of the snow or to allow small animals to pass. It can also be raised as



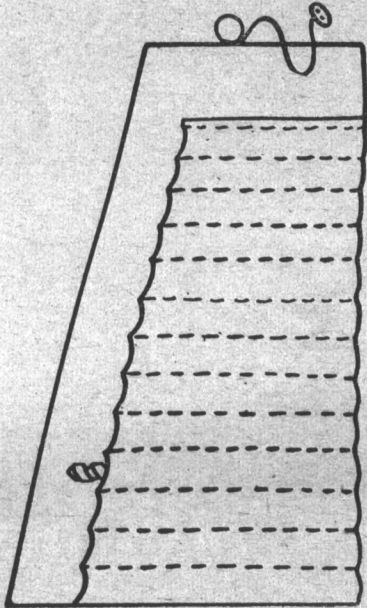
shown in the dotted lines for the same purposes. (Wm. McGee, Apple River, Ill. U. S. Patent 1,285,756)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

TO MEND GRAIN BAGS

A good way to mend the grain bags is as follows: Spread cold flour paste over patch; put patch over hole, (on inside of bag); lay brown paper over patch and press well with a hot flat-iron. The pressure of the grain tends to hold the patch on instead of pushing it off. Pepper in the paste keeps mice away.—A Reader, Big Rapids, Mich.

HANDY BIT CARRIER

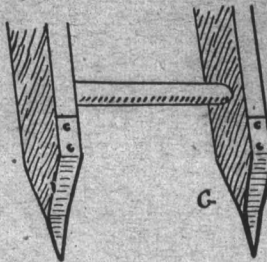
Take good cloth, preferably canvass 20x20 in. for 10 in. to smaller bits as drills; hem and lap to within one inch of length of longest bit to be carried at one side and to within 1 inch of length of shortest bit, or drill at opposite side; stitch every 1/4 or 1 inch



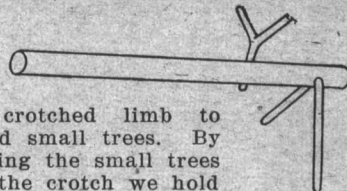
according to size of bit or drill to be inserted. Cloth can be cut off of flap so as to lap over short bits satisfactorily and sew string with button and ring on to small end to fasten with and the bit carrier is completed.—Hugh Albright, Osceola county.

LADDER ATTACHMENT

To keep a ladder from slipping and make it possible for one man to raise a large extension ladder, cut a piece of steel about 2 feet long. Cut end of the ladder three-cornered, then bend iron to fit, welding it together at the bottom to make a point about two inches long. Fasten to the ladder by bolts about four inches apart.



I will also enclose a drawing of a device we use when cutting wood. Instead of using the straight pin we use



a crotched limb to hold small trees. By laying the small trees in the crotch we hold them firm. If cutting with a cross-cut saw also take the pin out and roll up bigger logs to get them up from the ground.—H. M. S., Mt. Morris, Mich.

SNOUT AIDS IN RINGING HOGS

It is made as follows: Secure a piece of pipe, some wire and a small stick such as a broom handle. Wind one end of the wire firmly around the broom handle and pass the other end



thru the pipe and bend it into a loop at the end. This loop is caught on the animal's upper jaw and held against the pipe by the handle. By using this device the most vicious hog can be held and prevented from biting.—P. A. G. Big Rapids Mich.

A PORTABLE FENCE

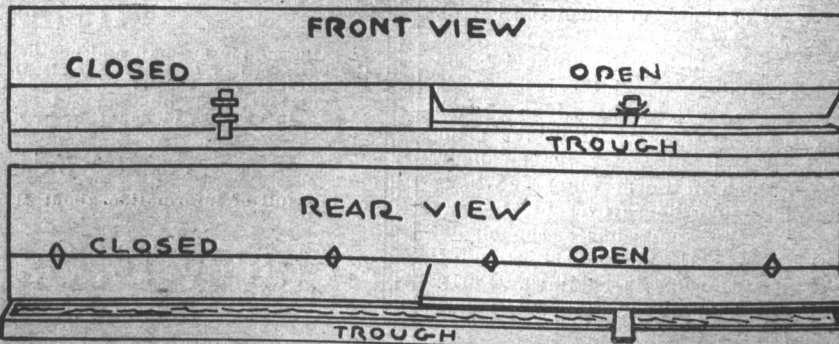
A neighbor had two pastures connected by a wide lane, and he built four panels, connected by hinges, which were somewhat longer than the width of the lane, and when it was necessary to keep the stock in one only, the fence was set up. Being somewhat longer than was necessary, it allowed the sections to be set at slight angles.

When one of the sows farrowed, the fence was set about one corner of the pasture, and made a good tight pen.

At another time, the ends of the fence were wired together, and the whole set in the pasture and enclosed a cow and calf, when other stock bothered the calf to excess. As the cow ate the grass close in one place, the fence was moved to another.

One time when hogs were driven to market, two of the panels were taken along, and they came in very handy at a bridge. The hogs were determined not to go across, and only by crossing the road with the two panels, and gradually working forward, were they finally induced to cross.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.

GOOD THING IN A HOG-FEEDING DEVICE



How to Place Feed in Trough Without Hogs Bothering You. We have stationary troughs next the feed alley, in order to put feed into the trough without the boys spilling and wasting it. The partition over the trough is on hinges so that it will swing over the

trough, and by having a board (1by4) fastened to the partition fixed to slide up or down, and by placing on either side of trough, it serves as a lock in both cases as in diagram. Trusting that this will be of service to you.—Robert Williams, Lacota, Mich.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Saginaw, (S. W.)—We are having nice spring weather. The farmers are getting ready to put in spring crops. There has been a lot of oats and some beans hauled to market in the last two weeks. Wheat looks very good for having a winter without any snow to protect it. Stock of all kinds looks good. Hogs are getting scarce and are bringing a good price. The following prices were paid at St. Charles recently:—Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.30; oats, 60; hay, timothy, \$19; Light mixed, \$18; beans, \$6.50; butter, 40; butterfat, 55; eggs, 36; hogs, \$18.75; beef steers, 9 to 13; beef cows, 6 to 8; veal calves, \$15.50.—G. L., St. Charles, April 5.

Kent, (N. E.)—The backbone of our little spell of winter is broken and it is warmer today. The roads are bad. The farmers are mostly tinkering around. Some are selling potatoes. The market has improved greatly around here. Winter wheat is looking the best in years. A few are going to sow some spring wheat for a change. A little of this kind of wheat was raised northeast of Greenville last year. Seedsmen in Greenville say it was grown successfully. Wheat is going to bring big money this year anyway you figure it. Farmers, what's the matter with this for a suggestion? Let all the farmers buy their year's supply of flour now, and save themselves money. Wheat is going to bring more money anyway, and that will help send it to the \$3 mark where it belongs. The following prices were paid at Greenville April 2:—Wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.50; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$5.50; potatoes, \$1.35; hens, 20; butter, 55; eggs, 36; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, live, 18; dressed, 22; beef steers, 11; beef cows 8; veal calves, 10 to 13.—G. M. W., Greenville, April 2.

Jackson, (N. E.)—The weather has been fair with the frost entirely out of the soil. Winter grains are beginning to show up in fair condition with the grasses starting up under the warm sun and moist ground. Many instances are reported of last year's seeding beginning to show, which was formerly thought dead and with seed high it seems best to wait a while before tearing up the fields. Not much grain being sold; bean market not very active. Plowing and drawing manure is the order of the day at present. The following prices were paid at Munith on April 4:—Beans, \$6.50; butter, 38; butterfat, 60; eggs, 38.—A. F. W., Munith, April 2.

Mecosta, (north)—Not much doing in the line of farming. Some farmers are cutting wood and a few have begun plowing on light land. Weather has been very nice for March and the frost is nearly all out of the ground. Fall grain is looking very good. The following prices were paid at Hersey recently:—Wheat, \$2.16 to \$2.18; oats, 52; rye, \$1.45; hay, timothy, 22; light mixed, 20; beans, \$6 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.15 cwt.; butterfat, 60; eggs, 34.—L. M., Hersey, Mich., March 28.

Calhoun, (N. C.)—Spring work progressing nicely. Excellent weather. A few have begun plowing. A few hogs and cattle are being marketed. The Smith Silo Co., of Kalamazoo, is erecting silos for George Rundle and Bert Jones. George Glynn is building an addition to his farm. The following prices were paid at Olivet on March 29:—Wheat, \$2.15; oats, 58; butterfat, 58; eggs, 42; hogs, \$16.50; beef steers, \$6 to \$10.50; veal calves, 15.—G. R., Olivet, Mich., March 29.

Bay, (S. E.)—Farmers are beginning to work on the ground. A few are sowing oats or barley; some selling hay and some oats being sold. Help appears to be scarce. The health of the people seems to be better now. The weather has been changeable but it is quite good now for spring work. We don't need rain. The winter wheat appears to be mostly all right so far and the roads are improving with the fair weather. The following prices were paid at Bay City on April 3:—Wheat, \$2.30; corn, \$1.40; oats, 64; rye, \$1.50; hay, timothy, 23 to 24; Light mixed, 20 to 22; beans, \$6.50 to \$8; 'suono' 'OTIS' 'seoyriod' 'Aip' 'oj' 'L' to \$3.50; cabbage, \$3.50; hens, 25; springers, 30; butter, 45 to 60; eggs, 40; hogs, 20 to 21; veal calves, 20 to 21; apples, \$3.50 to \$4.—J. C. A., Munger, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 13)

market. Cows and heifers are also suffering in the decline in cattle values largely in sympathy with the drop in steer rates, present values being 50 to 75c lower than a week ago. Cutter cows are scarce and are not showing as much price vicissitude. Canners are selling largely at \$6 to \$6.25 with cutter cows as high as \$7.25. The bull sold at \$16.50 on the initial session this week, while bulk of the best vealers sold at \$15.75 to \$16.25. Trade showed very little price fluctuation the past week. Bologna bulls are selling at \$10 and the prime butcher grade as high as \$13.50.

Easter demand for calves is asserting itself and vealers have shown an advance of close to \$1 since last week. Prime vealers on city butcher account

Feeder cattle buyers are active competitors for good, thin light steers and these are selling 25 to 40 cents above quotations in force Monday of last week, bulk going at \$11.50 to \$14.

Hog receipts are proving very short of trade requirements and the market is registering new record quotations for this year daily. On Monday of this week a top of \$20.50 was made. Present prices are from 60 to 75 cents higher than a week ago with light grades showing most of the advance.

The range of values is contracting rapidly, the spread between prime light and best heavy hogs being the narrowest in quite a long time. Bulk of the best hogs are at this date selling from \$20.00 to \$20.30; common to good grades \$19.75 to \$20.10; light hogs \$18.40 to \$20; smooth, heavy packing sows \$19.25 to \$19.75; rough and heavy throwouts \$18 to \$19.25. Pigs are very scarce and the quality very poor. They are selling largely at \$17.50 to \$18.50.

Traders on the selling side of the game are predicting \$21 hogs for this week, while buyers are fighting hard to steer shy of establishing any new top record at this point. However, because of the small receipts it is doubtful whether buyers can arrest the rapidly rising market.

Prices on woolled lambs are back to the basis in force a week ago, altho during most of last week prices were from 40 to 50 cents higher on this class of stock. Best woolled lambs are now selling at \$20 per cwt., while many woolled offerings are selling around \$19.75. Clipped lambs have been hit hard of late and are 75 cents to \$1 lower than last week's quotations. At the close of today's trade

best lambs, minus the fleece, were quotable at \$16.50, while \$16 to \$16.25 was taking the bulk.

Hardly enough sheep are coming to make a market. Prime aged wethers sold last week-end as high as \$17.25, within 25 cents of the yard's record established last May, while prime woolled ewes sold as high as \$15.75, a new record for this season. Prime woolled yearling wethers have value as high as \$18.50. Very few spring lambs have arrived as yet but a fairly large number is expected soon to appease the Easter demand. There is very little call for thin feeding lambs, a good class being offered at \$16.50.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1919.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 185 cars, including 60 cars of Canadians and 17 cars left from last week's trade. Our market opened steady on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in heavy supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers were in heavy supply, sold 15 to 25c lower than last week; fat cows and heifers were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; bulls of all classes were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold steady; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; yearlings were in light supply, sold steady.

The supply of hogs for Monday totaled 12,800 head, or 80 double decks, and our market opened active on all grades, with the bulk of the hogs selling generally steady, with Saturday's close. The mixed, medium and yorkers sold on a basis of \$20.75, with a few decks that carried a heavy top selling at \$20.80 and \$20.90, with one deck, averaging 284 lbs., reaching \$21; light yorkers and pigs sold generally at \$20; roughs, \$18; stags, \$12 to \$15.

The receipts of sheep and lambs today are called 38 cars. A good per cent. of the receipts were clipped stock. Best wool lambs, \$20.50 to \$20.75. Clipped stock: Best clipped lambs, \$17.50 to \$17.75; culls, \$13 to \$13.50; yearlings, \$14.50 to \$15.50; wethers, \$14 to \$14.50; ewes, \$12.50 to \$13.

Receipts of calves are estimated at 3,300 head today. Choice calves, \$20 to \$20.50, which was 50c lower than Saturday's close; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$15.50 to \$16.50; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavy fat calves, \$9 to \$12, as to weight and quality.

BUREAU MARKETS WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1919

Prices Mostly Higher — Shipments Increasing

Potatoes, cabbage and sweet potatoes continue to advance. Dry beans, celery and lettuce also ranged higher than last week. Tomatoes, strawberries and a few other lines of southern produce declined. Total movement of leading lines of fruits and vegetables increased to 7,406 cars, compared with 7,197 last week, the gain being chiefly in potatoes, and in a few lines of early produce, especially strawberries and tomatoes. Apples, old cabbage, sweet potatoes and citrus fruits decreased in volume of carlot shipments while moderate increases were shown in new cabbages, dry beans, radishes, spinach and mixed vegetables.

Potato Markets Make Further Gain

Western markets gained moderately but were less excited than last week, while sharp advances occurred in eastern markets. No. 1 northern stock advanced 20 cents in Chicago carlot market closing at \$1.90 to \$2 per cwt. with good demand. Similar gains were made in Wisconsin and Michigan shipping sections. No. 1 sacked white stock closing 30 cents higher at \$1.80 to \$1.90 f. o. b. and ranging slightly higher in consuming markets also at \$1.90 to \$2.15. Colorado No. 1 sacked white stock advanced ten cents in shipping sections, closing at \$1.75 to \$1.85 f. o. b. Greeley and strengthened in southern carlot markets to a range of \$2.25 to \$2.60 per cwt. No. 1 sacked Burbanks followed a range of \$1.85 to \$1.95 f. o. b. northwestern shipping points. Track side and warehouse sales of growers in western and northern producing sections advanced unevenly, but averaged slightly higher than last week at \$1.40 to \$1.65. New York round whites gained 5

cents further in shipping sections, closing at \$1.97 to \$2.12 per cwt. in bulk, and gained rapidly in consuming markets at the end of the week, closing 30 cents higher at \$2.35 to \$2.75. Maine Green Mountains, sack, made sharp gains in producing sections, closing at \$2.18 to \$2.28 f. o. b. compared with \$1.60 to \$1.68 last week and Maine Irish cobbles ranged \$2.03 to \$2.08 f. o. b. Maine Green Mountains reached \$2.50 to \$3.05 in New York and Boston compared with \$2 to \$2.35 last week. Shipments again increased with 3,468 cars compared with 3,351 last week and 2,901 the week preceding. New potatoes 17 cars compared with 3 last week and 23 for the corresponding week last year. Florida Spaulding Rose No. 1 ranged \$12 to \$13 per bbl., closing at \$12. Imports of Canadian potatoes were 89 cars compared with 96 last week.

Onion Markets Fairly Strong

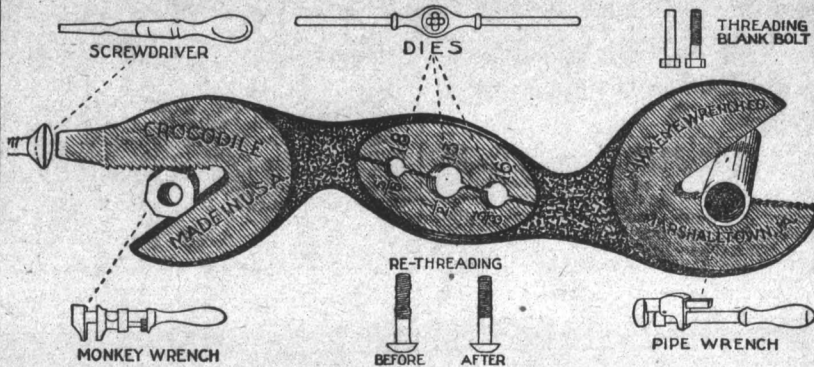
Values were well sustained with a few advances. Yellow stock from cold storage reached \$5 f. o. b. in western New York shipping sections for a few sales. General range of good sacked yellow stock in consuming markets strengthened to \$3.50 to \$4.75. California fancy Australian Browns advanced 25 to 50 cents, ranging \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. f. o. b. shipping points and the range of this stock in consuming markets was firm at \$3.50 to \$5. Shipments 128 cars, a gain of one car.

Improvement Continues in the Bean Markets

Rocky Mountain Bean Jobbers' Association reports stock of beans chiefly Pintos in elevators and in growers' hands, Colorado and New Mexico March 27 equivalent to about 182 cars

"—the handiest tool on my farm!"

"The crocodile wrench you sent me for getting my neighbor to to subscribe for M. B. F. is a whole tool box in your hand!"



THE "CROCODILE" WRENCH is drop forged from the finest tool steel and scientifically tempered. Every wrench is guaranteed against breakage. It is 8½ inches long and weighs ten ounces. Teeth and dies are case-hardened in bone black, making them hard and keen. Requires no adjustment, never slips and is always ready for use.

Dies Alone Would Cost \$1.50

and would be worth more than that to every farmer, as they would often save valuable time besides a trip to town for repairs.

Six Handy Farm Tools in One

A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver and three dies for cleaning up and re-threading rusted and battered threads, also for cutting threads on blank bolts.

The ideal tool to carry on a binder, reaper or mower.

Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench.

Light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket.

Dies will fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery.

---how to get your crocodile!

Send us the name of one new subscriber on the coupon below with a dollar bill and the wrench will be sent to you prepaid in the next mail. The subscriber must be a NEW one, not a renewal.

Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

For the enclosed \$1 send M. B. F. for one year to

Name

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Send Wrench, postage prepaid, to

My Name

P. O.

R. F. D. No. Mich.

Musktrat!



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

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.

of 1,000 bushels each. Further advances were quite general. Michigan white stock, handpicked basis, ranged \$1 higher in producing sections at \$6 to \$7 per cwt. cash to growers. Eastern handpicked sacked white pea beans advanced about 50 cents in consuming markets, ranging \$7.75 to \$8.25. Southern California sacked small whites ranged firm in producing

sections and advanced about 50 cents in consuming markets. California lines were steady at \$6.50 to \$6.75 cash to growers and strengthened slightly in terminal markets, ranging \$8 to \$8.50. Colorado Pintos continued steady at \$4 in bulk, cash to growers, and nearly steady also in consuming markets. Shipments increased to 135 cars compared with 110 last week.

THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

FARMS AND LAND

MY HOME OF 40 ACRES FOR SALE. Price \$1,100. A. Neal, owner, White Cloud, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners; giving name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. GLEANER CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N., Land Dpt., Gleaner Temple, Detroit.

I HAVE A 400-ACRE FARM. I WISH to hire man and wife by the year; good pay and good job to right parties. Chas. Hodges, St. Johns, Mich., R. 3.

STORE FOR SALE WITH FIVE LIV- ing rooms above; warehouse fixtures complete; a bargain if taken soon. Peter Cook, Fowler, Mich.

131 ACRES, \$3,800, WITH PAIR OF horses, 10 cows and all farming implements, wagons, carriages, hay, fodder; near RR town, easy drive city 100,000; 75 acres heavy cropping tillage, 28-cow pasture, mile creamery, wood, timber, fruit, berries. Good 12-room house, large barn, silo, granary, corn houses. To settle, quick buyer gets equipped money-making farm \$3,800, easy terms. Dealls page 42 Spring Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 814 B. E. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT AND DAIRY Farm overlooking Crystal Lake for sale; 65 acres A-1 soil, all tillable, 10 a muck especially for gardening, 10 a orchard, apple, peach and cherry, good condition, bearing; trout stream; private trout pond 8-room house hardwood finish, garage, etc., hip roof barn, silo, all painted good repair; flowing well; one mile from town, county seat on Dixie highway, boulevard drive; opposite large summer club house; close to good schools, churches, academies and assemblies; nice neighborhood. A bargain if sold soon, including several head stock and tools. Charles Sears, Beulah, Mich.

FOR SALE—MY 253-ACRE FARM; A bargain at \$100 per acre; also 80 acres at \$80 per acre. These farms are one-half mile from a good market, two churches, 12 grade school. Part cash, balance easy terms. Joe Faust, Vermontville, Mich.

72 ACRES RICH, LOAMY SOIL, three miles from Dryden; 11-room-house, three barns, orchard, small fruit; \$62 per acre; easy terms. Box 94, Dryden, Mich.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM IN Manistee county, \$35 per acre. Box B, in care Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—79 ACRES BEST FARM section in Ogemaw; 40 acres cleared, 25 acres in crops; 20 acres wood lot; balance in fine pasture; good frame house and barn, outbuildings; school on corner of farm. Three miles from Prescott, one mile from gravel road; mail route, telephone; good place and a right price. John Ryan, Prescott, Mich.

BARGAIN—160-ACRE GRAIN DAIRY farm, five miles from Fremont; 50 acres hardwood timber, balance cultivated; orchard, buildings, windmill, water in house; tenant house; dark sandy loam soil; wheat averaged 40 bushels; oats, 70; beans, \$100 acre; high state cultivation; \$90 acre if taken soon. Terms. Myron Dayton, Holton, Mich.

BARGAIN IF SOLD SOON—7 ACRES root and celery farm. Get particulars from J. Nickless, Box 116, East Jordan, Mich.

80 ACRES, 60 PRACTICALLY LEV- el with exceptionally slightly building spots; loam soil, mostly covered with large second growth timber, estimated to be approximately 100,000 of saw log timber and about 2,000 cord of stove wood; a portable sawmill on the place. Cheap if taken at once. Earl Button, Williamsburg, Mich.

STORE FOR SALE WITH FIVE LIV- ing rooms above; fixtures complete; warehouse. For further particulars write Peter Cook, Pewamo, Mich. This store is located at Pewamo, Mich., in a fine farming region and this would surely be a good place for a co-operative center. This building is 18x54 (two-story); 24x24 near end extension, and a 20x30 warehouse, all in good condition.

GOOD PRODUCTIVE 80-ACRE FARM for sale, 32 miles from Detroit on macadam road; new 8-room-house and barn. Anxious to sell property before putting in new crops. Write Box —, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

COUNTRY STORE AND DWELLING, 38 acres, driving barn; 40 rods from Brazzil switch. Price \$2,600. Wm. Derr, Hersey, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SIX MILES east and four miles south of Gaylord, Mich.; well fenced and young orchard; known as Finnegan's Corners; 60 acres under cultivation; log house and barn; good location; one and one-half miles to school; one-fourth mile to RR station. Price \$20 per acre. For particulars apply to B. J. Finnegan, 104 North street, Albion, Mich., or S. W. Buck, State Bank Gaylord, Mich.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES IN BOYNE City. Terms given if desired. Lettie Canavan, Vanderbilt, Mich.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF GOOD Muck Land, one mile from a good shipping point in Martin township, Allegan county, Mich., right in the heart of the onion growing belt; 10 acres tilled and tilled; will sell cheap if taken soon. C. J. Graton, Plainwell, Mich., R. 2.

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.

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

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

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

PEDIGREED GRAINS—WISCONSIN Pedigreed Barley (6 rows) and Worthy Oats. Pure, cleaned, sacked, ready to sow. Fifth successful year in growing pedigreed grains. Prices and information on request. Fertiland Farms, R. 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

I HAVE 100 BUSHELS OF GOLDEN Wine Seed Peas to offer. They are a good variety; will yield 25 bushels per acre. Price, \$3 per bushel; sacks at cost. A. M. Caverly, Prescott, Mich., R. 2.

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.

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.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATOR IN good shape; used very little; 700 lbs. capacity. \$45 takes it. G. V. Newcomer, Waldron, Mich.

WANTED—POSITION ON FARM BY man with family; 15 years' experience; references. State wages or would rent furnished farm. Frank Adams, Copemish, Mich., R. 2.

EARN \$60 WEEKLY DISTRIBUTING the Adapto Tractor Attachment for Ford cars. Guaranteed not to injure your Ford. Write for free circular to Dept. "B," Geneva Tractor Company, Geneva, Ohio.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—FIVE FULL BLOOD, red Bulls, 3 Short Horns, and 2 Polled Durhams; 1 Polled Durham, 18 months old; 1 Polled Durham, 6 weeks old; 2 Short Horns, 12 months old; 1 Short Horn, 6 weeks old. Clarence Wyant, Berrien Center, Mich., R. 1.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REA- sonable prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147, in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns. E. M. Parkhurst, Reed City, Michigan.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, 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, Salem, Michigan.

Pass it on to a Neighbor

Any subscriber who happens some week to receive an ext. copy of M. B. F. can "boost the cause" if he will hand it to a neighbor, who may not be a regular reader.

The Publisher's Desk

I noticed by your issue of the 15th, an article concerning "tractor farming in Michigan" which I am very much interested in, and would like to have you give me as much information as possible in the tractor line.

I have a (160) acre farm which is slightly rolling and is sand and clay loam mixed. At present I have five horses, but anticipate that with the use of a tractor I could handle the farm work with two horses. As de from farm work I would use it a good deal at belt power, such as cutting wood, filling silo and threshing beans.

I have thought a crawler type tractor would be the kind to buy, but as I have never seen one work, I am by no means convinced.

Hoping that you can give me some information on this subject, I remain forever, a friend of M. B. F.—H. L. Molineaux, Wolverine, Mich.

It is my sincere opinion that by the purchase of a medium size tractor, our reader can dispense with three horses and it is really unfortunate that he did not do so last fall and thus save the feed which has been required up to now. It is obvious to all that the outstanding feature of the tractor is the fact that it costs nothing when not in use.

The Crawler type of tractor is a proven success for all kinds of work except road work. It cannot be made fast enough to do satisfactory work on the road, but this is not a serious objection because tractor owners in Michigan do not report a large amount of road work. This type of tractor is necessary in sand and mud, securing a traction of surface impossible with the wheel type, although there have been several improved wheels put on the market, which under any of the ordinary circumstances will hold.

We would like to have any tractor owner who is operating under conditions similar to those shown by this reader give his advice. As we have stated before, we want M. B. F. to become the clearing house of the tractor problems in Michigan.—G. M. S.

APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

No finer patriotic service was ever rendered than when the farmers of America short of labor, credit and farm supplies, still grew the increased crops without which we could not have won the war. The farm women and children gave their labor in the

fields and the farms sent more than a million of their best to join the colors.

The Victory Liberty Loan Drive begins April 21 and continues until May 10. We appeal to you, farmers of America, to finish what you have so well begun. Make this loan as superb a success as the war crops you have raised.

Make your participation in the Victory Liberty Loan both in money and service, the measure of your devotion to the great cause of democracy—the democracy for which many of our boys have made the supreme sacrifice. Let your subscription and your effort be both an offering of thanksgiving for the return of peace and the means by which the world may measure the strength of your patriotism and your determination to see to it that the war shall not have been fought in vain.

Yours fraternally,

J. N. Tittlemore, president American Society of Equity, Madison, Wis.; Charles S. Barrett, president National Farmers' Union, Union City, Georgia; John A. McSparran, master Penn. State Grange, Furness, Penn.; W. T. Greasy, secretary National Dairy Union, Gatawissa, Penn.; A. E. Thornhill, president Farmers' Union of Virginia, Lynchburg, Va.; R. D. Cooper, president Dairymen's League, New York City; Gifford Pinchot, president Penn Rural Progress Ass'n., Milford, Penn.; Charles A. Luman, secretary National Board of Farm Organization, Washington; Maurice McAuliffe, president State Farmers' Union of Kansas, Salina, Kansas; J. W. Shorthill, secretary National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n., York, Neb.; Charles W. Holman, secretary National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, Madison, Wis.; John D. Miller, director the Dairymen's League, Susquehanna, Pa.; C. G. Patterson, secretary Intermountain Ass'n. of Sugar Beet Growers, Salt Lake City, Utah; Henry C. Wallace, secretary Corn Belt Meat Producers' Ass'n., Des Moines, Ia.; Richard Pattee, secretary New England Milk Producers' Ass'n., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Calvin, Washington representative, Cotton States Official Advisory Marketing Board, Washington, D. C.; Jno. C. Ketchum, master Michigan State Grange, Hastings, Mich.; Grant H. Slocum, president National Gleaners' Ass'n., Detroit, Mich.; John J. Farrell, president National Creamery Butter Makers' Ass'n., St. Paul, Minn.; N. P. Hull, president National Dairy Union, Lansing, Mich.; Milo D. Campbell, president National Milk Producers' Federation, Coldwater, Mich.; John B. Kendrick, president American National Live Stock Ass'n., U. S. Senate; J. H. Kimble, president Farmers' National Congress, Port Deposit, Md.; A. C. Townley, president National Non-Partisan League, St. Paul, Minn.; C. H. Gustafson, president Nebraska Farmers' Union, Omaha, Neb.; Arthur Capper, chairman Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, Topeka, Kansas; Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, Washington, D. C.; Herbert F. Baker, president Farmers' National Council State Senate, Lansing, Mich.; Geo. P. Hampton, managing director Farmers' National Council, Washington; L. J. Taber, master Ohio State Grange, Barnesville, Ohio; S. J. Lowell, master New York State Grange, Fredonia, N. Y.; E. M. Sweitzer, president Farmers' Society of Equity, Shippensburg, Pa.; Charles McCarthy, director, National Agricultural Organization Society, Madison, Wis.; J. W. Pincus, formerly secretary Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, New York, N. Y.; Richard T. Ely, secretary American Ass'n. for Agricultural Legislation, Madison, Wis.; Oliver Wilson, National Grand Master, Peoria, Ill.

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

- it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
- it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
- it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
- it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscription price to all! **(ONE YEAR.....\$1) No Premiums,**
(THREE YEARS...\$2) No free-list, but worth
(FIVE YEARS.....\$3) more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends:—

Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for years for for which I enclose herewith \$..... in money-order, check or currency.

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

If this is a renewal mark an X here () and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.



SILAGE FOR YOUNG STOCK

Several years ago a breeder called my attention to the value of corn silage for the rearing and developing of young stock. Having two farms, one equipped with silos and the other not, he had an opportunity to see the advantage of silage for this purpose. I was greatly surprised to note the difference in size and quality of the young stock that were liberally fed corn silage with alfalfa hay. They were not only larger but were in better condition. This convinced me that the silo should be used more for this purpose, and I have since that time often found examples to prove the value of silage for young growing animals. The breeder of pure bred stock, whether dairy or beef cattle, has much need for silage in the economic development of his herd. The cost of the product, whether beef or milk, is the principal item of expense for the breeder to consider and in this age of high priced hay and grain, the cost of the ration becomes the most important item and the one on which depends the profit for the breeder.

Any man who keeps ten head or more of cattle will find a silo an economic equipment on his farm. It is necessary for nine-tenths of our milk and cream producers to grow and develop their young stock and the silage which furnishes the succulent ration to the milk cows will also form the best kind of ration for the young stock.

Liberal feeding is the only profitable kind for there is no money in half feeding stock. An animal must be boarded and if only a boarding ration be given there is no profit but really a loss. It is that part of the ration which is over and above the food of maintenance, or board, from which we derive our profit. On this basis, an animal will earn money in proportion to the amount of food she consumes, and this is largely true. Good feeding is supplying animals with their required nutriment at the lowest possible cost. Anyone with plenty of money can feed an animal well but to feed an animal well and economically requires a knowledge of the subject. The two great food elements which are necessary are known as carbohydrates and protein. Corn silage is our cheapest form of carbohydrate and clovers, or the legumes, furnish our protein in the cheapest forms. Young stock, from the time they are weaned, will make a splendid growth and development on corn silage and clover or alfalfa hay without any grain, and this ration is a cheap one and within the reach of practically every breeder.

The silo will prove of great economy not only in the growing and developing of young stock but also the growing of colts or maintenance of idle horses. Silage has been likened to pasture and it is very properly considered from this viewpoint when used for the growing and developing of all our live stock.—A. L. Haecker.

A GOOD RECORD

I think you might be interested in the way my five sows farrowed from the first to the middle of March. The first sow farrowed on the 6th of March and had fourteen; out of the fourteen we saved twelve. The next sow had her pigs on the 14th. She had fourteen too, and I have twelve of them left. The other three sows all farrowed the same day, the 21st of March. One had twelve, one ten, and the other nine and all are alive and healthy. This seems to be a pretty fair record to me and I thought I would let you know about it.—Jesse W. Jewell, Wayne County.
P. S. No pigs for sale.
(Thanks, Come Again.)

RAISING CALVES WITHOUT MILK

I saw in the March 22nd issue that a man asked if you could raise calves without milk. Yes: I have lived on a farm all my life; have raised calves and have seen them raised. I never raised one myself without milk but I have seen others. Take a kettle that will hold one pail of water; fill it with hay and cover it with water; let it steep for several hours; put in a little of wheat middlings in the tea, about one tablespoonful at first and increase very carefully. Now calf meal may be used just as well but I have not used it myself. I am only telling what I really know about it.—Mrs. F. A. V., Hesperia, Mich.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS

First at Bay City Poultry Show, 1918. Everlasting layers. They also are one of the most beautiful varieties that can be found in the poultry line and no one can pass a flock of them without a glance of admiration for their beauty, as it is unsurpassed. I have 100 hens, 50 of them pullets; have eggs all winter; have sold since November \$75.61 worth, besides what I have used and I know of nothing more pleasing than on a cold winter day to come in with a well-filled egg basket and I know the Silver Spangled Hamburg will do this. They are small feeders. What they consume goes for production.—Mrs. G. A. Procter, Tuscola county.



A six-year-old Holstein, owned by Messrs. Hargrove & Arnold, of Norwalk, Iowa, was the second cow in the state to pass the 40-lb. mark. Her milk production for 7 days is officially reported as 662 lbs., containing 32.464 lbs. fat, equal to 40.58 lbs. butter. Since these figures were announced she has increased her record to over 42 lbs. Only ten other cows of the breed have produced more butterfat in one year, and only two other cows have made 40 lbs. butter in 7 days and over 1,200 lbs. in one year.

Langhurst Farm Sale

Sebewaing, Michigan

45 Registered Holstein-Friesians THURSDAY, APRIL 24th

Tuberculin Tested. 60 Day Retest

Look Over the Splendid Offerings Listed Besides Many Others.

A 25-lb., 4-year-old granddaughter of Homestead Girl De kol Sarcastic Lad, 106 ARO daughters. Also her daughter from a 31-lb. sire.

A daughter of Pietje 22nd. Son 31.62 out of a 25-lb., 4-year-old daughter of King Walker, with a yearly record of 848 lbs.

A granddaughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad 61 ARO daughters 3 above 30 lbs.

A granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke out of a 24-lb. cow. Another out of a 19-lb. 3-year-old.

A granddaughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac 37.45 out of a 24-lb. cow.

Two granddaughters of a 25-lb., 11-year-old with 100 lbs. milk a day.

A daughter from a grandson of King Eayne Segis out of a 23-lb., 3-year-old sister to Hester Aaltje Korndyke 46.79.

A granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac out of a 28-lb. cow.

A granddaughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke out of a 28-lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis 33.31.

A granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac 37.21 out of a daughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

A son of Ormsby Jane King, son of Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie 46.33 dam of the \$53,000 bull.

Sons and daughters of the above from our junior herd sire, Dollar Lilith Korndyke whose six nearest dams average 33.34 lbs. in 7 days.

Just consider the breeding of these animals combined with quality and you will want to attend this sale. Here is an opportunity that may not come again. Young healthy cattle with good ARO backing. Don't miss it. Plan to attend.

Sebewaing lies in the garden spot of Michigan and is easily reached by an hour's ride on P. M. from Saginaw. Remember the date, April 24th. Write for catalogue to

Langhurst Stock Farm,

Sebewaing, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

for sale at a Bargain

Two 2-year-old Bulls

Yearling Bulls

2-months-old Bull Calf

Month old Bull Calf

All May Rose and Langwater strain.

G. W. DICKINSON

Care Michigan State Fair, 502 Bowles Building,
Detroit, Michigan

Phone, Main 2655.

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

DePUY'S SEEDS FIRST AID TO GOOD CROPS

The are Northern Grown and must stand the most severe tests for purity and germination.

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

BULL SPECIAL

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

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.

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

Woodland Border Stock Farm

Offers a splendid two-year-old grandson of the great sire Dutchland Cream-elle Lad; dam a high producer and will be tested this spring. Bull is a very good individual, nicely marked, and priced to sell; also a 5-months-old bull calf whose young dam is sired by 40-lb. bull. He is a fine grower, followed 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.

BEAUTIFUL BABY BULL

Calf advertised in last issue is sold. This baby bull born March 11, 1919. Sire's dam's average 37.76 lbs. Butter 7 days, 145.93 lbs. Butter 30 days, testing 5.52% fat. Dam, a first-calf granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and Pietertje Hengerveld's Count DeKol. Write for price and detailed description. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS,
Jackson, Michigan.

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.

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—TWO 3-YEAR-OLDS; heavy producers; have been milking 65 lbs. per day; bred to 40-lb. bull; were fresh in January. Priced to sell. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS.
DUROCS.

DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.
R. F. D. No. 1

JERSEY



The investment breed—the profit producers. Richer milk from less feed. Cheeser and butter that bring better prices. The facts about the Jersey make other breeds seem extra vague. Let us send them free. Write breeders for prices and pedigrees.
The American Jersey Cattle Club
367 West 23rd Street
New York

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

FOR SALE—REGULAR GUERNSEY Bull. S. N. Stampflo, Fife Lake, Mich.

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

SHORTHORNS, 5 ROAN BULLS, 4 to 7 months old, pail-fed; dams' good milkers; the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

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.—Claret G. H. Parkhurst, Orion, Michigan.

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

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS. One yearling and two fine calves; all roans; heifers all sold.
ROY FINCH, Fife Lake, Michigan

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

FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS

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

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

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, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association. McBrides, Mich.

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

HEREFORDS

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

HORSES

FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED Percheron horses, three stallions, two mares, all blacks and priced to sell.
C. S. Young, Shepherd, Mich.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, Hugo; recorder number 99855; weight, 2,100. E. Zingrebe, Latty, Ohio.

SHETLAND PONIES

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

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

AT HALF PRICE—REGISTERED Percheron Mare, dapple gray, 7 years old; weighs a ton show fit; heavy in foal to an imported stud weighing 2,160. Price \$300. A good worker; prompt. Also stud colt, 2 years old ready for service; color brown; from a ton mare and imported ton stud. Price \$250. A show colt, a great actor.
J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

L. S. P. C. BRED GILTS, ALL SOLD; two boars ready for service and one bull boar. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, 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.

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.

SHROPSHIRE; a few good Ewes to offer.

CHAS BRAY, OKEMOS, MICH.

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 lively from town.

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

MICHIGAN CHAMPION HERD OF Big Type P. C. orders booked for spring pigs. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

MAPLE LANE FARM

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

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

MEADOWVIEW FARM

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

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. FALL BOARS AND GILTS; Extra large boned. Best I ever raised. Priced 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.

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.

J. P. Westfall

Breeder of big type Chesterfield swine. My herd is headed by Petroleum King 51,003 and he by Petroleum Giant 37,115, and he six times grand champion. Some good October males for sale. Write me for further particulars and prices. J. T. Westfall, Breckenridge, Mich.

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A FEW SPRING BOARS and bred gilts of Joe Orion and Defender Breeding at a bargain. Write for prices.
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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,
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White Orpingtons,
Single Comb Black Minorcas,
Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns,
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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.

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G. A. BAUMGARDNER'S BARRED
 P. Rocks are famous for winners, layers, and yellow legs and beaks. Eggs by express, \$1.50 per 15; by parcel post, \$2 per 15. Middleville, Mich., R. 2.

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 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.

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

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR
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 leading M. A. C. Demonstration Farm in 1918. Average production for 150 hens last year 185 eggs each. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15 or \$10 per 100. Anna R. Lindsay, Glenburnie Farmstead, Romulus, Mich., R. 2, Box 54.

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.

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

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REDS THAT ARE REDS—S. C. COM-
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 winners at the big Detroit Poultry Show 1919. I have two grade pens mated. I will hatch my winners from these mating. 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.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING. S. C. WHITE
 Leghorns; 7 Michigan Agricultural College-bred trap nested roosters with our flock at present; eggs, 8c each. Geo. McKay, Hersey, Mich.

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

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 Reds' thoroughbreds eggs for hatching; \$2 for 15; postpaid. Mrs. Wm. Vandevanter, Mesick, Mich., Wexford county, Rt. 1.

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 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.

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 White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$7 per 100. Lida Brooks, Midland, Mich., R. 3, Box 73.

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 Eggs for hatching; prize-winning stock; \$1.75 for 15 or \$6 per 100 postpaid. Wm. J. Rusche, Alpine, Mich., R. 1.

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BELGIAN HARES, \$2 EACH; \$5 A
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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOL-
 steins, 9 cows from 3 to 10 years old; safe in calf to a 31-lb. sire, with A. R. O. records from 12 to 25 lbs.; priced right, considering quality to one who can use the entire breed. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich., R. 5.

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IN THE MARKET FOR WEANED
 pigs this Spring? Better get in touch with me quickly, if you are going to be lucky, to secure a good foundation, for extra easy feeders; quality; individuality; and prolific Big Type Poland-China Hogs; Herd Boars, Big Bob, King Joe and Half Ton strains; Herd Sows of equal merit. I ship only with recorded certificate. Customer must be satisfied, is my motto. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich.

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A CERTAIN LADY—you know a large percentage of Reo owners and drivers are women—a certain Reo Lady was making a long, cross-country trip accompanied by three other ladies.

WEATHER WAS AWFUL—no other word would describe it. Roads accordingly.

AT MANY PLACES there were detours where modern roads were being built.

YOU KNOW THE KIND—a mile to the south, then a mile to the west, north a mile again to the main road.

HEAVY TRAFFIC on what was never a road, but only a trail, cut ruts hub-deep in the slippery clay and sticky mud.

AND IN THE RUTS were chuck-holes that, concealed from view by mud and slush, had to be ever guarded against.

TO HIT ONE at speed were to throw the passengers out of the seats. To drive at more than a snail's pace were to take risks.

TO MAKE MATTERS WORSE, she frequently had to drive off the road and into the ditch in order to pass other cars that were hopelessly stalled.

AT TIMES OUR LADY was dismayed by the look of things ahead, and as she plowed through, drip-pan awash and gears in low, she would stop and ask other wayfarers if it was any worse ahead.

INVARIABLY—so fond are most folk of imparting bad news!—they would say, "Oh, yes—what you have gone through is good beside that next clay hill!"

THEN, CRITICALLY LOOKING at the car, the informant would exclaim confidently, "But you'll get through all right—with that Reo!"

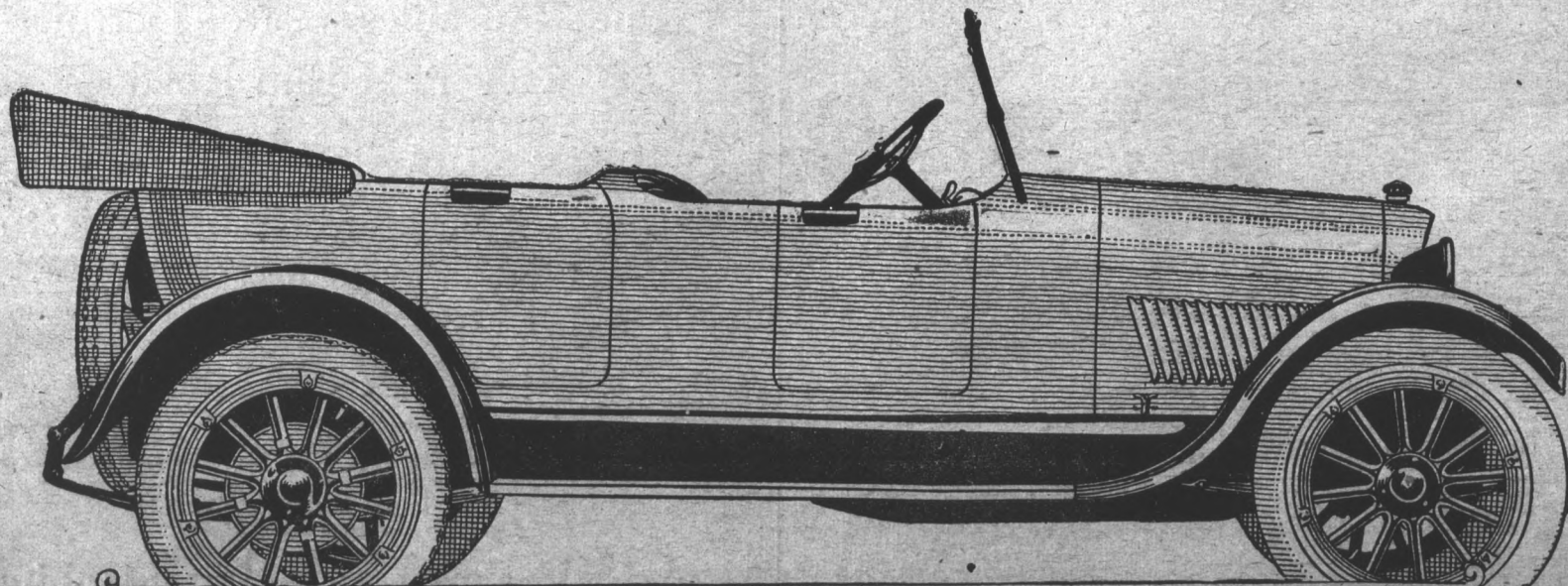
EVERY ONE SHE ASKED knew the Reo on sight—and every one voiced the conviction that, with her Reo, she'd get through all right regardless of how great the distance or how bad the roads.

AND SHE DID, which is merely to chronicle what every Reo owner knows and every owner of every other car concedes.

YOU'LL ALWAYS GET THROUGH—if you have a Reo.

"THERE ARE LOTS of good automobiles—but the man who owns a Reo is lucky."

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan



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