

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



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## FARMER MEMBERS SHY AT WAREHOUSE AM'D

Yield to Pressure Brought by its Enemies to Kill Measure in Committee and Deny People of Michigan Opportunity to Vote Upon It

(By FORREST LORD)

The legislature is a machine of government. It was provided for by a constitution adopted by the people of Michigan in 1835. It therefore derives its powers from the people and is directly responsible to the people for its acts. It is essentially the instrument of the majority. The majority choose its members. And the majority may amend the Constitution which gave it birth and fixes its duties and limitations.

This machine of government has not always functioned according to the wishes of the people. In 1913 the people found it necessary to place a more effectual governor upon the legislature which they could control at will. And so they provided for the referendum and the initiative. Under the referendum the legislature may submit amendments to the Constitution to the vote of the people and their vote prevails. But if the legislature refuses to submit to the people, then the people may take the initiative and by petitions, representing 10 per cent of the electorate, take such matters entirely out of the hands of the legislature. The referendum and the initiative are two of the wisest provisions in the Constitution, for they are the only effectual reins the people have upon the legislature.

There have been several elections since the adoption of the referendum and initiative when the people have voted upon amendments to the Constitution. At the last election three such amendments were submitted. Two of them, the bonding and the salary amendments were submitted by the legislature. The third, the wine and beer amendment was submitted under the initiative.

There was still another amendment which the legislature was asked to submit to the people at the spring election. It was known as the warehouse amendment. Its purpose was to give the legislature the authority to issue bonds to build and operate terminal warehouses at state expense. But the attorney general expressed a doubt as to whether both the warehouse and the good roads bonding amendment could be legally submitted at the same time. So the warehouse sponsors gracefully revised their resolution, changing the

date of submissal to the fall election of 1920. The leading farm organizations endorsed the measure. It was passed by the Senate. It got over to the House and in regular course of legislative procedure found its way into the hands of the committee on revision and amendment of the Constitution. Then its enemies got busy. Every association of dealers in farm products passed resolutions against it. Many small town banks owning interest in local warehouses protested against it. Farm members of the house, trying to serve two masters at once, and approached by both the friends and enemies of the measure, urged the committee not to report it out that

### WHERE THE GOVERNOR STANDS

I received your telegram in regard to the Warehouse Amendment, which evidently is in the House. I am not opposed to it, but I have made it a practice not to interfere with legislation in either the House or the Senate, and therefore feel it would not be ethical or wise for me to dictate to them what to do.—Albert E. Sleeper, Governor.

they might be spared the embarrassment of going on record. The session is drawing to a close and the warehouse amendment is still in the hands of the committee.

About a month ago while in Lansing I met Mr. A. B. Cook, president of the Michigan Bean Growers' Ass'n. Together we went to the Governor's office to interview him on the warehouse amendment. The Governor had callers. We waited in the outer office and chatted with Major Duff, Mr. Sleeper's secretary, and with Thos. (Continued on page 3)

### WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

April 14, 1919

Governor Sleeper,  
Lansing, Michigan.

We quite agree with you that it is neither ethical nor wise for a state's chief executive to dictate to legislature what it shall or shall not do. If you will carefully read my telegram, to which your letter of April 12th is reply, you will note that word "dictated" is neither used nor inferred. That the state's chief executive should express his views to legislature as a body or to any member of legislature, is, however, quite within the bounds of both good ethics and custom. That this is prerogative which every administration is expected to exercise is evidenced by fact that people give credit for good legislation or blame for bad legislation or indifference, to administration rather than legislature. The years of nineteen sixteen to nineteen twenty will be known in state's political history as Sleeper administration, and all the acts of legislatures of those years will be charged up against or credited to that administration. Your active support of constabulary bill is well known. We are therefore unable to understand your refusal to lend the good graces of your office in bringing about vote in House upon warehouse amendment, a measure endorsed by all organizations that speak for farmers, passed by Senate and now being throttled by House committee. It is not a vote upon the merits of proposition but a vote to submit to the sovereign people that is sought. The farmers can secure submission by initiative, if necessary. It will be a great mistake for your administration and nineteen nineteen session legislature and a political misfortune for many if warehouse amendment is not reported out. Once more I respectfully petition you to employ the honorable influences of your office to get matter before House.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mount Clemens, Mich.

## WOOL DEALERS MUST REPORT OPERATIONS

Those Who Purchased 1918 Clip Without Permit From Government are Asked to Make an Accounting of Business

When M. B. F. recently referred to the War Industries Board a list of its subscribers who had not yet received a rebate from their dealer on their 1918 wool clip, we were informed that a number of the complaints were directed against men who had no authority from the government to buy this wool. Knowing that many farmers had sold their wool in total ignorance of the government's regulations with respect to authorized dealers, we protested that every dealer, whether holding permit or not, who bought wool at less than the government's price should be obliged to return to the growers the same rebate as authorized dealers were expected to return. In other words, that they should not be permitted to profiteer at the expense of farmers who did not know of the government's chosen dealers. To this suggestion the Bureau of Markets, to which has been delegated the task of closing up the government's 1918 wool operations, has agreed, and we are advised that all dealers are being asked to submit a report of their operations and will be expected to make final settlement with the farmers on a fair basis.

The following correspondence with the Bureau of Markets covers the matter quite completely. We might add that a large number of complaints referred to us by subscribers are being investigated by the Bureau, with the assurance that all rebates due the farmers will be made as soon as possible.

### Our Letter to Department

"We note what you have to say regarding incompleteness of the facts set forth in letters we sent you. Are we to infer that inasmuch as no information was given to wool growers as to the country dealers holding permits from your department, that the wool dealers to whom they did sell are to be permitted to pocket the profits, which undoubtedly belong to the growers?"

"We appreciate the very complete manner in which you have covered this subject and are glad to know that you will do what you can to trace this wool and see that the proper rebates, if any, are returned to the growers."

"We have a letter from a subscriber asking the following questions:

"What were the sale prices at the recent wool auctions? Has the English War Board reduced prices on its purchases of wool and if so, to

(Cont. on following page)

what extent? What relation is the farmers' fleece wool to the scoured wool and what proportion of loss to the different grades?"

"We are taking the liberty of asking you to answer the above questions, if possible, and in so doing would be greatly obliged if you would tell us briefly something of the present wool situation both in the United States and foreign countries. We desire this for the enlightenment of our readers."

\* \* \*

#### Chief of Bureau of Markets Explains Situation

"In your second paragraph you state that no information was given to wool growers regarding country dealers holding permits from the government. The Wool Section of the War Industries Board by publicity through the press and in communications to wool growers' associations endeavored to give nation-wide notice of the fact that country dealers in wool of the 1918 clip were required to secure permits from the government.

"Regarding the policy to be pursued with country dealers who failed to secure permits, we are demanding that they submit the same kind of report of their transactions as we required of those who secured permits. In the meantime if the names of any persons dealing in wool without permits from the government should come to your knowledge we should be glad to have you communicate such names and addresses to us.

"With reference to your request for information concerning the sales prices of wool at the government wool auctions held in Boston and Philadelphia the following prices were received for certain lots of Michigan wool that were sold:

"Michigan Delaine, estimated shrinkage 62%, sale price 56 to 60c; Michigan Fine, estimated shrinkage 64%, sale price 49c; Michigan Fine, estimated shrinkage 60%, sale price 55c; Michigan

1/2 Blood Staple "Choice," estimated shrinkage 55%, sale price 67c; Michigan 1/2 Blood Staple "Driven," estimated shrinkage 57% sale price 61c; Michigan 3/8 Blood Staple "Good Lot," estimated shrinkage 48%, sale price 56c; Michigan 1/4 Blood Staple, estimated shrinkage 44%, sale price 54c.

"With regard to the continuation of the wool control in Great Britain, a meeting of the British Wool Council was held in January under the chairmanship of the director of raw materials. The chairman stated that the dangers of short supply were definitely over, that he estimated that forty thousand tons per month for a period of six months would be available for France, Belgium, and Italy from the British Empire.

"In their report they recommend that speculation in raw materials should be discouraged and that prices should be established as much as possible. It was announced that early in April the stock of Australian wool held by the British government would be disposed of by auctions and they would continue to sell by that method in such quantities as the market required, and as the brokers were able to handle. The reserve prices on the wool at these auctions will be somewhat lower than the present Bradford issue price and they propose so long as may be necessary to continue to issue wool outside of the auction at fixed prices. It was stated at this meeting of the council that both British and Allied consumers should have three alternatives: First, purchases at government auction; second, purchases at the government fixed issue prices; third, purchases of free wool from all sources of supply except Australian and New Zealand at prices fixed by unrestricted bargaining. The chairman stated that to prevent excessive competition at auction sales it had been decided by the government that wool would be available at any time at fixed prices which would

constitute a maximum. As to British wool it was stated that the arrangements would be such as to allow the 1919 clip to be sold at not less than 60% over the 1914 prices.

"Your request for information with regard to the relation of value between fleece wool and the scoured wool and what percentage of loss there is in the different grades is a very difficult question to answer. We enclose a memorandum which was prepared by the War Industries Board illustrating the method of figuring the grease price per pound where the estimated shrink and the scoured value are known also a table which was prepared by a committee of expert wool men of the approximate shrinkages of the various grades of wool in the fleece wool states.

"The following figures are taken from an estimate made by the statistical committee of the British government showing the present world stock of wool, the production and consumption for 1919 and 1920 also the estimated stock at the end of 1920:

	Greasy weight Million lbs.
Present world stock of wool	1,265
Add production estimated for 1919	2,673
	3,938
Less consumption estimated for 1919	2,620
Estimated stock at end of 1919	1,318
Add production estimated for 1920	2,700
	4,018
Less consumption estimated for 1920	3,094
Estimated stock at end of 1920	924

—Charles Brand, Chief Bureau of Markets.



## WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



#### STATISTICIANS ARE STILL CLAIMING THAT FOOD SHORTAGE IMPENDS

Had the statisticians had their way the world should be on short rations about now, with the cheerful prospects of starvation six months hence. Figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture, showing comparison between the increase in population and increase in food production, seem to have proven every year for a number of years past that many must starve to death before another crop harvest. And yet, despite these alarming predictions, all have been fed according to their ability to buy, and there has been a safe carry-over of the most essential foods year in and year out. Instead of explaining this contradiction to their estimate the statisticians proceed to make another estimate based upon the same facts and figures which formed the basis for their first.

Here we have Prof. Warren of the New York College of Agriculture, saying prophetically before a New York club that the nation's present food problem is no more serious than the future problem promises to be. According to Prof. Warren, the population of the United States and many of the countries of Europe have increased enormously in the last hundred years due to the ease with which they have been able to procure food, owing to the invention of labor-saving farm machinery and the opening of vast tracts of fertile land. Food became cheaper in terms of human labor. For the last 15 years it has been getting more expensive in terms of human labor. As a whole we have reached the maximum food production per hour of effort 20 years ago. From now on it will mean tilling of poorer land at higher cost, with of course, decreasing returns. Prof. Warren also asserted that with the reduced food stores of the world, the situation would be critical for the next three years at least, especially should there be a general drought.

Much as we are inclined to scoff at the Professor's conclusions there is much food for thought in what he says. We do not fear a world-wide shortage of food so long as present prices prevail. Let these prices decline to any considerable extent, eliminating the already meagre profit, and the farmer must of necessity curtail his operations. The farmers of the United States have shown what they can do in an emergency. Several of the crops they raised last year, with a labor shortage and high production costs, were the greatest on record. It is true, however, that the best land has already been utilized and that the rate of increase in

production can only be maintained by more intensive and intelligent cultivation.

#### BETTER INDUSTRY THIS YEAR PROMISES TO EXCEL ALL PREVIOUS YEARS

The sugar manufacturers are feeling very optimistic over the present year's prospects which they claim are the brightest of any year in their history. The present contract with the beet growers enables them to make a very fair profit from prevailing wholesale prices and there is every indication that the world's sugar demands will shortly send this price higher with correspondingly higher profits. Sugar beet growers will do well to watch the trend of this market. Should prices advance materially they should make an organized demand for a share of the additional profits.

\* \* \*

The beet sugar output for the United States for the 1918-19 season, which has just closed, was 764,867 short tons, or 1,529,734,000 lbs. This total is from the final reports made by factories to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, and is almost the same as last year (1917-18), when 765,207 tons were produced.

The beet sugar production of leading states in 1918-19 was: Colorado, 191,880 tons; Michigan, 132,092; California, 122,795; Utah, 105,794; Nebraska, 63,494; Idaho, 44,682; Ohio, 35,476; Wisconsin, 13,353; other states, 55,297 tons.

The beets from which this sugar was made, the crop grown in 1918, were harvested from

593,887 acres and amounted to 5,890,227 tons, valued at \$58,908,000. In 1917 there were 664,797 acres harvested, yielding 5,980,377 tons of beets, valued at \$44,192,000.—Leon M. Estabrook, Chief of Bureau Crop Estimates.

#### AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

**FLINT**—Few returned soldiers will work on farms is the discovery that has been made here by the city's employment bureaus. Several applications for farm help carrying wages ranging from \$40 to \$45 have gone begging while city openings are quickly filled.

**MARSHALL**—The Albion Farmers' Elevator Co., which has been doing a successful business is considering the purchase of the elevators at Marango and Eckford. A number of the members of the company reside in the vicinity of these two places, and want a more convenient outlet for their products.

**ITHACA**—According to a report issued by the board of directors the Ithacan Grange Co-operative Shipping Ass'n did over \$18,000 worth of business during March, the first month of its operations. Over 200 farmers of the community have already joined this association.

**SOUTH LYON**—A. F. Newberry, Pontiac banker, was one of the chief speakers at a recent meeting held here for the purpose of organizing a farm bureau. In other sections of the state the banks have not been so friendly to the farm bureau movement, since the county agents have begun to talk co-operative marketing and buying. Until the banks of the state withdraw their interest from local warehouses, creameries, elevators, etc., they may talk all they please about co-operating with the farmer, but the farmer knows that they are only talking for effect.

### Here is how They stand on the Warehouse Amendment

**WHEN** THE city of Detroit wants anything in the Michigan legislature, it gets it. How?

By sending delegations to Lansing and by the liberal use of telegrams and letters to the members. When the farmers of Michigan want anything they don't get it. Why? Because they're too busy or too indifferent to take the time to write a letter or telegram. When members of the legislature receive letters and telegrams from the folks "back home" they sit up and take notice.

We have made a poll of the members of the House committee and below show their attitude, not on the merits of the warehouse amendment, but upon reporting it out so that the people may express their wishes. If you believe that the people of Michigan can be trusted to express their

views on a matter that closely concerns your business, you should lose no time in writing or wiring the members of this committee that you expect them to report the amendment out. The session ends next week. Write or wire today. Simply address your message to the representative, "Lansing Mich."

#### OPPOSED TO REPORTING OUT AMENDMENT

Wm. E. Ivory, Lapeer  
Chairman  
Jas. Mol, Grand Rapids  
Ari Woodruff, Ford  
Chas. Weidenfeller,  
Kalamazoo  
Wm. J. Case, Benzonia

#### IN FAVOR OF REPORTING OUT AMENDMENT

Nelson G. Farrier,  
Atlanta  
Andrew B. Glaspie,  
Oxford  
Robert N. Wallace,  
Bayport  
Wm. A. Hahn,  
Grand Rapids

# Farmer Members Deny People Chance to Express themselves on Warehouse Amend't

(Continued from Page 1) Reed, speaker of the House. We asked Mr. Reed if he thought the committee would report out the amendment.

"Do you want that amendment reported out," the Speaker asked me point-blank.

"Certainly," I replied. "We do not know whether the amendment will accomplish the desired results; but that is beside the question. It is a measure that the farm organizations have endorsed. The farmers want a chance to vote on it. We have a year and a half to decide the merits of the proposition, and if the people don't want it they will reject it at the polls."

"It apparently doesn't make any difference," said Mr. Cook, "whether we want it submitted or not. It seems to be sewed up in the committee."

"Well," replied Speaker Reed, "Don't be too sure about that. I wouldn't be surprised to see it reported out at most any time."

Two weeks later at Lansing I had a talk with Mr. Fred L. Woodworth, food and drug commissioner. On this occasion Mr. Woodworth told me that Governor Sleeper in conversation with him a few days previously had said that the House committee should report out the Warehouse amendment and that he would see what could be done about it. Later we sent the governor the following message:

Mt. Clemens, Mich., April 7, 1919

"Respectfully request you use the honorable influences of your high office to get Warehouse Amendment out of committee's hands for vote in the House before present session ends. Would you care to have it laid up against your administration that the most important measure sponsored by the farmers was killed in a House committee after passed by the Senate."

A week later by appointment I met Rep. Ivory of Lapeer, who is chairman of the committee which is holding up the amendment. I found Mr. Ivory a very courteous gentleman. He was quite willing to discuss the matter but found it rather difficult to explain his own position.

"In behalf of the readers of our publication I would like to know whether your committee will report out the Warehouse amendment," I said to Mr. Ivory.

"I don't know," he replied, "I don't believe that it will. I have made a poll of the members and the majority of them seem to be opposed to it."

"But don't you think your committee can trust the House to vote upon it, and don't you think the House can trust the people to express their wishes?"

"I am not at all convinced," said Mr Ivory, "that the farmers want these warehouses."

"But upon what do you base your conclusions. The leading farm organizations of the state have endorsed it. The Senate has passed it, and I

know right well that the readers of our paper want a chance to vote on it."

"Well," cautiously responded Mr. Ivory, "you know how that got through the Senate. It was on a trade. Do you think that was right?"

"No matter how it got through the Senate," I suggested, "that doesn't alter the fact that the people of the state should have the right to vote on this measure."

"As I said before, I don't think the farmers want it. I know those of my section of the state don't for I have talked with them. At the meetings we have held I have explained the matter and none of the farmers have told me they thought I ought to vote for it."

"But, Mr. Ivory," I urged, "you represent only a very small part of the state. Why are you so willing to ignore the wishes of the rest of the state and respect the wishes of your own particular section? You ask for evidence. If the wide-spread endorsement that has already been given this measure isn't evidence enough, it will be impossible to convince you."

"Nobody seems to know how this thing is going to work out," parried Mr. Ivory.

"Does that matter?" I asked. "It embodies a fundamental idea. It is a step toward bringing the producer and the consumer closer together. The details of the plan may have to be changed altogether. The legislature does not have to build warehouses if it is satisfied that the plan will not work. But we have nearly a year and a half to investigate the merits of this plan. Our publication will open its columns for a full discussion of the proposal. Certainly in 18 months' time the people of the state should be able to inform themselves and vote intelligently. The farmers will never vote for the amendment if investigation proves that it is not a good thing. You have had this measure under consideration for about three months, and your opinion has been formed. Would you say that the people could not form an equally intelligent opinion if given 18 months to think it over. I can trust the people. Can't you?"

"But do you think," asked Mr. Ivory, "that we men in the legislature should vote to submit something to the people to which we ourselves are opposed?"

"Absolutely," I replied. "The legislature is purely an instrument to carry out the wishes of the people."

"I don't altogether agree with you," returned Mr. Ivory. "We are sent here to choose the good from the bad, accept the good and reject the bad."

"If this were a bill and the legislature's decision were final, then your personal views, in the absence of a definite expression from your constituents, should prevail. But you are not asked to decide the merits of this plan; you are merely asked to give the people the chance to

decide them. And this you refuse to do."

"Well, I am not the only one here who has a say about this. I am being made the goat. I get the blame if the amendment is reported out and I get blamed if it isn't. Yes, I'm the goat."

"That's pretty well understood," I said, "it's the opinion of those on the outside that certain members of the House are playing politics and trying to influence your committee to hold this measure up, because they don't want to go on record."

Mr. Ivory did not deny this assertion. On the contrary he admitted that many farmer members of the House were opposed to the measure, and were not at all anxious to have the committee report it out. He insisted that he wasn't satisfied that the farmers of the state were in favor of the amendment, but when asked to name several representative farmers who had asked him to vote against it, he could not name a single one! He was frank enough to say that the only letters he had received from the farmers back home were in favor of the amendment.

The refusal of the committee to report out the warehouse amendment is an affront to the farmers. It taunts them like a red rag taunts a docile bull. It says in the plainest of words, "It makes no difference to this committee what the farmers want. We are opposed to this measure, and we don't propose to let the people have a chance to vote upon it."

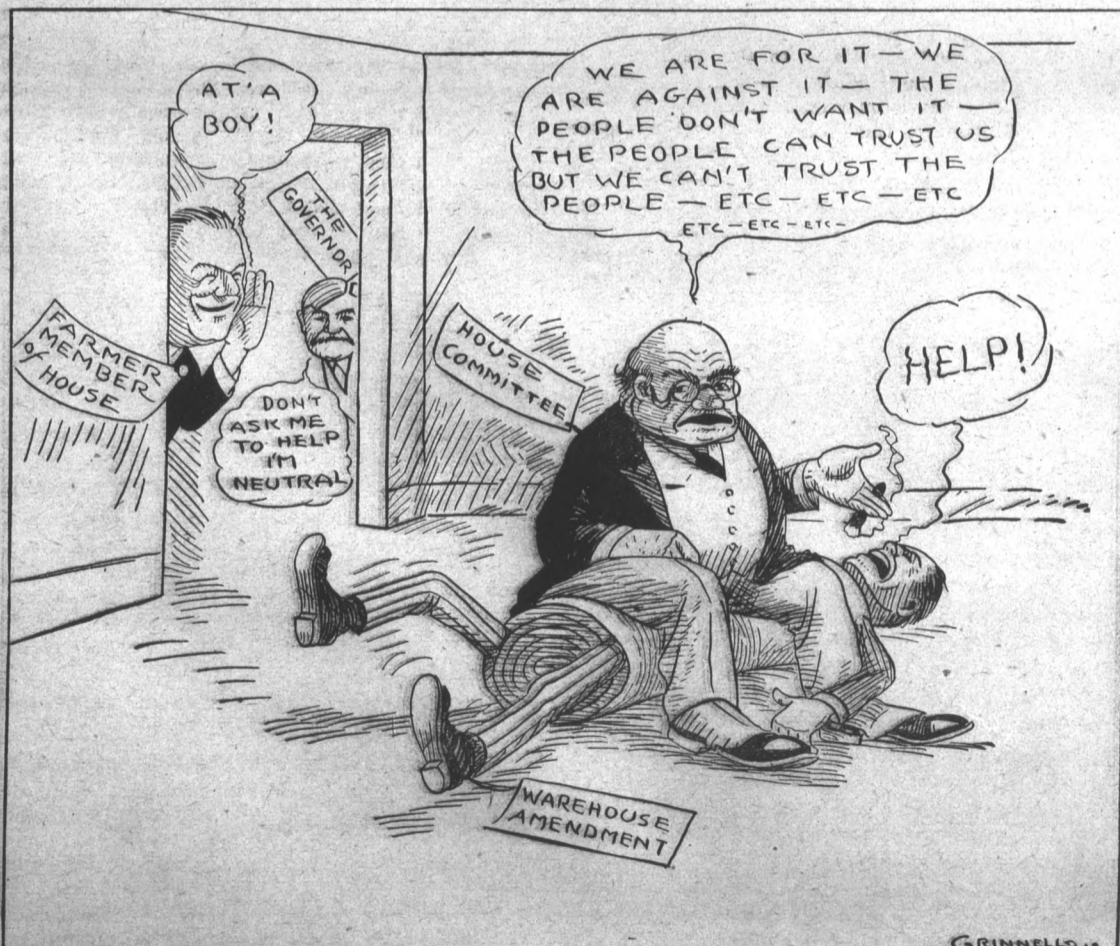
We have honestly tried to get the viewpoint of these legislators, but it is simply impossible. Either they have an exaggerated opinion of their own importance, forgetting temporarily that they owe their positions to the people, or else they suffer others to dictate what they shall do. It is plainly the duty of this committee to report out the amendment. In doing so, they need make no excuses to their own conscience or to their constituents. In doing so they may antagonize a few friends who fear their selfish interests are being jeopardized, but the only answer they need to make to their critics is, "We were willing to trust the judgment of the people when we ran for office, so what excuse can we have for not being willing to trust to their judgment in this matter?"

The agitators the world over are using their microscopes to detect defects in the established order that they may have a theme with which to arouse the people against real or imaginary wrongs. No state or country is entirely free from a certain spirit of unrest which exaggerates little grievances and emphasizes class distinctions. Those who wish to cool this fever of unrest will pamper the patient a little, will honestly investigate the alleged trouble and if anything is really wrong, honestly try to correct it. But there are a lot of people who hold the lofty idea that they are made out of the original clay and that their opinions and welfare are the only ones to be considered. They are the men who are sitting on the "safety valve" gazing off into space. If there is anything left of them after the explosion their interest in things mundane and their respect for the wishes and the rights of others are usually revived.

Now here in Michigan the skies are blue and serene. There isn't a cloud on the political horizon. The Republicans nominate their men for office and the Democrats nominate theirs and all good Republicans and all good Democrats meekly sally forth under their respective banners. All eyes are rigidly on the major-domo and all respond obediently to his commands. But methinks away back in the ranks I can detect a stir; the column seems broken. Evidently a soldier, perhaps in a playful mood has stepped on his neighbor's toes, and the owner of the toes resents it. Anyway, he's raising quite a clamor that threatens to disturb the single-mindedness and uniformity of the rank. And strange as it may seem there are others whose toes are being stepped upon, and they, too, resent it. The line is badly out of step; confusion reigns; but the major-domo and his staff strut on—eyes fixed on the cloudless skies—all unmindful of the break in the ranks.

And over in the House of Representatives a committee of nine men sit on the farmers' warehouse amendment, defying the will of the people. Certain farmer members of the House afraid to go on record, applaud the action of the committee. And the governor who makes it a practice "never to interfere in legislative matters," says, "Don't ask me to help. I'm neutral."

The farmers will nominate a candidate for governor in 1920. What other candidates they will nominate time alone will tell.



Warehouse Amendment in the Hands of Enemies.

# Operating a Co-Operative Motor Truck Route

## Practical Method of Transporting Farm Products in Vicinity of Large Cities

**H**AS IT ever occurred to you that the methods of transportation between farm and city are largely to blame for the ridiculous system of distribution of farm products of which the American farmer has been a slave for the past quarter of a century? The steam road, and of recent years in some sections the electric roads, have been the only mediums by which farm produce could be transported from the farm to the city. The physical nature of these transporting agents has limited their scope. They have sufficed very well to pick up farm products at the village loading stations and carry them to unloading stations in the great cities. But they could not reach out to the farms and gather in the products fresh from the field; nor, having reached the city with their load could they distribute it to the proper points of consignment throughout the city in easy reach of the consumer. This important service at both ends of the line fell upon other distributing agencies. The frequent transfer from farm to country warehouse, from warehouse to railroad, from railroad to city storage, from storage to retailer, from retailer to consumer, often required or at least invited at each step the services of other individuals who had no direct interest in either the production or the consumption of the goods handled.

Could the locomotive have picked its way about the country, gathered up loaded cars at this farm and that, and laying its track before it, hauled those cars to the cities and delivered their contents at the very doors of the retailers or even the consumers themselves, there would have been no need for the many middlemen who are a part of the present elaborate marketing scheme. And surely it is logical to assume that as transporting agencies are provided which can operate

direct from producer to consumer, these middlemen will naturally fade away, for they will, so to speak, be out of a job.

The truck has come to emancipate the farmer from his bondage to the inflexible and inefficient methods of transportation above described. And in time it will entirely remove the barriers 'twixt the producer and the consumer. Of course, the usefulness of the truck will depend upon the kind of track over which it must travel. Good roads are being rapidly built in the vicinity of the larger cities so that farmers for many miles around may ship in their products via trucks.

We have read a great deal of late about the "Rural Motor Express." It is a term that covers any one of several plans whereby the truck is utilized for transporting products from farm to city and supplies from city to farm. Thousands of individual farmers in all parts of the country own trucks and do their own "expressing." In other sections where farms are smaller and the amount of crops to be transported annually are not enough to warrant every farmer owning and operating a separate truck, several farmers of a locality have pooled enough funds with which to buy a single truck which takes care of all their business very satisfactorily. Still others have organized co-operative motor-truck corporations, sold stock, and from the funds thus derived have purchased one or more trucks which make trips as regularly almost as the steam trains and the electric cars. The details of such a plan are presented in the following article. It is a plan that can be worked out in Michigan as rapidly as the construction of good roads permit. Anyone desiring additional information upon the subject, may secure same by writing Michigan Business Farming.

**"W**HAT COULD we do when railroad service was unsatisfactory, distance to market was excessive for horse travel, and local charges for transportation by motor truck were unreasonably high, but in self-defense organize a co-operative association and handle our own hauling," replied the secretary of the Harford county, Maryland, rural motor truck route to the query of why the association was formed.

"We incorporated our association and capitalized it for \$5,000, selling 200 shares of stock which had a par value of \$25 a share," continued this official. "Each member is obliged to own at least one share of stock, but is limited in his stock purchase to 20 shares. We purchased a four-ton truck which operated between Bel Air and Churchville, Md., and Baltimore, for hauling milk, cream, and other farm produce to the city, and feed stuffs, seeds, salt, fertilizer, machinery, and supplies for the rural merchants on the back trip.

"A Bel Air business man kindly furnished office room and clerical assistance for the association. As soon as the project was well underway a central receiving station was established in Baltimore for the reception and centralization of the supplies to be returned to the country. No attempt has been made by the association to earn dividends. Rates are made with a view to meeting the expenses, providing for depreciation, and accumulating a surplus to be used as working capital. The rate on goods classified as first-class and inclusive of apples, axle grease, baskets, butter, bean, buckets, buckwheat, barley, empty barrels, blankets, blacking, canned goods, coffee, cabbages, cantaloupes, fish, groceries, hardware, dressed hogs, harness, hay, iron, molasses, machinery under 400 pounds, notions, oils, onions, oranges, potatoes, dressed poultry, stoves, auto tires, vegetables, and automobile, auto truck, buggy and wagon wheels is 15 cents a hundred-weight, while second-class articles, such as axes are hauled for 12 cents a hun-

dred pounds. Calves are transported to market for 50 cents apiece, while live cattle and hogs are handled at 50 cents a hundred-weight. It costs 25 cents a coop to ship chickens, while cream and milk are hauled at 2½¢ a gallon, the empty cans being returned. Wagons (knocked down) are hauled according to size: One-horse wagons, \$2; two-horse, \$3; three-horse, \$4; and four-horse, \$5."

### How Losses Are Paid For

The association pays its members for all goods lost or destroyed. Where the shipper desires insurance against loss the charge for hauling cream is 4 cents a gallon, while, if the farmer is willing to assume the risk, the same charge is made for hauling cream as for milk. In case of loss all cream shipments made at the milk rate are compensated for on a milk basis. If the shipper pays the 41 cent rate, all losses are settled at the market price of cream. Thus far damages have been paid out of operating revenues, although it is believed a safer policy would be to create a special reserve or claim fund, to provide for such expenses. Another good plan is to take out sufficient insurance to cover both the trucks and goods in transit in case of loss.

The members of the association who live along the route have constructed loading platforms at their front gates. They are of the same height as the floor of the truck, thus facilitating the transfer of freight from the farm platform to the motor vehicle. At present, due to the expansion of the business, and especially to the hauling for country stores, the Harford association operates one 4-ton and one 5-ton truck, which makes daily trips to Baltimore, the distance traveled being about 60 miles.

### Both Buys and Sells for Members

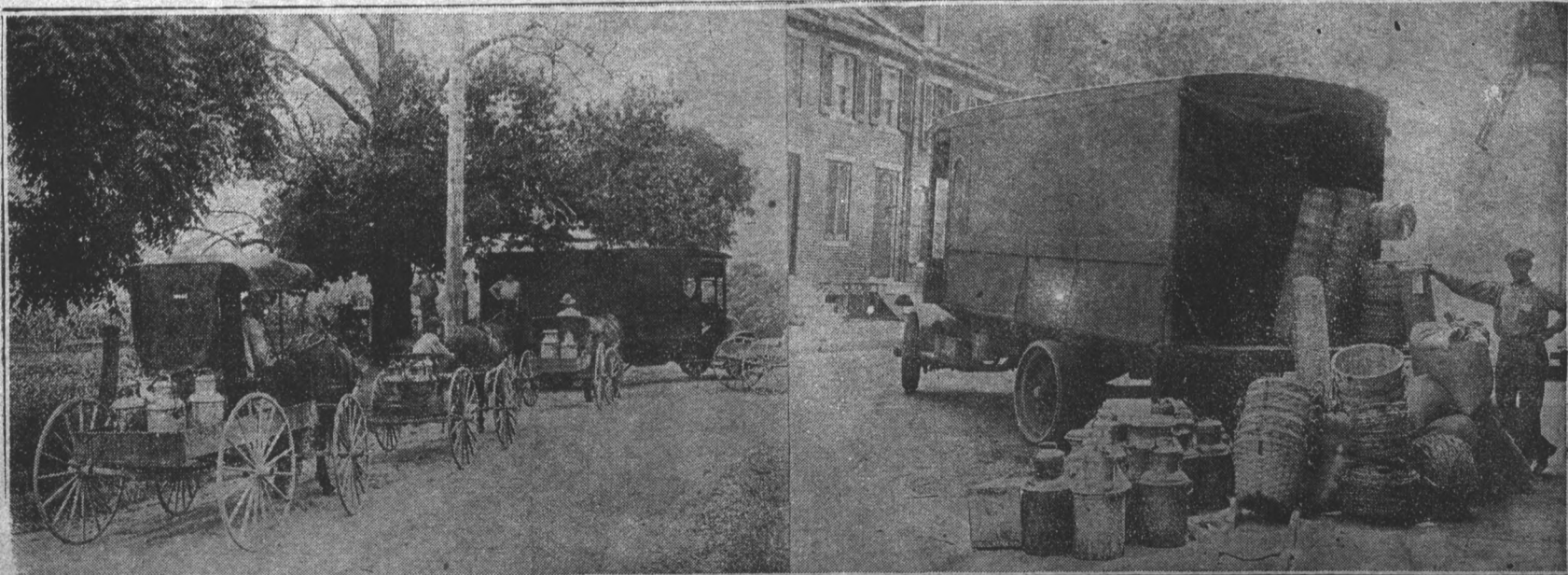
This Maryland co-operative club is of valuable assistance to its members in both the purchase and sale of produce and supplies. Members notify

the secretary of their needs, and as soon as a sufficient number of orders is on hand he buys at wholesale in large amounts in Baltimore, thereby markedly reducing the cost of the articles to the farmers as well as minimizing trouble in purchasing and hauling goods for these consumers. In

The association also aids its members in selling produce. One farmer had 1,500 bushels of wheat which he desired to market, but as the local miller did not want to buy, and because the farmer was too busy with other work to haul the wheat to the railroad, he turned the marketing over to the secretary of the association, who sold the wheat in Baltimore and delivered it there in the club trucks. Milk and cream are hauled daily to the city and delivered at six of the metropolitan dairies, while poultry products and other farm produce are marketed with commission dealers and other wholesale firms. Because the eggs were strictly fresh, the association marketed them for its members at a premium of three to five cents a dozen over the city quotations.

### Obtaining Good Operators

Competent, reliable, and honest operators who will make trips in a minimum of time, and handle their cars so as to realize the maximum efficiency from their operation, are essential where the rural truck route is to be successful. The Harford plan is to have both the driver and his helper qualified to operate the machine, so that the helper can replace the drivers when necessary. This association also keeps several emergency drivers and helpers in reserve, so in case of sickness or accident to the regular crew the operation of the trucks will not cease. It provides a furnished house at Churchville for the accommodation of these employees, and also suggests the advisability of rewarding faithful operators with a cash bonus for honest and faithful services. The Harford association is completing a garage and repair shop at Churchville. (Continued on page 19)



Farmers haul their milk and other products to loading points where they are picked up by the trucks, hauled to Baltimore, 60 miles away and delivered direct to the consignee. On the return trips the trucks bring back supplies for the members.

# Five Reasons Why I think Beans will Advance

By WILLIAM LUTHER

I BELIEVE that the bean market is on the bottom at this time; that is, I can not see how it can consistently decline to any great extent and I am confident that it will advance to \$8.50 or \$9 before the new crop—for the following reasons:

The farmers in the bean producing districts of the United States have commenced on their spring work and very few of them will leave the farm to deliver beans that he is confident will go higher. They will not sell at less than \$8 per cwt., and the grower has money enough so that he can afford to carry out his ideas. The farmers of today are very much different than the men we knew yesterday. They have the confidence borne of success, and the comfort derived from a good bank account, with very favorable prospects ahead. He is coming into his own politically as he never did before. The farmer really is the man of the hour.

While in Michigan there is less than 12% of the crop left in the farmers' hands, and about 50% in California—that does not worry him—he is not even offering them at present market prices. They are going to materially reduce the acreage planted to beans, and if necessary carry over their present holdings until the trade is willing to pay a price that will allow them a profit over and above the cost of production.

While we have all been learning various lessons Mr. Farmer has been taught a few things about "cost." The writer has attended a number of meetings at which the growers set up their "cost" and even the writer was shocked at the facts.

In order to reduce the present price and maintain a lower market on beans, it will be necessary to make a corresponding decrease in the cost of production. Labor, machinery, clothing, food, feed, general farm accessories—in fact, the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar must be reconciled to any change that is made in beans, or any farm product.

A Republican senate will be in session about the first of May, and it is safe to predict that we will not permit the Jap to continue shipping the results of their cheap labor into the United States to scatter disaster among the American growers.

Ninety per cent. of the beans held by the elevators in Michigan and New York cost better than \$8.50 per cwt., f. o. f. cars and most of them are in as strong hands as the farmers owning stock. In fact, during the past few months the elevator and farming interests seem to have learned for the first time that they have something in common, and that to put the price up 50c one week and break it 75c the next, will not increase the consumption of Michigan beans.

The growers and operators are planning on cooperating in an effort to increase the use of Michigan CHP pea beans and to so handle every branch of the industry that they will give better service and greater satisfaction to the distributors upon

**Editor's Note:** The writer of the accompanying article is one of the best posted men in this section upon the subject of beans and the bean market. He is thoroly conversant, not alone with the situation in this state, but in all the bean growing states of the country, and has a fair knowledge of the situation in other countries. We know of no one better qualified to speak upon the subject than he, and we can safely say to our readers that the statements and opinions contained in his article are based upon first-hand knowledge and many years' experience.

whom they rely for their outlet. We are credibly advised that the California growers will reduce their acreage 60% this season, planting in the place of beans—wheat, barley and sugar beets.

There are less than 400 cars of beans left in the hands of the elevators in Michigan, and it will be 5½ months before the new crop will be ready for

market; and with stocks of pork and beans and dry beans carried in the hands of the retailer the lightest they have been in years, we can see no reason why there will not be a demand for all of these beans from the domestic trade even if we did not have a quarter million people to feed on the continent.

As soon as the articles of peace are signed, and the embargo on the central empire is lifted it will open up the greatest outlet for dry and canned beans that we have ever known.

There are so many underlying factors which make up the general situation, but all of them seem to point to higher prices for food before we can produce a new crop. Very few people go into the finer details of a proposition. The average student of conditions has been predicting lower prices for all food, paying no attention to the fact that it will be at least 1920 before Europe can produce anywhere near a normal crop, and that before we can supply the consumer with cheap food at home it will be necessary to reduce the cost of everything that is necessary to produce it.

## Shall the Farmer Plant the Usual Bean Acreage or Not?

THIS QUESTION has been asked M. B. F., by hundreds of readers during the past sixty days, and to each we have stated that an investigation was being made and by mid-April we would be ready to report. We have passed through three mighty uncertain years in bean growing, and at the present time farmers are well night discouraged over the returns received for this Michigan's money crop. Unusual weather conditions reduced the yield far below normal; the market has been unstable, and manipulation has put the whole industry in the class of "uncertainties."

Considering, first the stock of beans on hand, it would appear that the trade is well cleaned up. Never before were there so few beans in the hands of the wholesale grocers; the larger jobbers are sailing close to the market breeze, and aside from small stocks in country elevators purchased at higher prices and perhaps seventy-five cars in farmers' hands waiting for the \$5 price—there are no navy beans in sight. It is because of this fact that elevator men and the Bean Jobbers' Association have started a campaign for at least last year's acreage of beans in Michigan.

It must be remembered, however, that the foreign demand for Michigan beans will not increase over last year's requirements. All Europe is hard up for cash, and this means that they are going to get food where they can buy it the cheapest. They are not going to quibble over the relative merits of "pintos," "rangeens" and "kotenashis" and the American product—they will be satisfied with "just beans." As to the demand at home, we can't

expect an increase, unless other food products should go higher; and that is hardly possible unless the climatic conditions interfere either with planting or harvesting. As to the requirements of the government, we can expect no increase over last year. Certain dealers claim that Uncle Sam will need as many beans for the army and navy during the coming year as were purchased during the past year, because of the fact that only the American product would be used; while last season the boys over-seas were fed on Orient beans.

No matter how far you pursue the investigation, you find mighty little which would encourage the farmers of Michigan to increase their bean acreage and much to suggest that the acreage of last year be reduced. The acreage has been boosted far above the average before the war, and we must get back somewhere near the nominal acreage, if profitable prices are maintained. The farmer can not grow beans under present conditions at pre-war prices. In fact with the low yields of the past three years, beans can not be grown at a profit at a price less than eight cents a pound net. This being true MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is going on record as recommending that the farmers of Michigan reduce their 1918 bean acreage about one-fifth. If you planted ten acres last year, plant eight acres this year. The bean growers of California have decided to decrease their acreage, and we believe that the farmers of this state will receive a greater profit from the reduced acreage we have suggested, than from an acreage equal to that of last year.

## Would it be Practical for Farmers and Laboring Men to Organize and Co-operate?

By ERNEST PUTNAM

(Concluded from April 12th Issue)

of a corporation in place of the thousands of employees who are the farmers' customers when there is a strike on. Now the interest of the farmer and the consuming laborer is one when it comes to cutting the profits and number of middleman; that is if the middleman's profits are to be divided equitably between producer and consumer, as they should be.

It seems to be the purpose of those who oppose the terminal warehouse bill to put the farmer in a false light in order to alienate the support of the laboring classes. The farmer can't and does not expect to hog the whole thing any more than can the wage-laborer; consequently there must be a compromise on a fifty-fifty basis between the farmer and the city laborer in order that their joint demands can be backed up by a united vote, and then let them see that the men nominated for office are friendly to their cause, and if they can't control the big parties in that way, see that there is some party to throw their support to for the things they want done. Of course, the big dailies and the business men will howl anarchy and bolshevism, but let 'em howl. They are the ones to worry, not us. The more they are frightened the better for us, and when they begin to imagine they see the red waves rolling high above their heads then it will be time enough to

reach out and grasp them by the hair of the head and lift them to the surface and give them a little air and then ask them how about getting that terminal warehouse bill through at Lansing, and they will gasp out, "Sure thing, but please Mr. Farmer do keep out of politics." And when they begin to quibble about government ownership of railroads just let them feel our hold slipping a little and they will come to time.

Now that is just where we have got to get the capitalist, and that is where he has had us for the last fifty years, and sometimes he has loosened his hold and many a poor derelict farmer has drifted out on the tide and finished his working days in a factory and died in an almshouse or a burden to his children. Of course, this is speaking figuratively, and not meant as a joke by any means. What I mean is this: The time is coming and may God speed the day, when the capitalists are going to beg for the farmers' vote to save them from the rising tide of discontent that is bound to sweep the whole world and when that time comes if the farmers are wise in their day, that support will cost something more than a pleasant look and a promise.

Now, Mr. Editor, these may not be your views of the matter, but you have let the doctor farmers, and the Hon. farmers and the farmers who farm thru tenants or hired labor have their say, and now I ask to be heard in behalf of the great majority of farmers who wear the colored shorts and earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows.

NOW THERE is no way to get votes needed except by an alliance with the labor element; it is either that or give up because more than half the population are wage-earning voters. Let's see if that is practical. The capitalists keep the upper hand by controlling the newspapers and magazines, and by this and other means try to sow dissension and keep laborers and farmers divided, so, as I have shown, they destroy their political power. They tell the farmer he must not unite with the laborers because the farmer is a capitalist, and their interests are opposed. Now the majority of the farmers are capitalists in a limited way, that is they own their own job, or at least the most of them do. As for dividends on capital, that is a joke. If he counts his and his family's labor at decent wages it takes all his product to pay it. Nine-tenths of the farm labor on eastern and middle-western farms is done by the farmers themselves. There are times when there is a scarcity of labor but there is not enough steady work to support a considerable number of workmen and their families in rural communities and this is a fault for which at the present time there seems to be no remedy. But we notice when wages are high our products are high and when they are low our products are low, in other words a good paid worker is a profitable customer for us, and as it is the laborers who furnish the greater share of our market by far, then it is a mighty short-sighted farmer who places his sympathy with the few stockholders

"for all the farmers of Michigan"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## The Farmer in Politics

THE MICHIGAN farmer is going to enter politics. He's been on the outside a-lookin' in for a long time, but some things that have transpired within the "inner circles" of state and national political councils have not been entirely pleasing to him, so now he is about to get inside and take a finger in affairs himself.

The need for more participation by farmers in political matters has been observed for a long time, but the requisite courage, foresight and leadership for kicking over the traces of long established customs have been lacking. It took the farmers of the northwest, with their all but socialistic doctrines to demonstrate to the farmers of the east that politics was a game at which farmers could play and win. The success of the Non-Partisan League has furnished the inspiration. The insidious meddling into state and national legislation by seekers after special privileges, and the almost total disregard of bodies in power and authority of the rights of the common people have furnished the excuse. And the spirit of the times has furnished the opportunity for the farmers to declare their political independence.

The people engaged in agriculture represent a far greater number than those engaged in any other vocation or trade. In this government of, for and by the people agriculture should hold the majority representation, and every other class should be represented in proportion to the number of people belonging thereto. If this plan for a just division of the responsibilities and benefits of government does not meet with the requirements of a democratic government, we know of nothing that will. It is a well known fact that of the leading industries or occupations agriculture is the least represented in the state and national governing bodies. So it is merely to bring about a balance of power and to secure recognition of common rights that the farmers now seek a place in legislative chambers.

## Feeding the Gullible

THE DAILY press has carried highly colored stories the past week or so of the farmer's growing wealth and affluence. One of them describes the farmer thusly, "Man with hoe now a plutocrat." In explanation whereof, it speaks as follows:

"A 'by-profit', (the quotation marks are ours) of nearly \$20,000,000,000 is one of the benefits accruing to the American farmer from his bumper crops. Based on reports to the Department of Agriculture, this sum is the estimated increase in the value of lands owned by American farmers. The reports showed plowed land had increased in value 71 per cent. since 1910, most of the increases having been made during the war years. Another 'bi-profit' is an estimated increase of nearly four billion dollars in the value of buildings.

The two 'bi-profits' are in addition to the \$21,000,000,000 to which the value of all farm products jumped in 1918."

Another case of somebody else knowing more about the farmer's business than the farmer himself. We are very curious to know how the Department of Agriculture compiled these figures. We openly challenge their authenticity. Farmers themselves will testify that farm property does not command the prices of former years. There are exceptions to the rule, of course. But the large number of farms that are for sale today throughout the country and the absurdly low prices for which they are sold on almost any terms give the lie to the figures of the Department of Agriculture.

Even if the figures were correct, we want to ask where the Department of Agriculture secured the authority to make them public. If the farm wealth has increased \$45,000,000,000 in the past two years, the farmers ought to pay a correspondingly higher tax. But it is the business of the tax assessor and the boards of equalization to discover increases in the value of taxable property. We haven't heard of any government agency making investigations into the increased value of city property the last two years yet we are pretty well satisfied that the unprecedented prosperity of the commercial centers has added greatly to the value of such property and that it ought to pay a greater portion of the nation's taxes.

## The Victory Loan

VICTORY BONDS will be the best investment, safety considered, that folks of limited means can make. They will bear interest at the rate of four and three-quarters per cent. Terms of payment are very liberal, a small amount down and the balance within five months from date of purchase. This overcomes the objection that has been raised in many quarters that the spring of the year is a poor season in which to sell bonds to farmers.

The prices of farm products are advancing. The gray clouds that covered the horizon a few weeks ago have disappeared. Agriculture faces a most promising future. With prospects for a year of good crops and fair prices, the farmers of the nation will be ready to do their share in subscribing to the loan. Farmers must be heavy purchasers of the Victory loan if it is to be floated. And it must be floated. The integrity of the government, and the immediate prosperity of the nation depends upon the flotation of every dollar of this loan. If every man, woman and child does his or her part, every last bond will be sold without hardship upon anyone. If a few are slackers, the burden will be the heavier on the truly patriotic. And remember, always, that you are asked to give nothing,—merely to lend. Money invested in savings account or tied up in the old sock under the mattress is safer in government bonds. And while working for you, it works for your government.

## Reforming the Milk Business

FOR A YEAR and a half M. B. F. has argued for reform in the milk distributing business. It endorsed the compromise between the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n and the Detroit distributors because at the time there seemed to be no other way of satisfactorily adjusting the differences without a large loss to the producers and a milk famine for the city of Detroit. At the same time, we were well aware that the compromise put the producers in the position of approving the ridiculously wasteful methods of the distributors, if not actually making them partners thereto.

The frequent discussions upon this subject in these columns have sown seeds that are now bearing fruit. From all parts of the state come evidences that the producers are realizing the position they are in, and that they can never hope to secure a satisfactory solution of their distributing problem so long as such a large part of the consumer's dollar is wasted in the peddling of their product.

The frequent controversies in Kalamazoo between producer, distributor and consumer finally brought about the submission to the voters of a proposition to bond the city to establish a central milk depot. The producers of Jackson county, too, have long been restless because of their inability to arrive at an amicable understanding with the distributors and the city officials, and they are now asking for a central distributing station in that city. A month ago the locals of Macomb county formed a county association and scarcely was the ink dry on their by-laws before County Agent Kittle began work on a plan to be backed by the Macomb association, which has for its purpose the enlistment of all milk locals in a campaign of education and reform which shall eventually simplify the present system of distributing milk in Detroit and give to the farmer a larger part of the consumer's dollar.

The farmer is being advised on all sides to forsake his old inefficient methods of production. He has been shown that production costs can be greatly reduced by the application of certain simple rules. Having plugged up the leaks and put his own house in order he is disposed to be a little more critical than formerly of the fellows who carry his products to the consumer. He is insisting that the wasteful duplication of service between himself and the man who consumes his product be eliminated and he stands ready to do the elimination if the other fellow refuses.

## Alas! What Will the Boozers Do?

"SO FUR as I'm personally concerned," said the barber with the red nose, "it don't make no difference to me, tho I allus liked to have a little whiskey in the house in case of sickness. I don't know what people are going to do when they git sick."

"They'll do without it, just as several million people have always done," volunteered a customer.

"But that's jest it," says the barber, "how do they do without it? Now jest tell me what they're gonna do when they ketch cold or the liver gets outter order or lots of other things go wrong with the human system that makes a man feel as if he'd have to have a drink or die."

To those who have never indulged in the good old whiskey sling or hung over the bar of the corner saloon, such a question is amusing. You utterly fail to get the "victim's" viewpoint. Oh, yes, it wasn't so very long ago when the family medicine chest was not complete unless it contained a demijohn of brandy or whiskey. Whiskey was the infallible remedy. The artificial stimulation caused the user to soon forget his aches and pains and during the course of the peaceful, if inebriated sleep which followed, nature often reasserted herself and repaired the damage. It has only been within the last decade that the medical profession has been willing to confess that alcohol is not necessary as a stimulant any longer and that there are other and better medicines to take its place.

But the barber with the red nose, the town drunkard, the "tired business man," and the "no-beer-no-work" laborer, have a chronic illness which nothing can satisfy but a drink of "half and half," so long as it is procurable. After that they'll have to treat their colds with ginger and hot foot-baths, and how surprised and chagrined they will be to find that they do the business!

\* \* \*

The subscriber who declared a few weeks ago that the farmers' political movement savored of class legislation and he was therefore opposed to it, need have no fear. We know of no legislation that is asked by the farmers of Michigan which all others interested in the common weal could not support.

\* \* \*

Many farmers are asking if the stringent Lewis bill prohibits them from utilizing their cull apples for sweet cider and vinegar. It does not. We will more thoroughly explain the provisions of the Lewis bill in this respect in our coming week's issue.

# Lifting the Lid at Lansing



By HERB BAKER

## ANTI DISCRIMINATION

THERE ARE two bills pending in the legislature having features highly commendable from the standpoint of the farmer's interests and also from the standpoint of fair dealing.

The Braman potato grading bill provides that dealers in farm products shall secure a license from the drug and food department for each town in which they propose to do business before entering on the business of dealing in farm products. It further provides that they shall not enter upon the business without the license. In other words their right to do business in that field rests upon the possession of a license the same as the right to sell whiskey used to rest upon the possession of a license. It further provides that the food and drug department may revoke the license for certain reasons. Among the reasons for which it may be revoked, is "discrimination." In the House a milk inspection bill has been under consideration that contains the same provisions as to license and penalty for discrimination. To those wishing to buy farm products or milk and cream, a license would be something taking care of, and here is where the anti discrimination clause comes in.

Often a local co-operative creamery is established and goes merrily at the business of making butter from the cream of their stockholders and other local patrons.

The centralizers do not take kindly to the establishment of co-operative creameries nor do large dealers in potatoes and other farm products take kindly to the formation of co-operative market associations. They would drive them from the field and then pay for the farmer's products what they should please. How is this done? Easy enough. The creamery of market association does business in a restricted territory. The big dealer or the centralizer spreads his business over a large territory. Using cream for the illustration: Say at a certain date cream or rather butter fat is worth 50 cents per pound. We will say that there is a co-operative creamery at one or two towns in a county and buying stations in all the towns surrounding at which the centralizers are buying butter fat. On this certain date all are paying 50 cents for butter fat and everybody is happy. The co-op is in high favor because its patrons get the regular price for their product and a patronage dividend at stated intervals which the patrons of the centralizers do not get that is, they get the profits of the business in dividends which in the other case goes to the centralizers. This, of course, is all wrong from the view point of the centralizers. This is non-partisan-bolshevik-socialism and must be disposed of in the interest of the established order. And here is where your "discrimination" comes in. The co-operative creamery is at Podunk and at this point the centralizers raise the price of butter fat to 52 cents and at the surrounding towns of Pumpkin Center, Burnip's Corners and several others the price is made 49 cents.

Now, the shipper gets his supply from that section at an average price of perhaps a shade less than 50 cents while every pound the co-op gets costs it 52 cents. The co-op is between the devil and the deep blue sea. If it sticks to the legitimate price of 50 cents, it loses its customers, and if it meets the competition, it dissipates its profits and disgruntles its membership. In either case the monkey wrench is in the machinery and the co-op is headed toward the breakers.

The bills mentioned seek to deal with this situation through the license system by providing that any of these dealers' licenses may be revoked and they be put out of business if they resort to such

discrimination. This license system worked splendidly with the federal food administration and there is no doubt that it can be made to cover the evils of discrimination in our present marketing system. Write your legislators about it.

## THE WAREHOUSE BILL

THE HOUSE Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Constitution still has the Warehouse Amendment in the ice box and it is generally expected that they will "sit" on it till after adjournment, or in other words that they will smother it.

The farm organizations of the state are back of this proposed amendment. They ask that it be submitted to the people that they may pass judgment on it in 1920. The members of the committee are not asked to endorse the plan. If they personally are so financially independent that the marketing proposition means nothing to them, they should pass it up to those to whom it does mean something. The people know what they want. They will not vote for this amendment unless they deem it necessary for their welfare. At any rate this committee should not assume to decide what the people want. Their judgment is not infallible. While sitting on the warehouse amendment, they passed out the judges' salary amendment in great haste so that the judges might be included in the general salary grab of this session. The dear people, however, sat down on the only salary raise put up to them and sat down on it hard. You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink.

Our friend, Jim Helme, who had something to do with the preparation and introduction of the warehouse amendment, has this to say about it in the last issue of his paper:

"The farmers' warehouse bill has passed the state senate and is now in the house where it is liable to stay. It cannot be voted on by the people until 1920 and not then unless the house submits it to a vote.

"We are not surprised at this, in fact we expect-

## REPRESENTATIVE CHAS. EVANS, LENAWEE



Mr. Evans is serving his second term in the house. He is a real farmer who as made a success of his business to an exceptional degree. He is easily the best talker among the farmer members and the lawyer who crosses swords

with him in debate is sure to get all that's coming to him. There are some strong men among the farmer members of the house, but the palm of leadership is generally accorded to Mr. Evans. He has been seriously mentioned as a farmer candidate for United States senator, and if the farmers should put him in the senate, they would need offer no apologies for him.

ed it. The writer favored the introduction of the bill, not because he hoped for its passage for he had no such idea but he thought it would be a great object lesson to farmers to wake up to the fact that distributors and middlemen control the legislature and no farm measure can be passed against their opposition. These men are powerful politically and even farm members in farm districts fear them more than the farmers' organization, who never get beyond the resolving stage and can always be depended on to vote the ticket. We hope to see a record vote taken in the house on this measure, so that we can properly separate the sheep and goats."

If Jim is looking for "goats" on this measure, he needs but to "look about him." Two of the strongest opponents of the proposition are the two farmer members from Lenawee county. Both of these men are well-to-do.

They can hold their products till the market situation suits them. They cannot catch the view point of the man whose necessities compel him to sell his products as soon as they are harvested, and at the minimum price. We would suggest to our friend, Jim, that he look up "goats" near at home and get busy on them.

## GET READY

THERE IS little doubt that the tax rate in Michigan will this year be the highest in the history of the state. This would not be so bad if the people were really getting something for the increase. They are getting something for their money all right in the support of necessary boards and institutions, but are they getting value received for the increase in their taxes? The average citizen knows that this legislature has been very busy creating new jobs and boosting salaries, and while a large part of the increase of state expenses is to be accounted for in the increased cost of labor and supplies used by the state, the major part of a million dollars of increase occasioned by new jobs like the state constabulary and the increases of nearly everybody's salary, will to the aforesaid average citizen, stick out like a sore toe.

He will be interested to know why a legislature that finds it so easy to spend the people's money, can find no new sources of revenue to offset the increased expenditure. An income tax might have fixed the thing up all right.

"Senator Scully was quick to see this," says Helme in his *Michigan Patron* "and introduced a constitutional amendment to provide for an income tax. The legislature after fooling around with it for a while finally junked it. The big business men with large incomes did not look with favor on helping bear the tax burden."

The Income Tax amendment was not however, "junked" by the legislature. It would, very likely, have been passed by the legislature if given a fair show, but it was smothered by the senate committee on taxation.

We shall have more to say about this amendment at a later date.

## THE FIVE MILLION DOLLAR WAR FUND

IN RESPONSE to the Senate resolution asking for a statement of the expenditures made by the State War Board from this fund, Auditor General Fuller has submitted a carefully prepared statement covering expenditures up to March 1st, 1919 and it makes mighty interesting reading. It was supposed to have been sent to all who get the legislative journal. If you did not get a copy, you can secure one by writing to the secretary of the senate or to Auditor General Fuller. Only five hundred extra copies were printed. First come, first served.

## REPRESENTATIVE JAMES E. McKEON, BAY



Rep. McKeon comes from the sugar-beet section of Bay county and lives on a farm about six miles southwest of Pinconning. He does not have to offer proof that he is a farmer—you know it as soon as you see him. He looks the part.

He is neither the largest nor the noisiest legislator, but he is there with the goods all the time.

## REPRESENTATIVE C. JAY TOWN, JACKSON



Mr. Town is one of the substantial farmer members of the House, where he is serving his first term. He hails from Parma, and is a real honest-to-God farmer. He is chairman of the committee on State Library and is also a member of the committee on Agricultural College.

## SENATOR ROY CLARK OF BERRIEN COUNTY



Senator Clark is one of the farmer members of the senate and easily the best natured one in the bunch. If there is such a thing as grouch in his make-up, it is such a little puny affair that it will never get to the surface.

Chairman of committee on Fisheries and Gaming and a member of the committee on Finance and Apportionment.



# JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

**H**ATS OFF to the women of Michigan. They marched to the polls on April 7th; asked no questions; entered the election booth; and with blue pencil in hand, exercised the elective franchise in a highly creditable manner. The "booze gang" claimed that the women voters in Chicago voted "wet," and reasoned, therefore, that Michigan ladies would follow suit.

Well, the result ought to satisfy Mr. Boozer and his gang that they are done for good and plenty. When Michigan rolled up a majority of more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand to prevent the return of the saloon, the vote against the curse was just double that given two years ago. If the saloon ever had a ghost of a chance to fasten itself upon Michigan again, that hope forever vanished when women were given the ballot.

It is clearly evident that the ladies voted right on every question for the common good, and that they used the fly swatter with a vim on propositions that would not stand investigation. If there was a man in Michigan—and there was—who was not in favor of equal suffrage, he will freely and frankly say today: "I never suspected them wimen folks knowed how to vote; I was fooled, by gum."

Some pleasure in walking across the fields with wife to the old town meetin' house, on election day. No tobacco juice on the floor; the room was not filled with smoke and cussing—just a place where American citizens, men and women, could assemble and exercise the right of suffrage. Sovereign rulers we, charged with the responsibility of safeguarding a government of, for and by the people. "Glad you are with us, ladies, make yourselves right at home."

\* \* \*

**"He that hath energy enough to root out vice, should go further and try to plant a virtue in its place; otherwise he will have his labor to renew. A strong soil that has produced weeds may be made to produce wheat."**

**U**PON MY desk this morning I find a letter from the Corporation Service Bureau, of Detroit, branches in Chicago, New York and San Francisco. It is in the nature of a circular letter, so I violate no confidence when I quote two paragraphs:

"We take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that the radical labor elements in the city of Detroit are becoming more aggressive each day, and if you do not protect yourself against these elements, your business interests are bound to be jeopardized."

The following paragraph closes this most remarkable letter:

"Allow us to assign our capable representatives to mingle among those employees, and to preach to them the true facts regarding this so-called workingmen's cause; to discover the radical agitators who are spelling destruction to the common laboring class, so you can expel them, and by so doing protect and encourage those who are worthy to remain in your employment."

Never was a greater mistake made than this attempt to solve the labor problem through a system which will surely add fuel to the smouldering coals, destroy all confidence and lead to more serious troubles. The plan suggested is nothing more or less than the German spy system applied to American manufacturing enterprises; a system which eats its way to the very heart of things, and finally recoils and is destroyed, together with the government or enterprise it sought to save.

The suggested plan will hardly meet the approval of forward-looking employers of men. The great war was fought to make the world safe for democracy; to make all men, everywhere, free; to give equal opportunities to all children of men, and to the fulfilment of this great promise the leaders of the nation are now conscientiously working and prayerfully planning. You cannot build from the top down; a foundation sure and secure must be placed. It is true that there is much unrest at the present time. The nation has suddenly emerged from a world-wide struggle; the delegates are still discussing plans about the peace table; the nation is not at war; neither is the nation at peace; the armies are not on the battlefields, neither have the soldiers returned to shop, forge and field—everything, everywhere is unsettled.

Business men are discussing questions of the reconstruction period; bankers are discussing the problems which confront them; manufacturers are perplexed to know how to proceed as they turn from war work to works of peace; farmers are wondering what the sudden end of the great struggle, and the changing of millions of men from non-producers to producers means to them—as yet nothing has settled down to pre-war conditions. It is not surprising that workingmen are wondering what the great change is going to mean to them, their homes and little families.

If there is discontent the wise employer will locate the cause and apply the remedy. If there be anarchists among the laboring men; the employer need only to treat his employees right; give them their full share of the result of their toil; treat them as men and remember they are brothers—the true spirit and character will assert itself and the workingmen will get rid of the "Judas" in their midst. Nothing can possibly be gained by placing spies among the workingmen of America. The undesirable workingman, located through the spy system, and discharged, moves on to another factory, more than ever determined to poison the minds of his brother workmen. Such a man needs help; needs to know the true conditions; needs to be rebuilt; needs a friend; not to be harassed and made an outcast, to spread the very disease society is striving to cure.

\* \* \*

**W**E ARE going to have some tariff legislation during the next session of Congress. No matter how you may personally feel about the "tariff and the tariff tax," it goes without saying that with Uncle Joe Fordney as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, there will be something doing in the tariff line. It is true that the farmer cannot be

benefited through the tariff, on any commodity which must seek an open market.

The tariff on wheat, for instance, has been a joke for these many years for the simple reason that Liverpool has been the price market for our surplus wheat. However, the farmer must get into the game and get something for himself while the "getting is good." At the present time Japan is raising hob with the bean market in this country. They are having a nation-wide business panic over there, and prices are on the bottom.

Ketanashis, a little bean which is, to a certain extent, a rival to our own pea bean, can be purchased in Japan at three and one-half cents per pound; the freight to San Francisco is around two and one-half cents—total, about six cents in this country. Here we have a food product, produced by pauper labor, if you please, competing with the American farmer—bringing him very near to the \$3.60 per bushel prices for Michigan beans.

Why not boost the tariff on beans? Protect American industry; fortify the American farmer against the pauper labor employed by the land owners of Japan? What is good for the manufacturer ought to be good for the farmer—for mark you, the farmer is a manufacturer. And a tariff on beans is no more a tax on the necessities than is a tax on sugar, farm machinery and other products manufactured in America. If a tariff is a good thing, let's pass it 'round.

\* \* \*

**"We need no power or splendor;  
Wide hall or lordly dome;  
The good, the true, the tender,  
These form the wealth of home."**

**S**PRINGTIME or fall, summer or winter, home is ever the same. The boys are coming back; they have been three thousand miles away from that dear spot so long that their one great desire is to "get back home." The daily press tells us of troubles arising among the troops over the delay in getting started. They have been waiting, waiting to get "back home," but the ship they look for fails to arrive. Finally patience ceases to be a virtue and trouble begins. These noble boys have braved shot and shell—but the war is over; and the home magnet is constantly tugging at their heart strings urging them to come home. Home, that dear spot on the hill or cosily nestling in the valley.

The other day a little eight-year-old neighbor boy drove with me to the city. As we neared the metropolis, passing many beautiful mansions of the wealthy, the little fellow's eyes were full of wonder. Finally he asked: "Does just one family live in that big, big house?" pointing to a stately mansion. "Yes," was the reply, and this sage remark followed: "My, but they must be lonesome." This little fellow lives in a very small house, with brothers four and sisters two; but there is no such thing as his being lonesome at his house. Something going on every moment; and everybody enjoying what is going on; because all that is going on is going on right there where all can take a hand in what is going on.

Phil Armour, head of the big packing plant, is quoted as saying the other day that he had about made up his mind to become a tramp; free himself from the tremendous responsibilities, and have a real good time. We can hardly imagine "Phil" as a "hobo," and yet we are sure that no hobo went through quite such a trial as this same gentleman has passed through during the past few months. Lots and lots of money—but lonesome. Henry Ford told a friend recently that the happiest days of his life were spent in the little shop, back of the house and on the alley, where he labored night and day, with neither money nor the encouragement of his friends, to perfect his first automobile. More wealth than the kings of old, yet lonesome.

A half hundred busy clerks making out income tax reports for as many white-haired wealthy men, who had finally found within their grasp their heart's desire. Cross and sour, explaining and complaining, discussing and cussing—every one of them. My, but they were lonesome. A lady, past middle life and alone, who had worked hard for many years, and now drawing a salary sufficient to require an income tax payment. She was asked the usual questions about exemptions, and answered: "Yes, I have helped the Red Cross and other charities, but I claim no exemptions; thank God I have a little left upon which I can pay an income tax." Remember the ancient king, who longed for happiness, having heard of a happy man, and was told that if he could get the man's shirt and wear it, he too, would be happy. His couriers found the man, and indeed he was happy—but alas and alack, he wore no shirt; his back was sun-browned and bare.

"Blessed be nothing," an adage old, yes, and true, for times have changed but little. The big home is not the happy home; the rich man is not the happy man. There are many very poor and unhappy rich men; many cold, inhospitable palaces, many pleasant, happy cottages; many poor little rich girls and boys. The winter has given us an opportunity to gather about hearth and fireside; to enjoy the true atmosphere of home. And now as spring time advances and nature bestirs herself in field, orchard and wood, let us take up the busy work of the coming season, satisfied with our lot; determined to gather happiness as we labor and let our future ambitions center around that God-given sanctuary—home. Remember: Many traverse the world in search of happiness; which is within the reach of every man—"A contented mind and a happy home confers all blessings."

*Grant Hoarum*



# WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

## THE BOGIE MAN

Replying to Mr. Grenell in the M. B. F., of Mar. 22d, I will say that when a man is continually trying to browbeat his opponent it shows that he knows his own case is weak and is afraid his weakness will be found out.

Mr. Grenell speaks of the value society gives the pioneer farms and wants to tax that harder. Who is the society that made these values? Are not we part of it? And we have done much more to make the country valuable than we will ever be paid for doing. If we have produced these values by our labor then they belong to us just the same as do the other products of our labor. Mr. Grenell speaks repeatedly of the great values of Detroit sites. But he does not seem to know that these lots have their high value because business worth many times more than the lots are worth can be transacted on them. I know of cases where the ratio would be one hundred dollars for the business to one dollar for site value. In others it would be fifty for the business to one for the site.

In the country the difference between the improvements of the land and the land values are not so great except such properties at the Standard Oil pipe lines and terminals, also the railroads. Anyone who has had piping done or even priced an oil barrel will know that the big Standard oil pipes are worth more than one hundred dollars to one for the land. Then, when we consider the cost of grading, fencing the right of way, the cost of ties and rails and the cost of placing them and the cost of the rolling stock and terminals we conclude that the land constitutes less than one dollar in a hundred of the value of the railroad company's property.

Now, it is a law of taxation that taxes must be paid so if we exempt thirty dollars worth of property to one left that one would have to pay thirty times as much taxes as it did before. So the men who had the largest pro rata exemption would gain by site value taxation. To this class would belong most of the very rich men and the great corporations. Those with the lowest rate of exemption are mainly the poor class of people in the cities. Many poor men buy a lot hoping to build a home on it in the country. They buy a small piece of land, hoping to make a home and farm of it and they would be the losers; thus the rich would get richer and the poor poorer by this wicked scheme, the excuse for which was formerly the false one that it would cause farmers to improve their lands and so make food cheaper. The facts are the farms have not improved faster because there is no money in farming. Mr. Ford gives his common workmen five dollars a day. Our highway commissioner gets men for two and men, teams, harness and wagons for five. That tells the story. Give us a fair share of what the city men pay for what we produce and wages would raise here and improvements boom. The middlemen cry down our products to us and cry them up to the consumer and so by bearing the market at one end and booming it at the other they get rich and this is one class of men Mr. Grenell would favor.

Mr. Grenell's reason for special increase in land taxes is that society has a right to the values that society has made. Let us apply this rule to the property that he would exempt from taxation. He calls them the products of industry. They are in reality the results of society's favors and not one of them could exist without society and all of their millions represent only their profits on society's favors, the richest being those that had the best monopoly of society's favors. Mr. Ford could not make autos without the help of others. Still less could he sell with no one to buy them and what is true of the Ford factories is just as true of all other factories whatever their business. They must have workers and buyers to exist. Therefore the public made them and has a perfect right to take them. Then there are the elevators bursting full of grains that the farmers have raised and the consumers buy. Without both there could be no elevators; so the public has a right to take them too.

The railroads must have men to build them, and others to hire them to work. The Standard Oil Co. must have men to work its plants and buy its products. With no one to hire money there would be no banks nor anybody to buy stores. In fact every kind of business receives more benefit from the public than the land owner does and therefore the public has a better claim on them than it has on land values. Thus Mr. Grenell paves the way for public ownership by theory as well as by trying to pass laws that would exasperate

some of the mainstays of the country. Think of taxing our pioneers from two to ten times what they now pay and then letting a lot of society's favorites escape almost untouched by taxation. Such a scheme would be a slaughter of innocents and so revolutionary that wise men are shunning it, and so wicked that many of our highway robbers would scorn it as many of our robbers robbed only the rich and often gave of their plunder to the poor.

But Mr. Grenell proposes a plan that will rob the poor for the benefit of the rich. Now, why cannot Mr. Grenell see what he is doing? The answer is found in Moses' directions to the Hebrew judges, "Thou shalt take no gift, for a gift bindeth the wise and pervereth the judgment of the righteous." Take away his office and his salary and he might see very differently from what he does now. At the least he would not have so much to say about it, for "money makes the mare go" you know. As for myself I have fought entirely for the right and have not even got my postage back.—*Frances G. Smith, Blanchard, Mich*

## THE DAY AND THE WORK

To each man is given a day and his work for the day;  
And once and no more, he is given to travel this way.

And woe if he flies from the task, whatever the odds;  
For the task is appointed to him on the scroll of the gods.

There is waiting a work where only his hands can avail;  
And so, if he falters, a chord in the music will fail.

He may laugh to the sky, he may lie for an hour in the sun;  
But he dare not go hence till the labor appointed is done.

To each man is given a marble to carve for the wall;  
A stone that is needed to heighten the beauty of all;  
And only his soul has the magic to give it a grace;  
And only his hands have the cunning to put it in place.

Yes, the task that is given to each man, no other can do;  
So the errand is waiting; it has waited through ages for you.

And now you appear; and the hushed ones are turning their gaze  
To see what you do with your chance in the chamber of days.

## GOD'S GRACE DOES NOT EXTEND TO THOSE WHO INJURE HIS CREATURES

God is the positive element in creation. Created things are the negative element. Intellect is the highest gift of God to created things, therefore spiritual. I will pour out of my spirit upon all flesh. Where there is brain matter there is a nucleus of intelligence Mr. W. M. Bowman and his dog seem to have attained an equal amount of His spirit. It would be of great assistance to me in the study of the Gospel of Christ to learn thru the M. B. F., from Mr. Bowman's neighbors whether or not he and his dog are held in the same degree of respect.

"By their works ye shall know them."

A coal and wood dealer in Milwaukee noticed a dog with a bone in his mouth come into the yard and disappear in a pile of wood. He continued these trips for several days and the dealer decided to investigate. He repiled the wood and found another dog which had been injured stowed in a cozy nest. He carried it to the office and put it in a barrel on a bed of straw. Upon his return from lunch he brought a pan of food and placed it before the invalid. The charity dog returned on his regular trip and discovered that his charge had been transferred to the care of man. The dogs talked the matter over and evidently decided that the charity dog need not come again. This is a conclusion arrived at from the fact that he did not return. He left the bone he brought and did not clean up the plate.

Another case illustrating the Good Samaritan in animals is this: One morning I started out with the milk pail upon my arm. I heard Prince, the horse, calling. He was calling me. He continued to call and I ran up to the pasture. He was standing at the gate. When I got to him he turned and lead me thru the brush to the other side of the pasture where I found his mate astride a poplar

sapling with one leg thru the barbed wire fence and badly cut. He could not extricate himself and Prince could not help him. They reasoned that I could. This is the transference of intelligence from one nucleus to another.

We have a cat which was up stairs looking for mice. She discovered some in a box covered by a board. She came down to the door and scratched and mewed. When my wife opened the door the cat ran up the stairs again, stopped at the top and looked down and seemed to say, "Come up; I want help." My wife understood and followed the cat to the box, removed the cover, and the cat caught three mice. Who will say that this cat did not reason? Many of the horses, dogs, cats and other animals, judged by their works, have more of His spirit than men and women who advocate the destruction of one of these for the conservation of another. They are interfering with God's plan, the balance of nature.—*John L. Curtis, Oceana county.*

## WHY SHOULDN'T THE FARMERS JOIN THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE?

I have been reading today about the Non-Partisan League. The movement seems to be spreading like wildfire and the old line politicians are beginning to stop, look and listen, in fact, are getting mightily scared.

Now, what I want to know is this: Why should not the farmers join the league if that is the only way we can get our rights or what manifestly belongs to us? Isn't it a shame that the farmers, (who form about one-half our population) and who produce 75 or 80 per cent. of all wealth are producing and selling their goods about nine times out of ten for less than cost of production? The other fellows who are organized put a price on their goods which covers cost of production and a reasonable profit. I ask all farmers to think of this. In order to get 100 of the consumers' dollars you have got to deliver to your shipping station \$300 worth of your goods, isn't that H—?

If there is any harder work than farming I don't know what it is unless it might be mining, but the miners put in less hours per day than do the farmers. Think of selling your labor and the fertility of your farm for 35c the dollar and that is what we are doing year in and year out. Is it any wonder the boys are all leaving home for the city? I have just offered a 15-year-old boy \$30 per week with board and washing and that is more than I can afford to pay. And it is more than he is worth, based on what he could earn me. But no, he is going to town and work in a freight office and there you are.

The goods a man produces on a farm will not sell for enough (on the 35c basis) to make him the wages he can get in town. The farm sales on all sides of me last fall and this spring have increased fully 200%. Farmers are getting tired of working for that 35c dollar and are giving up in disgust, selling the old farm and going into other business—See? Can you blame them? We work a year to get 35c of the consumer's dollar, but the other fellows turn our goods over almost daily, and get 65c of that same dollar. Is there anything fair or right about this, but who is to blame? Echo says the farmer.—*A. A. Lambertson.*

## THE BEAN SITUATION

Now it seems funny in regard to the beans. If you buy beans here out of the stores they cost you \$10 per cwt., and up. Across the straits of Mackinaw they cost you \$15 per cwt., but the farmer who raises them cannot get \$8. The one that produces an article should get a fair recompense instead of some exploiter making a hog of himself. It's a wonder to me that we are not thickly infested with Bolsheviks or Anarchists or I. W. W.'s, or even anything, the way the farmer is suppressed. The producer and the consumer are held up and skinned to the quick. Why wouldn't they kick? We don't like to work unless there is a fair recompense in it. As we read the heading of the fifth Liberty loan, we don't mind giving two or three days for some benefit, but when it comes to the point of giving half or better of what you make to the exploiter and then pay a big interest on money borrowed, it is like a man on a limb of a tree with a coon sawing it off next to the tree. He is liable to come down soon with Mr. Coon. It is a hard proposition to face; it will get you in time and not long. You are exploited all through life, the first place if your parents are lucky enough to have the price and the undertaker is the one that gets a rake at you last.—*S. H. S., Wexford county.*

Mr. Lee, a traveling man, who hails from Detroit, claims the distinction of having visited the smallest town; met the smallest man and the smallest wife; and received the smallest order at the smallest store,—and all on his first trip. The order consisted of five spools of Coats' thread and two yards of the cheapest lining available. The town was in northern Michigan.

**GOOD ROADS AND THE LEGISLATURE.**

In regard to the \$50,000,000 bond amendment for the use of the legislature to be spent on the highways of Michigan, I wish to say that I will not vote for it, nor do I see how any taxpayer in the state can be expected to support the measure. We are asked to place fifty millions at the disposal of the state law makers. We all know the state legislature has not used the people's money with care or economy in any sense of the word. Will sight one of their last acts as an example of their way of handling the public money. What I refer to is the law just passed to keep the present constabulary which is not needed in anyway whatever only to draw salaries from \$4,000 for Col. Vandercook, 5 captains \$2,000 each, 6 lieutenants \$1,800 each; all board, clothing, and expenses paid in every way, and so on down the whole row of the fifty or more officers until the state taxpayers will have to reach down in their pockets for about \$500,000 a year. It has been figured out that the cost will be but a few cent per \$1,000 valuation but we know that it will cost more. We also know Jones pays the freight. All we are asked to do is to place the \$50,000,000 at their disposal and they will do the rest. I am heartily in favor of the best roads possible but don't see how the lawmakers of the state can expect the taxpayers to place money at their disposal when they squander the public's money as they have done in the past. By their fruits ye shall know them. You will probably say your forms are made up and you got this too late for publication this week. If so, and you don't want the article in



your paper just simply throw it in the waste basket. Farmers and others, no doubt, have the question already settled in their minds how they are going to vote on the amendment and this will not change their views.

When our public officials spend their money in a way that we get fairly good returns for it we will vote them all the funds they need. Your for good roads, but under some other management.—J. B. Hummel, Mason, Mich.

**HOW THE RICH EVADE THEIR SHARE OF THE TAXES**

In making reply to Mr. Apollis Long, Wexford county, referring to the figures of the Civil War debt, I will state that said figures were taken from the records at Washington by one of our United States senators, and were published and signed by said senator, stating that the people shall know the truth, and that said figures represent the Civil war debt, and no other, therefore, I have no reason to doubt them, and it is not in my power to revise them. To avoid any misunderstanding I will state that my aim is to get all the good roads possible, but I am not in favor of helping to create a debt which, if possible, could be avoided. In the item I sent in last week I based my figures at one and one-half million; that might be the auto tax each year. I pounded, so to speak, on the bush for the rabbit to come out, and he did come out, in M. B. F. in the issue of March 22nd, in round fat figures, over three million a year. Could the people ask for anything better? Why should we borrow money when we have plenty on hand? Why not start work at once, and set the soldier boys at work? By the time the three millions are exhausted the Federal government will step in with their three million, which will keep the ball rolling.

It must be immaterial to the Federal government whether the state uses automobile tax money to build roads or raises a fixed amount by bonded debt. Bonded debts are easily made, but not so easily paid. I enclose a test case, showing how millionaires play their cards to evade their just share of the taxes. This was published in the Lincoln Free Press, Lincoln, Nebraska

"A decision of the utmost importance to the people was made a short while ago. The defendant in the case was the U. S. The plaintiff, a woman, was an income tax payer residing in California. The attorney for the plaintiff was Charles E. Hughes. The Judge was Julius Mayer. The action was to recover \$19,000 paid by the plaintiff as income tax. The plaintiff owns Standard Oil stock, and the amount sought to be recovered was assessed upon earnings of the stock.

"There was no denial that the stock had earned the income assessed by the internal revenue collector, but—the corporation had not paid the earnings in CASH. It had paid the stock's earnings in more stock; therefore, Mr. Hughes contended that the earnings of the stock were not income, because not distributed in the form of cash; and, Judge Mayer decided that Mr. Hughes was right and that the government must return the \$19,000 paid by plaintiff as tax upon that part of the income derived from Standard Oil stock and paid to her in stock certificates, which are not actual cash, but are just as good as cash and can be converted into cash in any market in the world.

"Do you comprehend what this decision means? The plaintiff had only a few thousand dollars at stake. But the Rockefeller's or the other multi-millionaires have millions at stake. The new income tax law provides that they shall pay a graduated percentage of their huge incomes into the public treasury—but they do not care to do it. To evade the payment of millions of income taxes, they pay (at least now for a while) the dividends in securities instead of in cash. These securities or stocks are negotiable. In other words they may be sold for cash. The same multi-millionaires (organized capital) are now fighting President Wilson, because he insisted that they shall carry the principal burden for the war of which they were the profiteers, while our boys risked their lives. And now they seem to be able to evade even the just taxation."—C. H. Anschutz, Iosco County.

This is just the paper I have been looking for. The only one of its kind.—Carl N. Olsen, Leelanau county.

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are assembled, charged and given an *operating test* at the USL Factory. The electrolyte (liquid) is drawn off, the battery thoroughly washed inside, then sealed air-tight and shipped, remaining in that condition until you buy it.

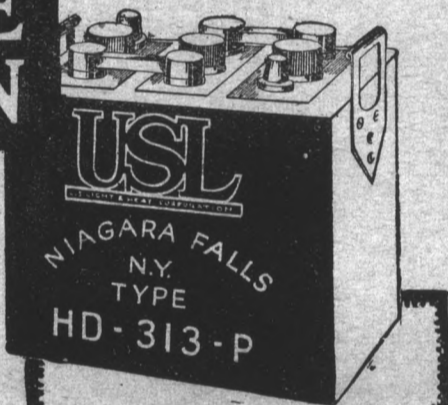
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- Chelsea—A. G. Faist
- Coldwater—Standard Garage 9 E. Chicago St.
- Dearborn—Buford Garage.
- Detroit—United Electric Service Co., 43 Brady St. Curtis Detroit Sales Co., 534 Grand River Avenue. Gratiot Storage Battery Service Station, 1183 Gratiot Ave. Victor Auto Service Co., 149 E. Canfield Ave. Ross Tire Service Co., 2409 Woodward Ave.
- Durand—Barton's Garage.
- Eaton Rapids—Smith Tire Shop.
- Grand Rapids—The Auto Inn, 235 Washington St. S. E.
- Ironwood—Harry Barr.
- Jackson—The Cotton-Zeigler Garage, 142 Cortland St.
- Kalamazoo—Cuthbert Battery Shop.
- Lansing—Barker Fowler Electric Co.
- New Baltimore—Wolverine Garage.
- Pontiac—Service Garage.
- Port Huron—Paige Overland Co.
- Saginaw—Paul Nissen, Inc., 802 Genesee Ave.
- Wayne—Standard Garage.

## 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.)

### BANKS CANNOT LEGALLY TAKE USURIOUS INTEREST

In 1915 I mortgaged 80 acres of land to a friend who was a bank clerk, for the sum of \$300 to be paid back in three years in payments of \$100. Had bad luck and could not meet payments; holder could not renew mortgage but the bank, where he worked, was glad to do so, but for one year only at a time, that is I had to renew each year; added a \$40 bonus and a \$60 note I owed and made it out for \$400 even; could not pay this year because my bean crop failed; had to pay another \$40 bonus and \$28 interest, so you see it takes almost a payment to keep interest up. Have some other notes also and interest to pay on them. They have got me where I stand to lose all I have. I could have taken \$1,000 for the farm before the war, but can not sell now. They renew a mortgage for only one year at a time and I have to pay a \$40 bonus every time, besides 7 per cent. interest. I am in shape now if I could get it for five years I could pay out easily. Now I would like to know if I can make them do so through an incident that happened a short time ago.

My son is a school treasurer. The school money is in this same bank and they hold the bonds the money was borrowed on. The interest on said bonds was due in August, amount \$72. He received no notice they were due and forgot about it. His bank book showed \$118 in the bank to his credit. He gave the teacher a check for \$50 and at once received notice that his bank account was overdrawn \$4. He went at once to see why when his book showed \$68 to his account. The cashier said they had signed a check for the interest as they did not suppose he would care. He demanded check which was filled out with typewriter and his name signed to same. Had they the right to do this and would it be right for us to use it to make them give us a square deal? Our son is also part owner of the land. We want a chance to pay what we honestly owe and can do so if they will give us a chance. They have also signed checks to make payments on Liberty bonds for their patrons.—*L. M.*

The transaction with the bank by which they take 7% interest and a bonus of \$40 amounts to usury and the mortgagor would only be required to pay just the principal originally borrowed less all payments made. The bonus charged would not be a part of the principal. As I take it the original amount borrowed was \$300 and certain payments have been made in cash. All of these payments will be deducted from the \$300 and the court will find the balance due if they undertake to foreclose. Mortgagor should, however, consult a good lawyer in this matter.

The bank has no right to sign the treasurer's name to a check but the general rule is that the bank would have the right to charge up to a fund in their possession a debt owing to them from the owner of the fund. Were the check used upon any other fund it would be forgery but no rights would be gained in this matter as the bank can destroy the check and still charge the school district for the bond if the money was money from which the bond could be paid. It would be a criminal offense to threaten another with prosecution or arrest to make him do something he would not otherwise have done. The better position would be to refuse to pay the loan and let them commence foreclosure. If he desires he may file a bill and obtain a settlement on the basis of paying 5% interest and no bonus; or, of paying no interest if they commence foreclosure. Should, however, the mortgage be assigned before maturity to a person who knew nothing about its being usurious then he would have to pay the entire amount. The matter should rest until the mortgage is past due and then refuse to renew and of-

fer to pay the original amount not including the bonus, less all payment made whether made as payments on interest or principal.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

### CHANGE OF SALARIES

Is it legal to change the salary of, for example, an undersheriff or probate register during the term of office of the sheriff or the probate judge? Our prosecuting attorney last year advised our board of supervisors that a change of salary of deputies could be made at any time as they were only in office at will of principal officer, but this decision does not seem to me to agree with the section in Constitution submitted now for amendment.—*J. G., B., Avoca, Mich.*

I am of the opinion that undersheriff, probate register and that class of employees are not "officers" within the

meaning of the law preventing change of salary during their term of office. The Supreme Court held that the position of chief clerk in the office of the assessor of the city of Detroit was not an "officer." In that case they distinguish between an "officer" and an "employee." I am of the opinion that such persons come under the head of "employees" and not "officers."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

### POINTS ABOUT THE DRAIN LAW

I would like to have you answer the following questions through the columns of your paper:

1. How can I compel the drain commission to have a drain completed according to specifications when the contract was given? The drain was to be completed by November 1918 and it is not done yet according to specification and some not at all.

2. Do I have to keep my farm open till such time as they see fit to finish said drain?

3. Do I have a right to put my fence on right-of-way of a drain?—*Joe Murray, Brown City, Mich.*

The Drain Law provides (39) that

the drain commissioner shall have power to grant a reasonable extension of time for the completion of any contract. If he acts reasonably and according to his best judgment it is my opinion that you can not interfere with his exercise of that discretion. Should he act unreasonably and without discretion I am of the opinion that he would be liable on his bond for any damage that occurs; and I am also of the opinion that he may be compelled to act as he ought to act by mandamus. The commissioner would be bound to see that the drain was completed according to specifications and I am of the opinion that he would be liable on his bond if he neglected to have the work so done.

You could build your fences on the right-of-way if it does not interfere with the right of way so as to injure the drain or interfere with the construction.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

I received a sample copy of the M. B. F., and am well pleased with it, so am enclosing a dollar bill for one year's subscription.—*Ford Shenefield, Arenac county.*



## Here Is the Secret Why

*The Light Weight Car Everyone Is Talking About  
Does Not Soon Show Wear*

## The Essex Stays New

The frame of the Essex is as strong as a bridge girder.

Road strains do not affect it in the slightest; consequently, the Essex is free from squeaks and rattles.

There is no weaving or twisting of the radiator. The Essex remains rigid and firm under the hardest service. Every wearing part is adjustable as well as being well lubricated. The Essex retains its newness.

Just ask any of the tens of thousands who have ridden in the Essex and who are so enthusiastic in their praise of it to describe how substantially and quietly it rolls over even the roughest roads.

How often motorists, particularly those with light weight cars, have driven miles out of their way to avoid a stretch of bad road, because of the torture to themselves and to the car.

But the Essex is affected by no such abuse.

Its spring suspension is unusual and effective. Its construction is so solid that even the roughest cobblestone pavements are passed over with an ease that has created the greatest admiration.

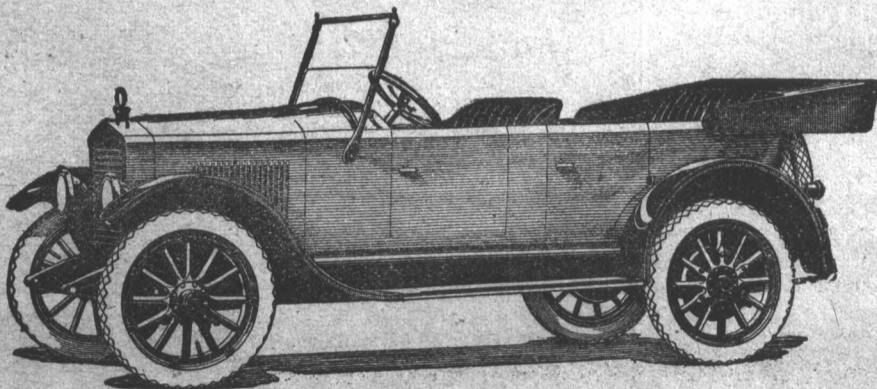
Its friends declare the Essex has no equal in easy riding quality regardless of the size, weight or cost of the car.

When will you take your ride in the Essex?

Any dealer will show you how and why the Essex rides so easily, performs so well and retains its quiet and rigid qualities.

And you will see also a performance of acceleration, speed and power that is comparable only to the highest powered costly cars.

Think how rare these qualities are, even in cars costing much more than the Essex, which in the five-passenger model sells at \$1395 f. o. b. Detroit.



# MARKET FLASHES

## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red...	2.55	2.50	2.51
No. 3 Red...	2.53	2.47	2.48
No. 2 White...	2.53	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed...	2.53	2.47	2.48

The week has witnessed additional advances in most of the grains. Wheat has been especially active. Most of the mills are again in operation, but many of them are having extreme difficulty getting supplies. Some primary markets are totally without wheat for several days at a time. The stocks in the hands of farmers are pretty well exhausted so dealers will have to continue to pay premium prices until the new crop comes on the market. The scarcity of wheat and the advancing prices reminds me of a conversation I had last January with several gentlemen on a train. None of us knew the others at the beginning of the talk, but just about five minutes before the train reached Detroit we disclosed our several identities. The three gentlemen were all millers and, of course, they had the millers' viewpoint. They were emphatically declaring that the government would lose an enormous amount on its wheat guarantee. "But how do you explain that?" I asked. "There won't be enough of the 1918 crop to fill the demand." At which they laughed in chorus and proceeded to show me that 1918 wheat was already a glut on the market. I don't know whether they are still of the same mind or not.

## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.80 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	1.65	1.56	1.80
No. 4 Yellow	1.62	1.59	1.78

The speculators are looking for a decline in corn as usual. But the Argentine grain has either not yet been loaded or has been lost at sea, for it hasn't yet been seen on the American markets. The hog price is well sustained, and so long as that condition continues, high corn prices will rule.

## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.70	.70	.79
No. 3 White	.70 1/2	.69	.78
No. 4 White	.69 1/2	.68	.76

Oats have been showing strength quite independent of corn the past week or ten days, and is quoted on the Detroit market at 71 cents for standard.

## RYE & BARLEY

Rye and Barley are both a little higher. The Detroit market on rye is around \$1.71 per bushel and on barley, \$2.15 @ \$2.25 per cwt.

## BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P. ....	7.50	7.50	8.00
Prime .....	6.75	7.00	7.25
Red Kidney	10.25	11.00	10.75

There have been no recent developments in the bean deal, and very little trading. The west, California particularly, is making desperate efforts to move its surplus crop. It is stated that there are over 3,000,000

## LAST MINUTE WIRE

All grains firm; wheat, oats, rye higher. Beans inactive. Potatoes and onions continue to advance; Detroit still good market. Poultry firm and higher. Eggs firm. Butter easy. Dressed calves and hogs firm and slightly higher.

bags of the 1916 and 1917 bean crop and a similar amount of 1918 crop still on hand in California to sell. Most of these beans, however, are of the Lima or pink variety which never have competed to any great extent with the Michigan variety. The California Bean Growers' Ass'n has opened an office in New York City for the purpose of getting in closer touch with the export situation and possibly finding an outlet for the domestic surplus.

As we go to press representatives of the bean growers and jobbers of Michigan are holding a conference in Detroit to discuss the bean situation and lay plans for co-operation in the planting and marketing of the present year's crop. The results of this meeting will be given in a later issue.

We urge our readers to read carefully the article on page 5, by "Wm. Luther." It will give you a much better idea of the world bean situation and may restore your confidence in the future of the market.

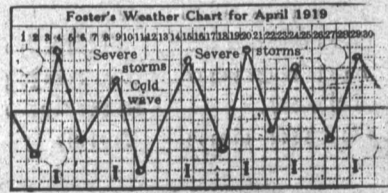
## HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy		Standard Timothy		No. 2 Timothy	
	34 50	35 00	33 50	34 00	32 50	33 00
Detroit	34 50	35 00	33 50	34 00	32 50	33 00
Chicago	31 00	32 00	30 00	31 00	29 00	30 00
Cincinnati	36 50	37 00	36 00	36 50	35 00	36 00
Pittsburgh	34 50	35 00	33 00	34 00	31 00	32 00
New York	41 00	41 00	40 00	40 50	39 00	40 00
Richmond						

Markets are very strong this week with further advances in values reported from a number of cities, especially in the East and South. The Western markets seem to have reached the top, at least they are holding pretty close to the price level of the past two weeks. Supplies of hay are small at all markets and there is a closing up in values as the trade has been compelled to turn to the lower qualities on account of the shortage of top grades. The condition of coun-

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1919.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent April 18 to 22, storm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 20 to 24. These storms are expected to be quite severe and to be at their greatest force near April 20. The warmest week of April will center on 20 and temperatures will continue to average high to end of month. Rainfall will be generally deficient to end of April but a few heavy local rains, not easy to locate, are expected from the severe storms. General cropweather only fair.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about April 21 and 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of April 22 and 27, plains sections 23 and 28, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 24 and 29, eastern sections 25 and 30, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about 26 and May 1. Storm waves will follow about one

try roads has restricted the movement of hay and loading is small. Available supplies are probably below normal because of the large government consumption both here and in Canada, but since November this has been rapidly decreasing. It is stated this week that Shed 25 in Montreal will shortly close down, which means a further reduction in the demand for recompressed hay. Present high prices will bring out larger supplies although as soon as the weather permits farm operations will begin in earnest and until planting is completed the movement will be restricted.—Hay Trade Journal.

## POTATOES

Markets	Choice R'd white-sk'd	R'd White Bulk
Detroit	2.30 cwt.	2.20 cwt.
Chicago	1.90 cwt.	1.90 cwt.
Cincinnati	2.25 cwt.	2.15 cwt.
New York	2.50 cwt.	2.40 cwt.
Pittsburgh	2.25 cwt.	2.20 cwt.

It begins to look as if we'll have to pay our bet with the Cedar Springs farmer who made a wager that potatoes would go to \$2 before May 15th. The market has steadily advanced in all sections the last two weeks and there is no sign of a slump. Shipments are slowly on the decrease. Tuesday, April 15th, only 373 cars were reported. The exports of old stock to South America and the Indies more than offset the imports from Canada.

The Chicago Produce News, which has proclaimed for the last three months that the spring market would be a declining one seems to have changed its mind, for in its April 12 issue, we read:

"The market is much firmer. Everything from the country indicates that the old crop is pretty well cleaned up. The roads have been in bad shape and farmers, even if they were so disposed, have been unable to haul heavily. Every indication is for a strong market all the way, through to the end of the season. There is a better trade from the South and Southwest because there is no new stock coming

forward that there usually is at this time of the year. The planting in the South is extremely light because of heavy rains. Every advice from the country is of a bullish nature and farmers claim there are no potatoes left. However, shipments are fairly heavy and receipts are fair. There has been a good movement to keep the tracks clear."

And the Packer has this to say:

"The fact that the trade has taken the unusually heavy shipments of the last two weeks indicates something of the demand that has prevailed. The call from all outside sections has been active and operators do not anticipate a let-up in the requirements; on the other hand a decrease in the daily average movement from producing sections is expected to develop very soon as the supply of stock in many sections has been drawn upon quite heavily during the last month or so. With the old stock about two months yet to run, and the Southern production short and late, the potato interests here say they look for a steadily advancing market to prevail from now on, with only now and then a temporary lull. By the close of the present week the total carlot movement of the crop of 1918 will be within about 7,500 cars of the entire movement of the preceding crop when the estimated production was about 52,000,000 bushels greater. In this connection, however, it must be taken into consideration that the present season has been decidedly favorable for the safe harvest and movement of potatoes and the loss from freezing has been only a fraction of the loss sustained a year ago."

Reports from extreme western potato growing states declare that their supplies will be exhausted before the new crop and that they will have to import enough for their own needs.

All in all, the potato situation is very encouraging and we think no farmer will make a mistake in holding the few spuds that may remain in his hands until well along to the last of May.

## EGGS

No change in the market. Supplies are heavy but consumption quickly absorbs them. Prices run from 40 1/2 to 43c.

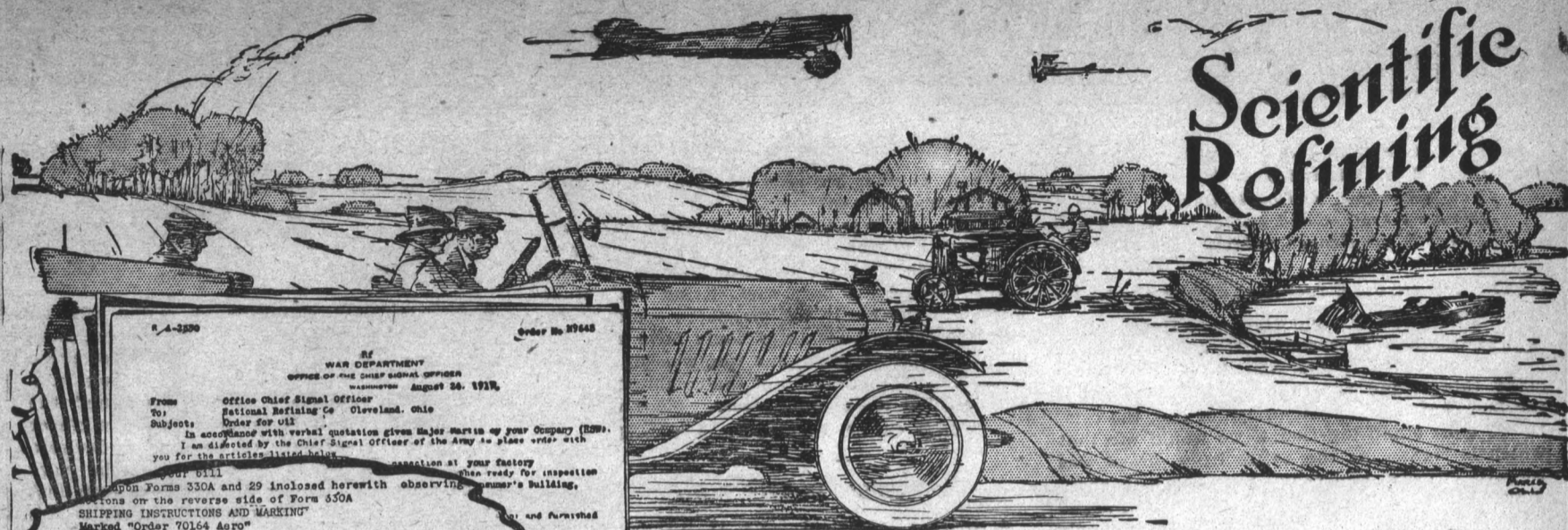
## BUTTER

### New York Butter Letter

New York, April 12, 1919.—Indications of the close approach of spring have caused dealers to be more than anxious to keep their stocks well cleaned up. As a result the market has been keenly sensitive and factors which ordinarily are considered of no consequence have caused the price of butter to fluctuate. Reports from butter producing sections show that the make is gradually increasing and it is expected that the next two weeks may bring forth a market of a very different complexion. While receipts during the week have shown an increase of about 1,100 tubs over those of last week, demand has just about equalled supply and stocks have cleaned up well. Local consumption continues good and there has been considerable export buying which has had the usual effect of keeping prices high. It is thought that exporters would have been more active had it been possible to secure shipping space, but at the present time there is a scarcity of ships for foreign trade which acts as a barrier to increased shipments abroad. Unless more ships are available when the flush of production arrives, a greatly reduced price is inevitable.

The decline of 2 cents last Saturday was scarcely warranted and a recovery of 1 cent was made on Monday (Continued on page 17)

W. T. Foster



Order No. 87648

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER  
WASHINGTON August 26, 1918.

From: Office Chief Signal Officer  
To: National Refining Co. Cleveland, Ohio

Subject: Order for oil  
In accordance with verbal quotation given Major Martin of your Company (RWS).  
I am directed by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to place order with you for the articles listed below.

Your bill should be presented at your factory this ready for inspection upon Forms 330A and 29 inclosed herewith observing summer's Building, sections on the reverse side of Form 330A.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS AND MARKING  
Marked "Order 70164 Aero"

Aviation Concentration Station,  
Mineola, L. I., marked for "Aviation Expeditionary Force,  
General B. D. Foulis,  
France".

Items:  
1 50,000 gal. Oil, heavy airplane, Enarco,  
2 25,000 gal. Oil, extra heavy, Enarco,  
3 25,000 gal. Oil, transmission, Enarco,  
4 15,000 lbs. Grease, cup, Enarco, at

NOTE:—Early shipment is urgent, therefore please apply for Government Bill of Lading in ample time to avoid any delay in delivery. A close observance of marking instructions and the enclosure of packer's lists is requested and will be appreciated.  
The above to be delivered in export wooden barrels at the earliest possible moment.

ACT NO. 1821 WILL FOLLOW.

A. C. Downey  
Captain, Signal Corps

PS—4-gal.-comb-min-S1

# Constant, Responsive Power

GREAT rivalry exists among automobile and tractor makers in their efforts to provide maximum power. They work constantly and spend vast sums to improve and increase the power qualities of their motors. Probably your own choice of an automobile or tractor was guided by power records.

Since power, in the last analysis, is what you buy, why not be sure that your motor develops all that it is capable of? Why not use the motor oil that insures this wanted satisfaction?

## En-ar-co National Motor Oil The Scientific Lubricant

En-ar-co products have successfully passed through the crucial tests of nearly forty years of service. They are made as lubricants should be—scientifically refined by processes that eliminate all possibility of the oil carrying residue or coke-like substance.

As En-ar-co National Motor Oil is extra efficient, so are other En-ar-co products. White Rose Gasoline for greater power. National Light Oil for tractor fuel. Also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators. En-ar-co Motor Grease for every lubrication point around the motor car or tractor. Black Beauty Axle Grease for wagons.

### Buy En-ar-co National Motor Oil the Economical Way

50 gal. wood barrels . . . . . 65c per gal.	50 gal. steel drums . . . . . 68c per gal.
30 gal. wood half-barrels . 70c per gal.	30 gal. steel half-drums . 73c per gal.

### Buy of Your Local Dealer If He Has En-ar-co Products in Stock

If He Cannot Supply You, Mail Us Your Order Direct

Tell your dealer you want to try En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other products bearing the En-ar-co label. If he cannot supply you, write us.



Sent FREE

The National Refining Company  
1833 Rose Building  
Cleveland, Ohio

I own..... (Give name above).....  
automobile or tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about..... (Give date above)

I use..... gals. gasoline per year  
I use..... gals. motor oil per year  
I use..... lbs. axle grease per year

I use..... auto grease per year  
I use..... gals. kerosene per year  
I use..... gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is.....  
Address.....  
Postoffice..... State.....

**The National Refining Co.**  
Branches in 78 Cities  
General Offices : Cleveland, Ohio

**Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today**  
NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.



# THE FARM HOME

*A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm*



*"Ah, the dream, the wondrous dream  
Of a World without a Seam.  
Man being one, as God is One,  
Brother's brother and Father's son,  
All earth, all Heaven, without a seam!"*

## SHALL WE HAVE A LEAGUE OF CHURCHES?

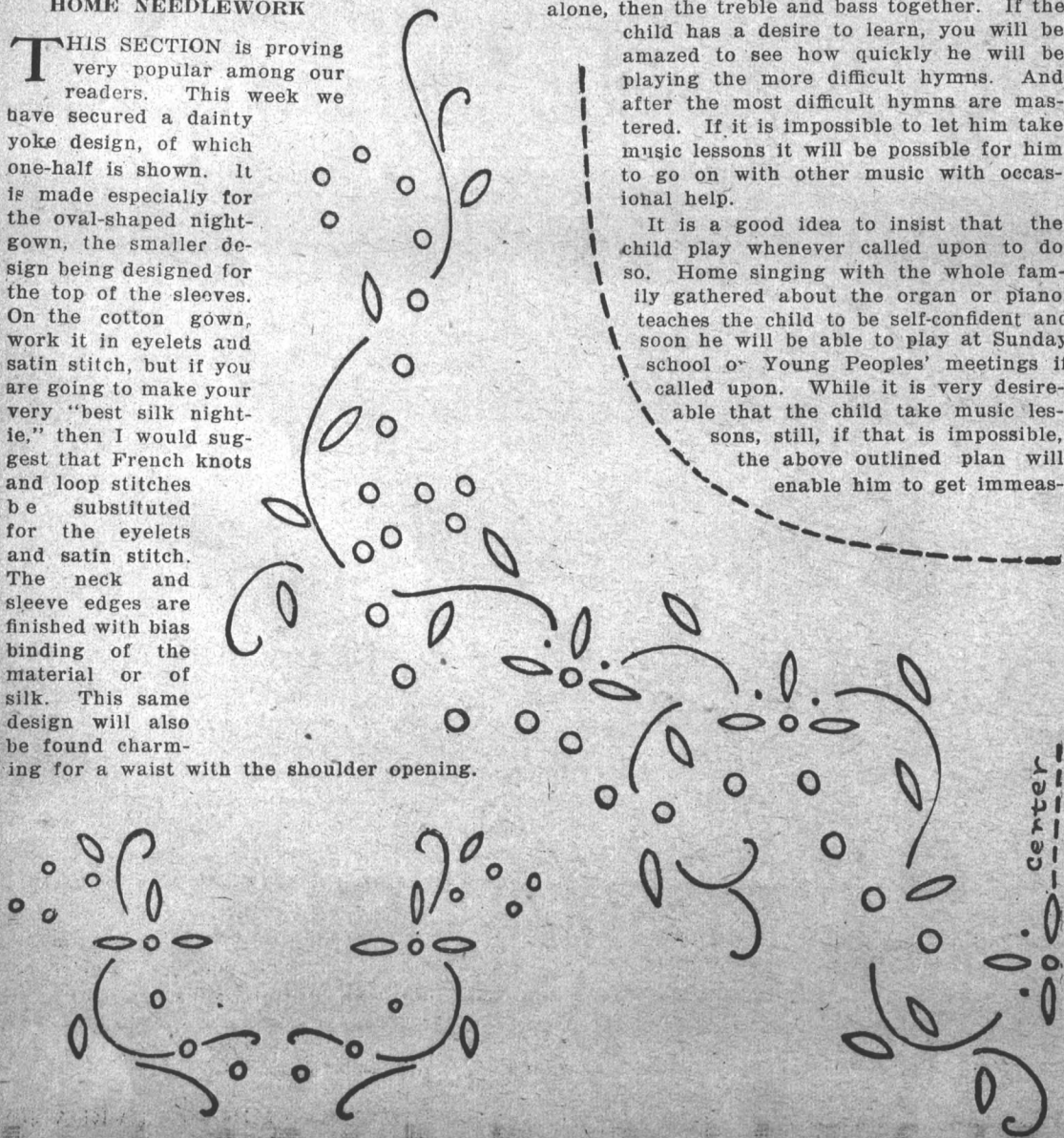
ONE OF the very important questions before us this Easter season, is that of a union of all churches. The war has taught us many things, and not the least among them is the fact that in the great things of life, the crisis, we must stand together if we would win that which is right. At the battle front, creed was forgotten; priest and rabbi, together with chaplains, ministers and Y. M. C. A. workers, asked not of a soldier what his creed. They simply ministered to their wants as man to man—they "did unto their brother as they would be done unto," and men who never before thought of religion began to feel that there must be something in it; men who never attended a religious service at home went to the Y huts to hear those men who represented the best we have in our religious life, and they heard, not creed, but straight heart to heart, but right from the shoulder, talks. Stripped of all its tinsel, life and the worth-while things lay before these men.

Now they come home! Are we going to wrangle over which church shall claim them until they, disgusted with the whole thing, again go their way, outside the influence which might alter the whole tenor of their lives? It's a big question which must be answered along with the other questions regarding reconstruction.

And after all, there are only ten "thou shalt not's" in the Bible laid down by our Heavenly Father. The rest are all just creed. And why not let creed slip into the background, if in so doing we shall reach millions of men, yes and women too, who have chafed under the yoke of dogma. What does it matter after all when the big things of life face us—when death stares us in the face whether we dance for pleasure, whether we have been immersed or just sprink-

## HOME NEEDLEWORK

THIS SECTION is proving very popular among our readers. This week we have secured a dainty yoke design, of which one-half is shown. It is made especially for the oval-shaped nightgown, the smaller design being designed for the top of the sleeves. On the cotton gown, work it in eyelets and satin stitch, but if you are going to make your very "best silk nightie," then I would suggest that French knots and loop stitches be substituted for the eyelets and satin stitch. The neck and sleeve edges are finished with bias binding of the material or of silk. This same design will also be found charming for a waist with the shoulder opening.



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

led, and whether we read our prayers or compose them ourselves?

If all churches were merged, what a power for good they would be. Then the smaller ministers, those who are not fitted to preach and never were, could earn their living at other work and the really big preachers could be divided so that all localities could have a leader in their religious work, one who was big enough to meet all the problems of the community. It's a vision, but it's coming closer. Shall we have

"THE COAT WITHOUT A SEAM?"

## MUSIC IN THE HOME

A CHILD'S musical taste is formed in the home, therefore great care should be exercised that the right kind of musical influence is exerted.

"But," you remonstrate, "I have no time to keep in practice, and we cannot afford to let one ten or twelve-year-old Julia take lessons from a music teacher."

It is not at all necessary that the child take music lessons to learn to play and love the very best music. If you, yourself can read music, it will be a very simple matter to teach the child to play. You need not even go to the expense of an instruction book if a hymn book is at hand.

At first the very simplest hymns should be selected, such as "Work for the Night is Coming," "No, Not One." The child will love to learn to play songs that he can sing. And what finer songs are there than hymns?

The first step is to teach the names of the keys. Begin with middle C, and teach him to locate all the C's on the keyboard. Then take D, and have him find all of the D's on the keyboard, and so on with the rest of the scale.

As soon as he is thoroughly familiar with the keys he is ready to learn to read the written music. In teaching the daughter of a dear friend to play hymns by this method, I found it helped to letter the notes in the first hymn selected to learn. At first teach the treble all alone, then the treble and bass together. If the child has a desire to learn, you will be amazed to see how quickly he will be playing the more difficult hymns. And after the most difficult hymns are mastered. If it is impossible to let him take music lessons it will be possible for him to go on with other music with occasional help.

It is a good idea to insist that the child play whenever called upon to do so. Home singing with the whole family gathered about the organ or piano, teaches the child to be self-confident and soon he will be able to play at Sunday school or Young Peoples' meetings if called upon. While it is very desirable that the child take music lessons, still, if that is impossible, the above outlined plan will enable him to get immeas-

urable enjoyment from music, and what music gives more quiet enjoyment than "Lead, Kindly Light," "Abide With Me," etc?—Contributed by Dorothy Woodin, one of our subscribers.

## SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

AMONG NEW materials or rather revived materials, is moire, and there is much to be said in favor of this silk. It does not crush easily and it outwears both taffeta. Whole suits and separate skirts are being shown, and the only objection to it is its price, but the clever woman who makes her own clothes can devise a very attractive suit for summer of this very stylish material. And with the moire suits and skirts, are worn the dull black leather pumps with the large buckles, both suits and buckles so old that they are new.

Then for dresses dots are once more popular. Both small and large, in foulards and cottons, they are flaunting their shapes to bewilder the eyesight. Some very clever conceits are being worked out, combining the dotted materials with a solid color to match the background of the dotted goods, using the plain cloth for the underskirt, (which is still too tight to be comfortable), and using the dotted material for the short overskirt, and body of the waist.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

JUST A few helpful hints to busy women. In washing dishes have water over so it will be hot and lots of it. Use a large dish pan with a suds, and a drainer, a toaster over a dripping pan will do. Now use another dishpan clear hot water to immerse each dish as it comes from suds, and place on drainer, having drainer at the left, except knives, forks and spoons, dishes do not need wiping, a big item to a busy woman. Much more sanitary too. How many women wash all the dishes, then find they have a quart of water to turn over the backs of the dishes, and call them rinsed.

Soak peas, beans, cabbage, etc., seed over night in soft water. Onion seed put on a little screen or a wire sieve or tea strainer and boiling water turned over for a minute will split the shell and they sprout almost while you are looking at them.

Watering all plants with rain water or water from roses—I get mine along the road—warm, will germinate the seeds in no time. Have had peppers and celery, which usually takes three weeks, come up in eight days.

Use a potato sprayer with kerosene in it to keep lice out of a chicken coop. The roosts should be all on a level and so made to be set out and a new set placed once a week in warm weather. By having two sets you can spray removing droppings and place new set (that has stood out doors a week) in 20 minutes. Then if nests are frequently changed bottomless boxes are best, no lice are seen. If cedar can be used around coop it is fine. Have roosts of small cedar poles if possible.

Will 'A Subscriber' who wrote "Some Good Philosophy" in Oct. 26th issue, please send me her name and address at once?—Mrs. M. C., Thompsonville, Mich., R. 2.

## LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

### Orange Marmalade

The following recipe will make from fifteen to eighteen jelly glasses of marmalade:

The perfect orange marmalade is light amber in color and as tender in texture as a good jelly. Follow directions carefully and you will be amply repaid for the labor involved.

Take one orange, one lemon, and one grapefruit. Squeeze out all the juice, but discard any pieces of fibre. Then with either scissors or a sharp knife cut up the skins into small thin slices about a half inch long, and as thin as you can possibly cut them. I find a small sharp knife the handiest to use. This part of the work is tedious, but when your marmalade is done you will feel amply repaid for all the time put

# LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2821—Girl's Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2731-2826—Ladies' Costume. Waist 2731 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2826 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make the skirt and waist of one material will require 8 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 1/2 yards. Two separate patterns.

No. 2801—A "Cover All" Apron. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2817—Ladies' Combination. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2397—Girl's Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2823—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Skirt measures about 12-3 yards at lower edge.

No. 2825—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material.

No. 2623—A Cool, Practical and Comfortable Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 yards of 36-inch material.



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

M .....  
Pattern No. .... Size.....  
Pattern No. .... Size.....

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

upon it. Put the cut-up skins and the juice into a bowl and put on sufficient water to cover. Let stand twenty-four hours or at least over night. Bring slowly to the boiling point and let stand another twenty-four hours. The third day slowly bring to the boiling point again, and boil about fifteen minutes, or until the juice is well clarified. Then add an equal measurement of sugar, bring back quickly to the boiling point and in about three minutes a bit of the mixture cooled should "jelly." Pour into sterilized glasses and let cool. When cold, put paraffin over top to seal.

The scientific part of making this marmalade is one of the most interesting phases of cookery. What is true of this lesson is true of all jelly making.

To make a jelly there must be present an acid, pectin, and sugar. The acid is easily accounted for in the fruits used in this marmalade. The pectin is a substance found in various fruits, and some vegetables and is what "jellies" upon the addition of the sugar. The ideal fruits for jelly-making contain both the acid and pectin in the correct proportion; but some may lack either property, and hence we combine various juices.

The whites of the skins of the lemon, orange and grapefruit contain plenty of pectin, which accounts for the use of the skin. The water is added and the fruit stands the long period of time simply to draw out all the pectin possible.

In a great many cases this pectin is not available for jelly making until after cooking. I cannot explain why this is, if it is a mere statement of a fact.

Before adding the sugar to the juice I would advise taking just a little extra trouble and making the scientific test for pectin. Take a little of the boiling juice, say about two teaspoonsfuls, and put into a small dish, or bottle or test tube. Add an equal quantity of alcohol and if pectin is present a jelly will form, the firmness of which indicates the quantity of pectin present.

If a good result is obtained do not hesitate to add the sugar and proceed as rapidly as in jelly making.

If a good result cannot be obtained at the test, I'd add the skin of another lemon or orange and let stand another period of time to draw out that pectin. But I certainly would not add the sugar before I was able to make good test.

Do not boil the juice and sugar too long. Three or four minutes ought to bring the jelly and too long boiling the sugar with an acid, splits up the sugar into other sugars not quite as sweet and an entirely different product results, and the touch dark colored product which results is far from the ideal orange marmalade.

### COOLER FOR DRINKING WATER

We have a gravity water system with a pipe running to a faucet in the kitchen. But in summer the water got so warm that it was not fit to drink, and we had to carry fresh water from the well in buckets. That was before we made the simple cooler described below.

We procured twenty feet of half inch galvanized iron pipe, and bent it into a coil by wrapping it tightly about a five gallon cream can. Both ends were left straight, the bottom one for two inches, which is later connected to a faucet, and the upper one for a foot to run through the corner of the house, and each at a right angle with a tangent of the coil. The top pipe ends on the side opposite that of the bottom end.

An old ten gallon cream can was then deprived of its cone shaped top, and the coil placed inside, with holes for the pipe ends. Two strips of wood were slipped in between the sides of the can and the pipe, to hold it snugly, and the two holes soldered water tight.

In one corner of the kitchen, a shelf two feet from the floor, was made of wood, and the cooler placed on it after a hole had been bored thru the wall to the outside to take the inlet pipe. This put the top of the can about

four feet from the bottom of the floor, but it was not difficult to get the ice into it.

A second shelf was then built beneath the cooler support, to take a dish to catch the water from the ice as it melted, and it extended out far enough to support a pail under the faucet.

A brass faucet was then screwed on to the outlet end of the pipe, and the pipe running to the faucet in the kitchen direct from the supply tank, connected to the inlet pipe projecting through the wall.

This about completed the device. A cover for the top was cut from the bottom of an old wash tub slightly larger than the diameter of the can, and the edge cut at regular intervals, and the edge bent over, to fit.

When paint was applied to the tank and supports, it had rather a neat appearance, and we would not do without it for anything.

A drain from the inside of the cooler, to run off the water from the ice, was made in the center, and a short length of pipe soldered in. This carried off the water as fast as it formed into the dish on the second shelf.

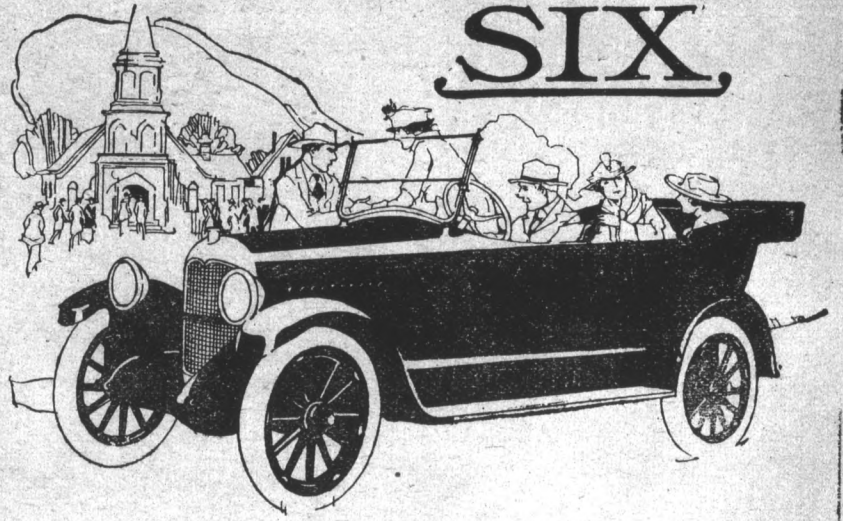
To hold it in place and to prevent the breaking of the soldered joints, a strip of light strap iron was placed around the bottom of the tank and the ends screwed to the wall.

In winter, this may be removed by simply unscrewing the connections, and a cork placed in the hole through the wall.—Dale R. VanHorn, Nebraska.

Mistress—"How does it happen, Mary, that you never saw finger bowls before? Didn't they use them in your last place?"

Mary—"No, marm, they mostly washed themselves before they came to dinner."

# GRANT SIX



The Comfort of the Grant Six is as Pronounced as its Economy

You should have a comfortable motor car. Without real comfort you sacrifice half the pleasure of motor car ownership and it's the best half. There is no substitute for comfort.

So, because it is a pronounced feature of the Grant Six directly traceable to its unique spring suspension, we invite your special attention to this virtue of the Grant Six.

We know of no other light car that rides so easily. Owners continually impress this point on their friends. Friends are equally quick to comment on it.

Thus the Grant Six enjoys a unique reputation as an exceedingly comfortable car that is as well earned and well deserved as its splendid reputation for economy.

It is possible to explain the great advantages in engineering terms, but no explanation can be half so eloquent or convincing as a ride in the Grant Six. Make a point to get that ride.

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And these are average records. Many do even better. Some exceed the average records by twenty to thirty per cent.

The Grant Six is a model of sturdiness, style and good finish. It is completely equipped.

From these five styles select yours

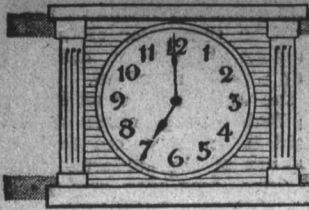
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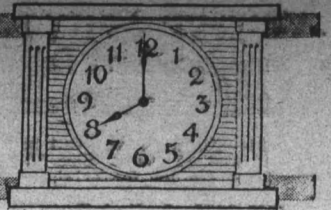
are now built in 1800 lb., 1 1/2 tons, 2 tons and 3 1/2 tons capacities. All are electrically started and lighted. All are completely equipped—and all are priced at figures that mean most truck value for every dollar.

Write for descriptive literature on passenger cars, trucks or both and name of nearest dealer.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION—CLEVELAND



# The Children's Hour



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

**DEAR CHILDREN:** We received such a lot of letters besides the stories of the great men, whose picture was the third in the list of ten great men in our guessing contest. We have room for only part of those letters, and will also print some of the letters sent in by children who did not enter the contest; then we have a pretty little poem which is familiar to some of us already, but which was sent in by Kilburn Parsons, of Caro, Michigan, together with a free hand drawing of the pussy willow. Our artist has redrawn this pussy willow and it is a pretty little poem for all of you to memorize.

Now just a few more instructions before we have another great man's picture next week. I am sure that it is a much better plan for you to look up all the history of these men and tell me than for me to tell you as you will then learn something which you will not easily forget, but I wish you would tell the story in your own words. And remember, if you did not start at the beginning and even though because of that you can't hope to win a prize, you will learn a lot about our great men, so that this contest should be of interest to all.

And now the Doo Dads are teasing for the rest of the space on this page, so I won't write a long letter this week, but just before I close want to tell you that when the contest is all ended I have a surprise for the winners, aside from the prizes promised.

so work hard on these faces and consult your teachers, your parents or go to the school library, because they are all famous men but some of them we hear so much more of than others.

Affectionately yours, "Laddie."

Dear Laddie—I think the picture in the M. B. F. was Thomas Edison. He is the world's greatest inventor. He invented the electric light in 1879. The next year, 1880, he built an electric car which he used for a while at Menlo Park, New Jersey, where he then lived. Later on, Mr. Edison took up a small top which showed a few pictures in motion the size of postage stamps. He greatly improved that toy and out of it, in 1895, he produced the moving pictures which we know so well. When some Indians in Colorado went to see Edison's pictures of a fast train, the sight was too much for them. They jumped up with a yell and ran wildly out of the hall; for there, directly facing them, they saw the engine coming straight at them at a speed of a mile a minute. The Red men felt sure that if they had kept their seats a few seconds longer, they would all have been dead Indians. But for all these things, Mr. Edison's favorite invention was the phonograph. I will have to close, hoping to see this in print.—Fern Dennis, Greenville, Mich.

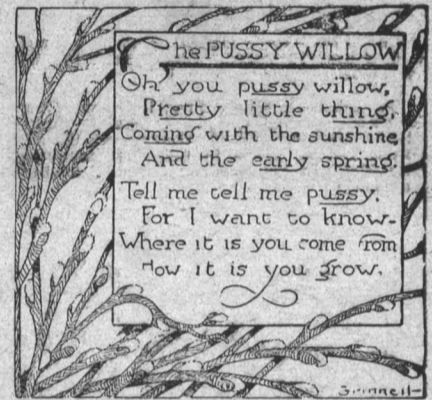
Dear Laddie—I think the picture in the M. B. F. on the Children's hour page is Thomas A. Edison, a well-known inventor. When he was in school he was very poor and also very poor in his studies. He was sent home as being too occupied to learn anything. When he was six years old he was found one day sitting on some geese eggs trying to hatch them. When he was ten years old he had a laboratory with two hundred bottles of different liquids. He said he did not know what he had in them but he wrote out two hundred poison labels and put one on each bottle. When he was fourteen he had his printing press on a train. His paper was the first daily ever printed on a moving train. He also had a laboratory on this

train but one day some nitro-glycerine exploded; the conductor boxed his ears and at the next station threw both the boy and his printing press off. When the conductor boxed his ears, it made Edison deaf and he is a little deaf to this day. He then invented something that the Union Telegraph people wanted. He was offered \$40,000 for it. He accepted the offer. After receiving his check he went to the bank and presented it. The people at the bank asked him if he wanted it in small money. He said that he did and wanted to know if the check was any good. They gave him the money and sent a detective after him to see that he got home without being robbed. Mr. Edison is 72 years old now and works from 15 to 20 hours out of every 24. He says he only needs four hours for recreation. I am 14 years of age and in the 8th grade.—Monabell Sechlar, Homer, Mich.

Dear Laddie—The last picture in M. B. F. was Thomas A. Edison and the following is his biography: Thomas A. Edison was born at Milan, Erie county, Ohio, February 11, 1847. He came from a hardy and industrious stock, but owing to the limited means of his parents his education was sparing. He never attended school more than two months. His father taught him to read and write. Before he was 12 years old he became train boy on the Grand Trunk railroad between Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., and during this time he became an expert telegraph operator. He traveled from city to city learning all he could about it. He has invented many different articles useful to mankind, the Mazda light, the daylight rival, phonograph and other electric articles. He is known as the electric wizard. He is a great reader and on his trips he always takes his favorite books with him. He employs many men in his factory but he will not employ one who smokes cigarettes. His home is in Orange, N. J. His age is about 72 years.—Elizabeth Marvin, Holton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you last week and I was so glad that I got it right and I thought this week it was Thomas A.

Edison that you had for the puzzle. I found this in my library book; He began life as a train boy. He rose to be a skillful operator and afterwards to be the most famous electrical inventor of America. Among his great inventions were Duplex telegraph, our talking machine, and that great invention which all we young folks like so much, the moving picture. During this present great war he was called upon by our president to give of his great knowledge for the benefit of our government which he did willingly. I am 10 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. I live on a farm or 160 acres. We keep five horses, 20 head of cattle, about 60 chickens which I have to feed most of the time. My papa gave me a calf last summer. She is getting big now and I will soon have a cow. I have three brothers; one of them is with the American army in Germany. I think he will be back soon. Alfred Frank Woodhams, Allegan, Mich.



Poem and sketch sent in by Kilburn Parsons, of Caro, Mich., a member of The Children's Hour, and redrawn by our Artist.



## The Doo Dads Go to the Movies

This is the first time there ever was a moving picture show in the Wonderland of Doo, and what a wonderful show it is. It is being held in a hollow log. Dashing Dick, the Cowpuncher, and Charlie Chaplin are on the program. Smiles, the Clown, is at the door. A drop of hot wax from the candle has hit him in the eye. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is on hand with his baton to see that everybody keeps good order. The admission is one hazelnut. See the long line of Doo Dads waiting to get in. The first one has lost his hazelnut, and the one behind him is getting rather impatient. See the lit-

tle rogue on the knoll. He is mimicing Charlie Chaplin, and doesn't seem to care about the eyes and noses of those around him. Here is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo; he wants to get in to see the show awfully bad but he hasn't a hazelnut. He is playing a tune on his tin whistle hoping that someone will drop a nut in the tin cup. One little rascal has become so impatient that he has kicked the big fat Doo Dad in front of him. The Cop will be sure to arrest him if

he doesn't behave. There are Roly and Poly, the Twins, with their little caps on as usual. Poly is whistling away patiently. You can hardly see Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, behind the paper, but you can always tell him by his eyeglass. He is so interested in reading the sporting news that he hasn't noted that the little mischief in front of him has set fire to his paper. Up there in front of the big bill board are four Doo Dads greatly excited over the

performance of the rough riding cowboy. Isn't it too bad that they have no hazelnuts and can't get in to see the show. But, oh, oh! What have we here on top of the moving picture house? Some little rascals are crawling through the hollow limb and getting in without paying. But they are going to be disappointed for one of the keepers is kicking them out through the side door as fast as they can get in. Don't you wish you were there with a bag of hazelnuts so that you could give one to each little Doo Dad that hasn't any and let him in to see the big show?



MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 12)

day. However, a weakness developed on Tuesday and the price went off one-half cent, but on Thursday that was recovered. Because receivers were anxious to keep their stocks reduced to the minimum, the price was shaded one-half cent on Friday and the market closed with a weak feeling. One bright spot during the week has been the active demand for firsts and seconds. These have cleaned up readily and the range of prices of those grades is ranging much narrower than for the past few months. Several cars of centralized have been received during the week and have sold readily at about the quotations for firsts. Also five cars of California butter in cubes have been sold at prices ranging from 64 to 65 cents. Unsalted butter is in good supply, but the demand for it is limited. Established quotations of yesterday are as follows: Extras, 65 1/2 cents; higher scoring than extras, 66 @ 66 1/2; firsts, 63 1/2 @ 65c; and seconds, 61 @ 63c. The quotations on unsalted butter is at a differential of 1 1/2c over corresponding grades of salted butter.



POULTRY

The poultry market in Detroit is firm and quiet. Chicago also reports a firm market. Prices are:

Live Poultry—No. 1 springs, 35 to 36c; stags, 30c; fat hens, 40c; small hens and Leghorns, 37 to 38c; roosters, 25 to 26c; geese, 27 to 38c; turkeys, 38 to 40c per pound.



LIVE STOCK

Detroit—Dressed calves, scarce and higher, choice, 22 to 24c; fancy, 26 to 27c. Dressed hogs, firm at 21 to 24c per pound.

Detroit, April 15.—Cattle: Market dull, but nearly all were disposed of; best handy steers, \$14 to \$15; 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 and springers, \$65 to \$125.

Veal calves—Market steady; best, \$17 to \$18; others, \$8.50 to \$15.

Hogs—All the hogs on hand were sold late Tuesday at prices averaging as follows (one order took them all): Pigs, \$19; mixed hogs, \$20 to \$20.25.

Chicago, April 14, 1919—Last week's receipts of cattle numbering 45,628 showed a falling off of 7,100 compared with the previous week's marketings. Nevertheless, that decrease had no effect in arresting the downward course in prices on the rank and file of steer offerings. Last week's general decline on bulk steers was 50 to 75c and to that depreciation was added another 10 to 15c decline Monday of this week. Strictly best yearlings and high dressing heavy steers remain unchanged by virtue of scarcity.

The best price for steers last week was \$20, but \$20.50 is quotable for the right kind. Most of the steers coming, which are on the light and medium fleshed order, are selling from \$14 to \$17, with a thin, cannery kind as low as \$9. Feeder buyers are looking for high qualified light cattle to put on grass which is stimulating trade on that class, feeder buyers being willing to pay as high as \$15.50 and better for the right kind.

Plain qualified butcher cows and heifers suffered only 25c break since a week ago, while other grades of cows and heifers are 50 to 75c lower. Best canner cows are quotable as high as \$6.50, while good meaty cutters are selling as high as \$7.25. Bull trade has been steady on sausage grades of late, while butcher classes are not meeting with any reliable demand and are selling on a weak basis. Best bolognas now stand quotable as high as \$9.85 per cwt. Calf prices advanced sharply the first half of last week, due to good

Easter call, but after that demand was appeased prices broke \$1.50 per cwt., best vealers now selling at \$16, while at the high time last week they were quotable as high as \$17.50 per cwt.

This week ends the Lenten season which naturally has a depressing influence on the meat trade. With restrictions lifted after this week the cattle market is expected to give a better account of itself as receipts due for the market in the near future do not promise to be any too voluminous.

Packer buyers are putting up a very stiff fight to keep hog prices from setting a new top record. However, the short supply available is making it a hard proposition for them to keep prices down. Last Thursday a new top for the year of \$20.65 was recorded, while on the initial session of this week \$20.60 was paid.

A year ago at this time a spread of \$1 per cwt. existed between choice butchers and mixed grades. Now, however, the spread is only 25c per cwt. This narrow breach between those classes of offerings has brought mixed hogs up to a record basis for all time.

(Continued on page 19)

County Crop Reports

Ingham (central)—Very fine spring weather at present, but ground very wet, and country roads are hard to travel on. Farmers are very busy; some are working on land that is rotting enough to allow it. Full sown grains are looking quite good. Much of the clover is imported. Farmers are not selling much of anything. The grass is growing rapidly and pastures are looking green. Hay and feeds are quite scarce. The following prices were paid at Mason April 3:—Wheat, \$2.07 to \$2.10; corn, \$2.75 cwt.; oats, 55; hay, 23; beans, \$6.50; potatoes, \$1; hens, 18 to 20; ducks, 20; butter, 55; butterfat, 64; eggs, 38; sheep, 3 to 9; lambs, 16 1/2; hogs 17; beef steers, 8 to 10 beef cows, 4 to 7; veal calves, 16; wool, 40 to 45; apples, \$1 to \$1.25.—C. I. Miller, Dansville, Mich., Apr. 5.

Kent, (N. E.)—The past week has been a good growing time. Pasture is fast coming on. Wheat and rye look the best in years. Farmers are drawing manure, dragging for oats and plowing. Some are selling potatoes at Harvard and Greenville. The price is going up nearly every day. The roads are bad but we raised the money to make them better. The Grand Rapids' wholesalers and the Greenville merchants are earnestly planning and arranging the details necessary to the establishment of a rural motor truck route between Greenville and Grand Rapids. Who said Good Roads would not be a benefit to farmers? The fol-

lowing prices were paid at Greenville recently—Wheat, \$2.35 bu.; corn, \$1.50 bu.; oats, 60 bu.; rye, \$1.60 bu.; beans, \$6 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.85 cwt.; hens, 20; butter, 58; eggs, 37; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, live, 18; dressed, 22; beef steers, 11; beef cows 9; veal calves, 9 to 11.—G. M. W., Greenville, Mich., April 11.

Jackson, (N. E.)—The weather the fore part of the week was ideal but the latter part has been stormy, retarding the farmers in getting in their oats. About the usual acreage being put in. The winter grains are looking fine and promise a good crop but the hay crop will no doubt be very light and all are planning on a catch crop for a substitute. There are still a few scattered auctions but prices are off on nearly everything except hay and grain.—A. G. W., Munith, April 12.

Calhoun, (N. W.)—Farmers are sowing oats. The weather is fine. Wheat and rye are looking fine. Hay is high and scarce. There is a good show for fruit in this section if it does not freeze the blossoms. The prices paid in Battle Creek April 12 were—Wheat, \$2.38 to \$2.40; oats, 68; rye, \$1.40; hay, timothy, 30; light mixed, 28; potatoes, 90; hens, 25; springers, 25; eggs, 35; lambs, 12 to 14; hogs, 15; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 11.—C. E. Beard-sley, Battle Creek, April 12.

Ottawa, (north)—Spring work has started. Peas are mostly sowed and some have their oats in. Grass seed has all been sowed too. Farmers in this part are drawing considerable fertilizer. The following prices were paid at Coopersville April 11—Wheat, \$2.40 bu.; corn, \$1.50 bu.; oats, 65 bu.; rye, \$1.60 bu.; hay, light mixed, \$29 to \$31; beans, \$5 cwt.; potatoes, 90; onions, \$4 cwt.; cabbage, \$2.50 to \$3 cwt.; hens, 29; springers, 29; butter, dairy, 35; butterfat, 60; eggs, 36; sheep, dressed, 22; lambs dressed, 28; hogs, dressed, 22 1/2 lb.; beef steers, 18 dressed; beef cows, 14 dressed; veal calves, 19 dressed.—J. P., Coopersville, April 11.

Bay, (east)—The weather is fine and the ground is in fine shape. Farmers have started spring work and it looks as if crops will get in early. Wheat is looking good. Quite a number of farmers are sowing spring wheat. The following prices were paid at Linwood April 4—Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.80; oats, 58; rye, \$1.40; barley, \$1.80; hay, timothy, 18; light mixed, 16; rye, 9; wheat-oat, 8; beans, \$6.50; hens, 25; springers, 26; butter, 55; butterfat, 62; eggs, 38; sheep, 15; lambs, 20; hogs, 21; beef steers, 15 to 18; beef cows, 12 to 14; veal calves, 20.—G. F., Linwood, Mich., April 4.

Have four other papers but yours is the real thing. Hear it praised everywhere. Wish your efforts success.—Jos. Messlin, Wexford county.

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To avoid conflicting dates we will, without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once, and we will claim the date for you. Address Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

April 21, Holsteins—Robt. R. Pointer and John McClure, Wayne, Mich.

April 24, Holsteins—Langhurst Stock Farm, Sebawaing, Mich.

April 25, Holsteins—The Fricke Dairy Company, Perrinton, Mich.

May 13, Holsteins—Mark H. Piper, L. C. Ketzler and Floyd Pierson, Flint, Mich.

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- 2 Golden Bell. Blooms very early, brilliant yellow flowers. 14-16 ft.
2 Candyberry. Canary flowers, red berries remain through winter. Foliage scarlet and gold in fall. 4-5 ft. high.
2 Sweet Shrub. Wood fragrant, flowers chocolate red. 4-5 ft.
2 Rose of Sharon. Beautiful variegated flowers remain until late fall. 10-12 ft.
2 Trumpet Vine. Grows rapidly, bearing immense clusters of orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers.

These shrubs are perfectly hardy, will grow anywhere, and if planted according to instructions

They Will all Bloom the First Season

and every year afterward, ever increasing in size and beauty, and bearing thousands of fragrant flowers. With each collection we send complete instructions for planting.

To secure these 10 shrubs with absolutely no cost, simply get one of your neighbors to subscribe to Michigan Business Farming. Send us his name and his dollar to pay for 1 year's subscription and the shrubs will be sent to you prepaid for your trouble.

One condition: The name you send in must be a NEW subscriber, not a renewal.

Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Enclosed find \$1 for which send M. B. F. for one year to

Name .....

P. O. ....

R. F. D. No. .... Mich. Send 10 shrubs (prepaid) to

Name .....

P. O. ....

R. F. D. No. .... Mich.

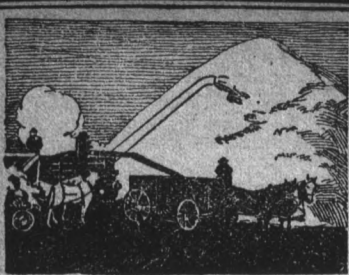
PEDIGREED SEED BEANS

(Inspection Nos., 3110-A, 3121-A) I GREW 24 BU. OF ROBUST Beans to the acre, on 20 acres, last year. These won 1st and 2nd place at Farmers' Week Exposition at M. A. C. They were developed from 30 beans secured from Prof. Spragg four years ago. Will ripen early. Price \$7.20 per bu. including bags. Only about 250 Bu. left, first orders get them. Send postoffice order or check to Cheboygan Co-operative Market Ass'n., Cheboygan, Mich., Olof Nelson, grower, Aloha, Mich.



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.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY 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.



### The Thresher for Your Own Work

The Nichols-Shepard "Junior" Red River Special is the ideal thresher for the farmer who wants to do his own threshing. It is a small machine but does big work. It beats out the grain just like the big Red River Special. It has the "Man Behind the Gun," the Beating Shakers, and a perfect cleaning mill. Two sizes: 22 x 36 and 28 x 40. The smaller, without extra attachments, is easily operated by any farm power that can deliver 12 H. P. at the cylinder.

### "JUNIOR" Red River Special

Sold fully equipped with Self Feeder and Wind Stacker, or with Hand Feed Parts and Common Stacker, as desired. Just right for individual farmers and for custom threshing where jobs are small and the country is rough and hilly. James Arnett of Bradwardine, Manitoba, says, October 23, 1918: "The 22x36 Junior Red River Special purchased this year is a strong, durable machine. We had no breakages, and lost no time. We had no trouble from start to finish. It threshed the grain out of the straw thoroughly, and did a first-class job of cleaning. Do not judge the "Junior" Red River Special with other so-called small threshers. It is not a plaything. It is built to earn money threshing and will save the farmers' thresh bill like the Big Red River Special.

Write for Special Circular  
**Nichols & Shepard Co.**  
In Continuous Business Since 1848  
Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines  
Battle Creek Michigan

## Fills as Fast as You Can Feed it

And elevates your Silage to any height with less power than any other machine. That's "Guaranteed" with the "Knife on the Fly-Wheel."

### Ann Arbor DISC THROWER SILO FILLER

It overcomes all the faults you ever heard of in Silo fillers. A dozen important features that are innovations in Silo-filling machinery. You can't choke it and it won't blow up. It means better Silage with less labor, less power and less cost. Be ready to fill when your crop is ready. Get catalog giving complete details now. Book Free—write today.

**Ann Arbor Machine Co.**  
Box 142 Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Manufacturers of "Ann Arbor Balers" The Baler for Business

**Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY**

**\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2.**  
Light running, easy cleaning, clean shining, durable.

**NEW BUTTERFLY**  
Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on same plan whereby they can take care of their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from manufacturer and save money.

**30 Days FREE TRIAL**  
Send on a plan whereby they can take care of their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from manufacturer and save money.

**Albaugh-Dover Co.**  
2260 Marshall St., Chicago.

### HAVE YOU HEARD

of Wonderful Sano-Black Salve?  
The most wonderful healer on earth. I want to get a box in every farm district in this state, with the trial box goes the first chance for the agency in your neighborhood. This agency ought to be good for quite a few dollars pin-money every month, without any canvassing because folks will come to you once they have heard of its wonderful work. To any reader of M. B. F. I'll send a full sized, 25c. box for just five 2-cent stamps, be the first to send.

**MRS. LIZZIE GRIMES**  
Potosky, Mich.

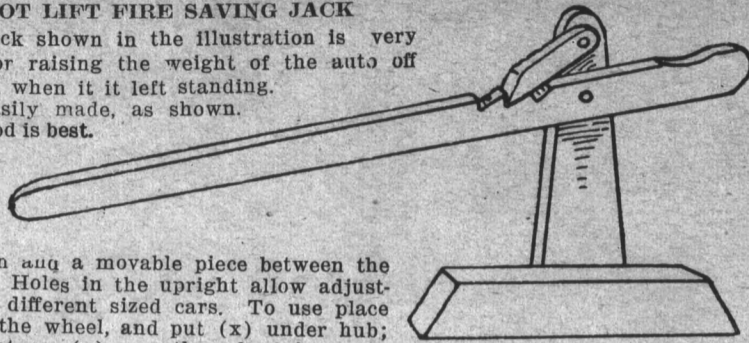
## LABOR SAVING HINTS

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

### FOOT LIFT FIRE SAVING JACK

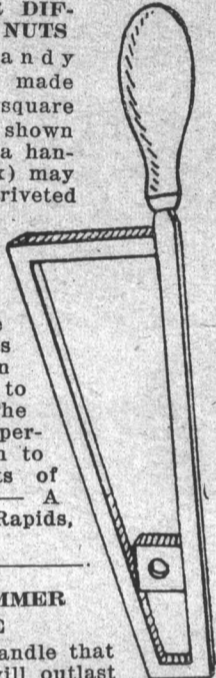
The jack shown in the illustration is very useful for raising the weight of the auto off the tires when it is left standing. It is easily made, as shown. Hardwood is best.

It consists of two uprights, braced as shown and a movable piece between the upright. Holes in the upright allow adjustment to different sized cars. To use place next to the wheel, and put (x) under hub; place foot on (a) and the wheel is easily raised. If four are made and used the tires will last longer.—F. G., Big Rapids, Michigan.



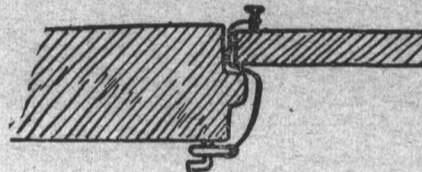
### WRENCH FOR DIFFERENT SIZE NUTS

A very handy wrench can be made from a piece of square bar, shaped as shown and fitted with a handle. The joint (x) may be halved and riveted or welded as desired by the one who is making it. The size of the bar and the space between the parts will depend on the size of nuts to be turned. The sloping notch permits the wrench to be used on nuts of various sizes.—A Reader, Big Rapids, Michigan.



### A DOOR FASTENER

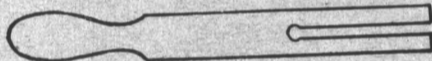
Often it is necessary to fasten a door in a manner to prevent children from opening it, yet so it is easily opened from either side. This can be



easily done by putting a screw or curtain hook on the inside of the door frame and using a piece of cord long enough to loop over both hooks. A person coming in or out can remove the loop from either side.—P. A. G.

### NAIL HOLDER PREVENTS INJURY TO THE FINGERS

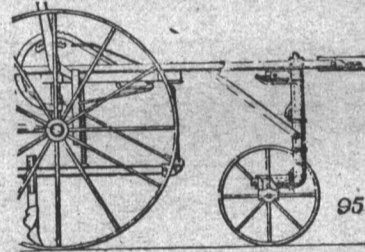
An easily contrived device for preventing injury to one's fingers, and for starting nails beyond one's reach is shown in the sketch. The nail holder is made of wood; the end of the



stick is slotted to a depth of about two inches and a 1/4 inch hole bored at the end of the slot. The various sizes of nails are held firmly and may be driven as far as the hammer will reach.—P. G., Big Rapids, Mich.

### PLOW CONNECTION

It is claimed that this connection permits gang plows to turn without removal from the ground and without



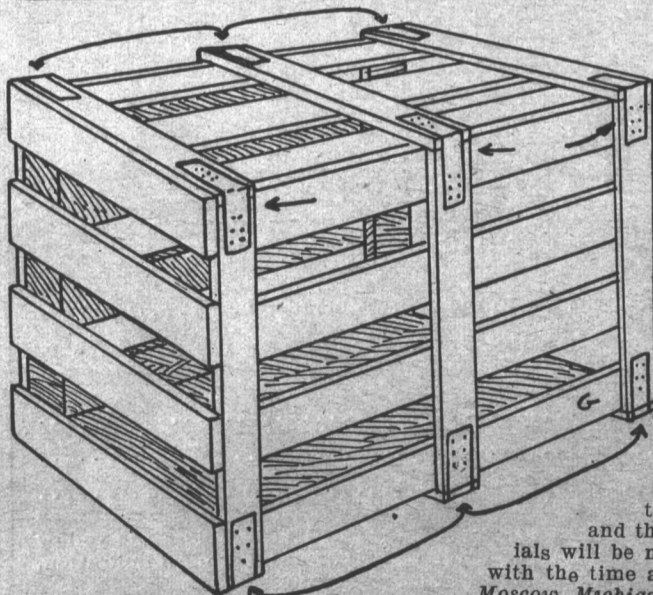
undue strain. The connection forward of the axle of the tractor permits the plows to move vertically; and the turntable, under the rear axle, permits them to move laterally. (Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Ind.)

### EASILY MADE BRUSH HOOK

An old spade handle, a piece of one inch steel 1/4 inch thick and two bolts is all that is required to make this



useful brush knife. The steel can be fashioned in a forge and on the anvil and grindstone into the shape shown. Then attach it by two bolts to the spade handle.—P. A. G., Big Rapids, Michigan.



### HOG CRATE

Do you remember the last time that you put that big hog in the crate and she went out of the side? My, but you were mad, weren't you?

Well, put some braces on the corners of the crate made of 2-inch band iron, and as long as would be suited to your crate and your troubles in this respect will be at an end, and the work of making them will be nothings as compared with the time and worry saved.—Moscow, Michigan.



## Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide. Disinfectant.  
**USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK**

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas, and Sheep Ticks.  
To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

**USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS**

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

FREE BOOKLETS.

We will send you a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pith mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them to

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

## 10 Grafted Apple Trees



Sent Postpaid with Full Instructions for Planting.

Each little tree is produced by grafting a bright, new branch from a heavy-cropping tree to a healthy root. These trees are about a foot high. They make rapid growth, and reach bearing size even sooner than larger trees planted at the same time.

**TWO EACH OF the Five Best Varieties**

**TWO GENUINE DELICIOUS**  
The finest apple grows. Wonderful flavor and aroma.

**TWO YELLOW TRANSPARENT**  
Early summer. A heavy bearer of fine, almost clear white apples.

**TWO JONATHAN**  
A favorite everywhere. Yellow skin, nearly covered with red.

**TWO STAYMAN WINESAP**  
Deep, rich red, a decided improvement over the old Winesap.

**TWO WEALTHY**  
Vigorous, hardy; medium sized red, streaked with white. Quality unsurpassed. Flavor delightful.

These twelve trees will grow anywhere, giving you an abundance of fine apples. With each collection we send simple, but complete instructions for planting.



To secure these 10 trees with absolutely no cost, simply get one of your neighbors to subscribe to Michigan Business Farming. Send us his name and his dollar to pay for 1 year's subscription and the trees will be sent to you prepaid for your trouble.

One condition: The name you send in must be a NEW subscriber, not a renewal.

Michigan Business Farming,  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Enclosed find \$1 for which send M. B. F. for one year to

Name .....

P. O. ....

R. F. D. No. .... Mich.

Send 10 apple trees (prepaid) to

Name .....

P. O. ....

R. F. D. No. .... Mich.

### Pass it on to a Neighbor

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

**Chicago Live Stock Letter**  
(Continued from page 17)

Bulk of the best hogs on Monday of this week sold at \$20.30 to \$20.50, while less desirable grades sold at \$20 to \$20.25; stags \$18.50 to \$19.50; rough and throwout packers \$19 to \$19.50. Pigs and underweight light hogs are meeting with very poor reception and are selling largely at \$18 to \$19.50.

Sellers are very confident that a new record top price for hogs will be established this week. Export demand is of extremely large volume with call for lard being exceptionally good. During last week May lard sold as high as \$30, being the highest in fifty-six years. There is little probability of any large run of hogs reaching the market until about the middle of June when grass offerings begin showing up. Prospects point to a good market until then at least.

The sheep market slumped badly for a time last week but toward the week-end showed a tendency to recover. An advance Monday of this week of 25c per cwt. brought values within 15c of prices in force a week ago when best woolled lambs were selling as high as \$20 per cwt. Best shorn lambs are now quotable as high as \$16.60; best woolled yearlings as high as \$18.50; best woolled wethers as high as \$16.50; best woolled ewes, \$15.50. Aged sheep are very scarce, not enough coming to make a market, with prices on such showing about the same fluctuation as lambs.

**U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW**

The general upward trend of the preceding two weeks was followed the past week by firm prices with few very marked changes. Values of cabbage, onions, sweet potatoes and dry beans were fully maintained. Spinach, tomatoes and strawberries were fairly steady, but strawberries advanced at the close. Potatoes and lettuce declined. Shipments 7,204 cars, which is about recent average volume, but 245 cars below last week and compared with 5,910 year ago. Decrease this week chiefly in potatoes and oranges. Gains mainly in new southern produce.

**Potatoes Slightly Lower**

General market tone was reactionary losing part of recent advances. Wisconsin and Michigan shipping points after further slight advances, receded to last week's closing range of \$1.80 to \$1.90 f. o. b. sacked No. 1 northern sacked whites weakened slightly in Chicago carlot market, ruling \$1.90 per cwt. Colorado and Idaho No. 1 sacked white stock was weak and inactive in producing sections, closing \$1.60 f. o. b. Greeley and \$1.50 f. o. b. Idaho Falls, but this stock strengthened in Texas carlot markets to a range of \$2.40 to \$2.65. No. 1 sacked Burbanks declined 10 cents to a range of \$1.75 to \$1.85 f. o. b. Northwestern shipping points. Trackside sales by growers in western and northern producing sections followed a wide, somewhat weaker range of \$1.25 to \$1.70. New York round whites lost ten cents in shipping sections, closing at \$1.92 per cwt. f. o. b. and weakened in consuming markets also, closing considerably lower at \$2.25 to \$2.40. Maine Green Mountains were dull and weak in producing sections and declined to \$2.35 to \$2.42 sacked; New York and Boston. Shipments 3,256 cars compared with 3,479 last week and with 2,083 for the corresponding week a year ago. Area Florida potatoes as lately revised by Bureau crop estimates 17,515 acres compared with 32,615 last year and yield mostly not over 30 bbls. per acre, compared with nearly sixty bbls. the past two years.

**Onion Prices Generally Firm**

Good sacked yellow stock was steady in most consuming markets with firm general range of \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt. California Australian Browns were dull and strong, ranging \$3.80 to \$4 per cwt. f. o. b. shipping points and advanced 75 cents in consuming markets, ranging \$4.50 to \$5.75. Shipments of old stock 91 cars compared

with 128 last week and with 82 the corresponding week last year. Texas shipping season is late, opening the past week with 31 cars compared with fairly active movement for the corresponding week last year of 184 cars.

**Bean Markets Nearly Steady**

Producing sections reported generally slow demand with prices steady to firm, Michigan white sacked, hand-picked basis held at \$6 to \$7 per cwt. cash to growers. Scattering sales in New York producing sections were reported at \$7.75 f.o.b. Eastern hand-picked sacked white pea beans were irregular, but firm in most consuming markets, ranging \$7.50 to \$8 with slow demand. Southern California sacked small whites were steady at \$6.25 to growers in producing sections and were firm also in consuming markets ruling \$7.25 in Kansas City and \$8 in Boston. California Limas were firm, ruling \$6.75 f. o. b. shipping points and continued steady in terminal markets at \$8 to \$8.50. Northwestern white stock strengthened to \$4.50 to \$5 cash to growers in producing sections. Colorado Pintos were firm at \$4 to \$4.25 in bulk cash to growers and nearly steady in consuming markets ruling \$5.75 in Kansas City. Shipments again increased with 156 cars compared with 135 last week. The sale of 715 carloads of California Limas is reported unofficially at \$6.75 per cwt. f. o. b. shipping points. According to Rocky Mountann bean jobbers' associations records 528 cars of Pintos have been shipped from Colorado and New Mexico on government orders.

**OPERATING A CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR TRUCK ROUTE**

(Continued from page 4) which also will be used as a receiving station for country freight of the members who do not live along the regular route.

According to experience of the Harford County Co-operative Association the rural motor route supplies a solution of transportation and marketing problems for many farming sections which are located not more than 30 to 40 miles from a desirable city market and which are favored with permanent, hard roads. Farmers who organize such associations are advised to study carefully their local conditions, so as to be sure that there is enough year-round hauling to justify establishment of a truck route. They should raise sufficient funds at the outset, so they can pay cash for a truck. It is cheaper to operate a four or five-ton truck than it is to run one of two-ton capacity, provided there is sufficient tonnage available. As a rule, the new club will not go wrong if it begins business with a larger truck than it really needs, as the surplus space will allow for the expansion and development of the business which is sure to follow in well-selected territory.

Trucks of only standard make should be used, as under such conditions repairs will be easy to get and the overhauling of the truck will not be outside the ability of the average mechanic. In purchasing the truck, special attention should be paid to the cost of operation and records of performance as well as to the price of the machine.

**The Publisher's Desk**

**MECHANICAL TRAINING**—There is a new song out on the phonograph records, the title of which though supposed by its author to be hilariously funny, that suggests however, one that is mighty serious. It goes, "How are we goin' to keep aim down on the farm, after he's seen Paree?"

I am not one who agrees with the alarmists who see all of our Michigan farm boys leaving the farm, simply because their visions have been broadened by travel and contact with the outside world. Rather I believe a goodly percentage have had their eyes opened to the great possibilities in the farming business and the old home, the setting sun across the fields, and the smell of piping buckwheats and sausage never meant so much to him before.

It will be a foolish boy, indeed, who leaves a fertile farm in Michigan, close to the great manufacturing markets that are building in our state, where soon a paved highway will pass his very door, linking him with all the advantages of the nearby town or city. But, there are many of our boys who will be tempted by the tales of factory work, because they have a "hankerin'" for machinery. It is safe to wager that three out of every five farm boys have a natural mechanical aptitude. You can tell them at a glance, from childhood days they are always tinkering with something that moves, building wind-mills or standing in open-eyed wonder before the threshing engine.

That type of man is going to make a mighty good farmer of the future because he is adapted to the new age of power farming that is already establishing itself in Michigan. We want to hold his kind in every county in our state because they are going to be needed to keep the machinery of their less fortunate neighbors in running order.

This then, is my theory. That in every farming community in Michigan there is a good opportunity for a mechanically inclined man to establish a small repair shop in which he can contribute largely to his yearly earnings from his or his father's farm by repairing the tractors, automobiles and farm machinery of his neighbors.

There are short-course technical schools right here in our home state that give courses in mechanical subjects which require only two or three months to complete, and which would serve to break the period of unrest which occurs to every man who is mustered out of service and returns to civil life. Surely this is a subject that ought to be discussed in every home where a farm boy is returning from service, because few months' loss of his time now and the small cost of such an education would be made up a hundred-fold in the satisfaction of having settled "back home" and with the added interest in a profitable business, even though it be only a sideline of his farming work.—G. M. S.

**BRAVE THE WIND AND STORM**  
in the best wet weather togs ever invented

**the FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER**  
(PATENTED)

and **PROTECTOR HAT**  
Dealers everywhere

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON



**SEED CORN**

TRUE TO NAME; CONTRACT  
GROWN; High Germination.

White Cap Yellow Dent	\$4.50
King of the Earliest	4.00
Pride of the North	4.00
Reid's Yellow Dent	4.00
Wis. White Dent	4.00
Strawberry Dent	4.50
Improved Leaming (For Ripened Ensilage)	4.00
Leaming Fodder (For Large Ensilage)	3.00
Red Cob Ensilage	3.00
F. o. b. Ypsilanti. All Shelled Corn, 56 lbs., in grain bags, 50c each. Cash with order. "Marquis" Spring Seed Wheat at \$3.25 per bu.	

Martin Dawson Company, Ypsilanti, Mich.  
"In Seeds We Lead."

**Delivered To You FREE**

Your choice of 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous line of "RAMBLER" bicycles, shown in full color in the big new Free Catalog. We pay all the freight charges from Chicago to your town.

**30 Days Free Trial**—allow on the bicycle you select, actual riding test in your own town for a full month. Do not buy until you get our great new trial offer and low Factory-Direct-To-Rider terms and prices.

**TIRES**—LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. No one else can offer such values and such terms. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new Catalog, it's free.

**MEAD Cycle Company**  
Dept. L-159 Chicago

Rider Agents Wanted



**Save the Baby Chicks**

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

Druggists and seed dealers sell GERMOZONE, the best poultry remedy and preventive. For old and young—bowel trouble, colds, roup, musty or spoiled food, limber neck, chicken pox, sour crop, skin disease, etc. Sick chicks can't wait. Do it now.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 416, Omaha, Neb.

**AUTO OWNERS, ATTENTION!**  
Your name and address on a postal will bring you "Valuable Information Concerning Your Motor." Free of charge. Lee Richard, 152 Washington avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

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

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



This is a practical, powerful rifle and beautifully finished. It is chambered for 22-calibre long or short rim fire cartridges, and is 30 inches long over all. Barrel, tapered, 16 inches. Sights, rear, open; adjustable front knife sight. A solid breech block, makes the action absolutely safe from rear explosion of a defective shell. The barrel is bronzed, rifled with great care and has a built-up steel jacket, making it unsurpassed in strength, durability, and accuracy. Weight, 2 1/2 lbs.

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

Mail This Coupon for Particulars

CIRCULATION MANAGER,  
Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens.

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

Name .....

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

County ..... State .....

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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.

FARMS AND LAND

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF farms for sale by the owners, giving name, location of farm, description, price and terms.

I HAVE A 400-ACRE FARM. I WISH to hire man and wife by the year; good pay and good job to right parties.

WIDOWED OWNER MUST SELL 515 acres, 16 cows and 2 pair young horses, lot heifers, hogs, poultry, complete tools, wagons, etc.

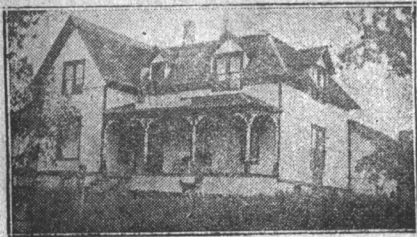
A BARGAIN, 30-ACRE DAIRY FARM in village of Capac, fronting on west 2nd arranged for retail milk business.

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

STORE FOR SALE WITH FIVE LIVING rooms above; fixtures complete; warehouse. For further particulars write Peter Cook, Pewamo, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SIX MILES east and four miles south of Gaylord, Mich.; well fenced and young orchard.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT AND DAIRY Farm overlooking Crystal Lake for sale; 65 acres A-1 soil, all tillable.



FOR SALE—FINE PRODUCTIVE farm, 138 acres, clay loam; good clay sub-soil; 100 acres under cultivation.

FOR SALE—240-ACRE FARM, ALL fenced; 80 acres under cultivation, good land, good buildings; with or without stock and implements.

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

FOR SALE—GOING OUT OF BUSINESS—Blacksmith shop, tools and stock; also seven-room-house, well equipped well, cellar, water in house; 1 1/4 acres for garden; cheap, to sell quick.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

I HAVE EARLY RECORD, ROUND, White Seed Potatoes and will pay postage in Michigan at \$3 per bu. C. O. D. J. W. Aldrich, Falmouth, Mich.

PURE BRED SEED—WIS. BARLEY (6 ROW) and College Success Oats, passed inspection in field and bin.

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

I HAVE 100 BUSHELS OF GOLDEN Wine Seed Peas to offer. They are a good variety; will yield 25 bushels per acre.

SEED OATS. BEST MICHIGAN northern oats. Buy good seed and grow 80 to 100 bushels per acre.

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.

YELLOW DENT SEED CORN; heavy yielding; butted and tipped; shelled 56 lbs., \$5; sacks free with 2 bushel or more.

ONION SETS, CHOICE, HAND SELECTED reds; postpaid, 2 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 75c; quantity price on application.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THOSE large rangy big boned Poland China males are left yet. Very prolific.

FOR SALE—FIVE MONTHS' OLD—Registered Holstein bull calf; color about half white, nicely marked.

MISCELLANEOUS

EARN \$60 WEEKLY DISTRIBUTING the Adapto Tractor Attachment for Ford cars. Guaranteed not to injure your Ford.

\$5 per day!

Any man or woman who has the use of a conveyance can make that amount right in the county where they are now living, taking subscriptions for this weekly.

Hundreds of farmers are only waiting for someone to ask them to subscribe for the weekly that is the talk of all Michigan.

We want earnest, and above all, honest men and women who will devote all or part of their time to this work.

Write us fully about yourself, in confidence, if you prefer, and let us make you a definite and fair proposition to act as our agent in your locality during the next few weeks or months.

Address, Circulation Manager, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

TRACTOR FARMING IN MICHIGAN

We believe in the tractor. We believe that tractor farming is business farming. We believe that most tractor "failures" in Michigan have been due to lack of knowledge of what a tractor can do at a profit.

FORDSON WILL EQUIP WITH GOVERNORS

A Lapeer county reader who purchased one of the state 500 Fordson tractors distributed last year wrote us recently regarding the adaption of the Fordson to belt power.

In the course of our investigation we interviewed Mr. F. E. Hubbell of the Hubbell Auto Sales Company, who distributes over a large area of Michigan.

"The Fordson tractors are especially good for belt power," said Mr. Hubbell. "It is true that the pulley at the present time is not supplied with a governor.

Like all other Ford products, these tractors are built so that any improvements, such as the governor, which is now coming out, can be added to even the earlier types.

One of the first principles that the prospective tractor operator should adopt is that of cleanliness. We do not mean that it is necessary that a tractor should be washed and manicured and powdered and perfumed all of the time.

Wherever there is a bearing on the machine it usually is indicated by the presence of a film of oil or grease which has worked out thru the bearing.

TRACTOR EXPERIENCE WANTED

WE WANT to make this department absolutely practical. We want to refer questions regarding operation to real business farmers who are operating the kind of tractor inquired about.

WILL OUR TRACTOR OWNERS PLEASE REGISTER?

Tractor Editor, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich. We own a Model ..... Make ..... Tractor, purchased ..... 19..... and use it on our farm of ..... acres. I am a reader of M. B. F. Name ..... Postoffice ..... R. F. D. No. .... County ..... State ..... (Write any additional remarks on separate sheet.)

gradually will work into the bearings. Most of the dust is made up of little fine hard particles that grind into the bearings.

Take the power plant of the tractor itself for instance. How many bearings are there on the engine with its crank shaft, its connecting rods, its valve gears and, perhaps, its starter.

One place in an engine where dirt is especially likely to get in is in the housing of the valve push rods especially if the valve slide is not enclosed. The tendency for the entrance of dirt at this place becomes greater and greater as a little wear occurs.

This is just a single instance. It is possible to go from one end of the machine to the other and pick out a score of places where dirt is getting in its work and where its action can be overcome by a little care and attention.

The good tractor operator will whenever a stop is made during the day's work make a round of the machine, wiping off the dirt and grease that has accumulated.



**SCOURS AND THUMPS IN PIGS**

PERHAPS THE most common troubles caused by lack of proper attention to the feeding and care of pigs are scours and thumps, according to L. A. Weaver of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Scours are usually caused by changing the feed of the sow, over-feeding, dirty pens and troughs, or exposure of either sow or pigs to cold rain or to cold weather in such a way that they become chilled.

Since the cause of scours is something which causes indigestion, the thing to watch especially is the feed. Changing from sweet to sour milk will often cause the trouble, as will also the feeding of too much of the high protein feeds, such as tankage or linseed oil meal, when the animal is not used to them. If the sow is fed too much, her milk flow is so stimulated that very young pigs will get more than they can utilize, thus causing them to scour. Pigs should always be kept in dry, clean quarters and fed in clean troughs. They should not be allowed to run out in cold rain or allowed to become chilled in any way. Sows running thru filth and then being suckled will often cause pigs to scour.

There are a good many remedies used for this trouble. The first thing to do is to cut down on the sow's feed and clean up her quarters if they need it. A tablespoonful of sulphur in the sow's feed for two days is also good. If the sow is given a good physic such as Epsom salts, good results will follow. Scalded milk is also a good remedy. Each pig may be given a good physic, such as a tablespoonful of castor oil or Epsom salts. Charcoal is also good.

There is also a contagious form of scours called white scours. The cure is to clean and disinfect pens and give a good physic.

Thumps often occurs in young pigs. It results from lack of sunshine and exercise and from high feeding. The remedy is to cut down the sow's feed and force the pigs to take exercise out in the sunshine. Thumps may also occur in large pigs after they are weaned, but when old pigs have it, it is usually caused by some affection of the lungs or bronchial tubes.

**FOR CAKED UDDER**

At this time of year many cows are to be fresh milkers; some of them are heifers. Old heads claim that if you milk a heifer before she calves she will always lose her milk, so you see the young cow stands a good chance to have a caked udder as well as the old cow. This was the case with a farmer in this vicinity. He had a beautiful Shorthorn Durham heifer; she had a caked udder for about 10 days. The owners did everything they could think of, and what their friends told them to do. But it availed little. So the farmer's wife made a visit to an old stockman and under the circumstances they exchanged their views in regard to milk-cows. He told the lady to bathe the udder with some tincture aconite and not having over one-half ounce the lady thought it would be quite proper to make it go as far as possible so she melted about two ounces of lard and put into it the one-half ounce of aconite and beat it together as you would an egg and applied it on the udder and it did more good than all of the 10 days' treatment before. Perhaps some of the readers have some use for this receipt.—G. M., Benzie, Mich.

**ELIGIBLE TO REGISTRY**

Can Polled Durhams and Shorthorn Durhams be bred together and their calves still registered?—S. S., Honor, Mich.

Calves produced by registered Shorthorns and Polled Durhams are eligible

for registry in the Shorthorn Herd Book, provided the Polled Durhams are registered in the Shorthorn Herd Book. A Polled Durham in order to be eligible to registry must be a double standard Polled Durham. Double Standard means that such animal is a pure bred Shorthorn without the horns. Pedigreed manuals containing further information may be had upon application to this office.—F. W. Harding, Secretary A. S. B. A., 13 Dexter Avenue, Chicago.

**FEEDING HENS**

In answer to A. O. B., St. Louis, Mich., feeding whole grain the hens get no salt. I would suggest having some of the grain ground in the same proportion it is fed whole. Give a mash once a day with one tablespoon of salt to each two dozen hens; also put salt in when cooking small potatoes or other vegetables for them. We begin with the baby chicks; salt their feed to taste as we like ours. Hogs would not eat their young if the feed was salted regularly.—M. R., Monroe, Mich.

**Veterinary Department**

I have a litter of six pigs, 2½ months old, which doesn't seem to be doing well. I first noticed them about a month ago. Two or three especially seemed to be very lame and could hardly walk on their hind legs. I always kept their bed and pen floor covered with nice dry straw so couldn't believe it was rheumatism. Will too much ground oats and not enough exercise cause this? This morning I found that one had begun to show signs of bleeding piles and some showed signs of black teeth. Will you please inform me the cause and a remedy for black teeth and piles? The piles have not begun to protrude yet. Will you also give me a good ration to get these fellows started right and to overcome their lameness?—W. G. H., Snover, Mich.

This condition is often caused by inbreeding and is becoming quite common in this country. Of course, improper feed and not enough exercise will no doubt encourage the trouble. It is undoubtedly a form of paralysis. The following treatment has proved quite satisfactory in my experience:

Rx.  
Nux Vomica F. E. \_\_\_\_\_ drams 2  
Potassium Iodide \_\_\_\_\_ ounces 2  
Aque. add q. s. \_\_\_\_\_ ounces 8  
M. Sig. Give one tablespoonful night and morning.

No. 2. The following prescription will be found very useful for Piles; this is brought on by debility and weakness.

Rx.  
Ung. acidi tannici \_\_\_\_\_ drams 4  
Ung. ballad \_\_\_\_\_ drams 4  
Ext. Opi \_\_\_\_\_ drams ½  
M. Sig. Apply several times daily.

No. 3. Black teeth in swine is an old whim and should be forgotten. Your pigs should be given a complete change of food. It does not matter so much what the change is so long as you give them a nourishable diet.

What causes young lambs to breathe so fast? They are just puffing and are lying down most of the time. Is there any remedy for it?—W. E. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.

You have not stated how old these lambs are or given the symptoms very fully. This should be done in all cases if you wish to be given a correct diagnosis of your case, and the proper treatment for same. I should say your lambs have been exposed to the cold and rain. They should be given good dry, warm quarters and proper care; a little stimulant may be necessary such as a little brandy or aromatic spirits of ammonia.



**SOLVAY LIMESTONE**  
*Increases the Value of Your Land*

WHEN you add Solvay Pulverized Limestone to your land you are actually increasing the land's value.

Any soil is as valuable as the crop it grows.

Solvay Pulverized Limestone by counteracting the acid in the soil, helps stimulate plant growth and produces bigger, more valuable yields.

Furnace dried—so finely pulverized that 95% of it will pass through a 50-mesh screen—high in lime carbonates—Solvay soon pays for itself in satisfaction and results.

Shipped in carloads either in bulk or in 100 pounds sacks.

Arcaid Sulphate of Ammonia—20.75% nitrogen—will stimulate the growth of your crops and vegetables. Let us quote your needs. Prompt shipments.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY  
2097 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Michigan



**ROSS Ensilage Cutters and Silo Fillers**

Fill your silo with Ross cut silage. It is cut clean, not macerated. Every particle contains its own juices. Ross cut silage is uniform from top to bottom of silo, not soggy at the bottom and dried out on top.

There's a type and size of Ross for any engine—4 H. P. and up, cylinder or fly-wheel construction. Each one cuts corn clean. Ross Silo Fillers run with 300 R. P. M. less speed—require one-fourth less power—and are absolutely safe and sure.

Extra heavy knives, low speed six-fan blower, self conforming bearings, ball bearing end thrust adjustment and reversible cutting bar. The Ross

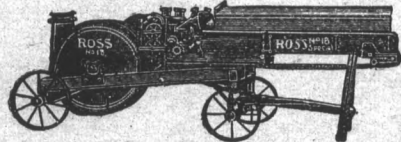
Keep a crew on the jump to feed them. Won't break down. Never choke, no matter how fast the corn is fed. Thousands of happy owners testify to their year 'round, honest dependability.

runs with a smooth, steady hum, fills your silo in a steady stream, every machine backed by sixty-nine years' experience and an ironclad guarantee.

**A Size to Match Your Power**

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No wide awake farmer or dairyman will pass up this chance. Simply tell us your needs. We mail these valuable books free. Many facts you should know, all explained. Get them—send a postcard—TODAY.



THE E. W. ROSS CO.  
160 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

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

**DePUY'S SEEDS FIRST AID TO GOOD CROPS** The are Northern Grown and must stand the most severe tests for purity and germination.

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

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

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

**THE TIME FOR PLANTING POTATOES**

Is near at hand. Send today for our free Cat. The Davenport Planter will do the work for you in short order, cutting, planting and covering as fast as a team of horses can walk, and doing the work in a perfect way.

DAVENPORT PLANTER CO.,  
Cor. Main and Potato Sts., Wheaton, Ill.





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

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

**J. T. Westall**, Breeder of big type Chesterwhite 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. Westall, Breckenridge, Michigan.

**DOGS**  
**FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS.** CHAS. Wolff, Walkerton, Indiana.

**CHOICE STOCK COLLIE PUPS FOR sale**; mother natural heeler. J. H. Sessions, St. Johns, Mich., R. 8.

**POULTRY**  
**HOMESTEAD FARMS**  
 A Federation of Interests

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

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

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

**Hares—Belgians and Flemish Giants.**  
 Orders should be sent now, in advance, so that your order will not be crowded out by orders that have been sent earlier. Send for Catalog.

**BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION**  
 Bloomingdale, Mich..

**BARRED ROCK**  
**MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM OFFERS** for May 1st shipments, our breeders in Parks bred-to-lay Barred Rocks (Pullet mating) yearling hens, \$3 to \$5 each; eight hens and cock bird, \$30; Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 50; White Runner duck eggs, \$1.50 per 11. Dike C. Miller, Dryden, Mich.

**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.

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

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

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

**LEGHORN**  
**SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS;** bred to lay; Barron strain; hatching eggs per 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50; 300, \$21. Order direct from this ad No's check. Bruce W. Brown, Mayville, Mich.

**BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEGHORNS.** 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.

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

**R.C. Br. Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100.** Pekin duck, \$1.50 for 3. W. Chinese goose eggs 4 cents each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR** hatching. Flock is culled by M. A. C. expert who recommends them as an exceptionally good laying strain Roy C. Ives, Chelsea.

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

**WYANDOTTE**  
**SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE** Wyandottes; eggs from special mailing, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; \$8 per 50; by parcels post prepaid. Clarence Browning, Portland, Mich., R. 2.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES "Exclusively"** for 15 years. Fine Birds. Best layers. Keeler's strain. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$8.50; Cockerels, \$2.00. Nick Fleck, R. 6, Plymouth, Ind.

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

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

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

**S. C. B. BLACK MINORCAS; EGGS** per pen \$1.30 per setting of 15; pens, \$2 per setting. Selected eggs from main flock, \$7 per 100. R. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.

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

**TURKEYS**  
**SHEPARD'S BUFF ROCKS; PRIZE** winners at the big Detroit Poultry Show 1919. I have two grade pens mated. I will hatch my winners from these 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.

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

**HATCHING EGGS**  
**EGGS FOR HATCHING, S. C. WHITE** Leghorns; 7 Michigan Agricultural College-bred trap nested roosters with our flock at present; eggs, 30 each. Geo. McKay, Hersey, Mich.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM FARM** raised S. C. White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1; 26 eggs, \$1.50. Sumner Simpson, Webberville, Mich.

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

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

**HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE** bred Barred Rocks, Ringlet strain; 15 for \$1.50; 30 for \$2.50. P. P. prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Weaver, Fife Lake, Michigan.

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

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

**WHITTAKER'S STRAIN R. O.** Rhode Island Reds; eggs, \$1 per 15. Earl Steinbrink, Mt. Clemens, Mich., R. D. 2.

**Hatching Eggs** From pure bred White Rocks Fishels Strain and Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. Chas. Kletzein, Bath, Michigan.

**NOTICE—PURCHASERS OF POULTRY** supplies will please refrain from sending me remittances and letters intended for The Bloomingdale Farms Association, as I have not had any direct connection with this company since February 22, '19. Frazer Miller.

# MONDAY

## April 21, 10 A. M.

### Is Date of the Biggest Holstein Sale

in the History of Michigan

## Robert R. Pointer

### FARM ON ANN ARBOR LINE

### ELM ROAD

## 100-HEAD-100

Also be sold on this farm the same day instead of at Royal Oak as advertised.

## John McClure, Salesman

# 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 33.81.

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.

## Dispersion Sale of Holsteins

### 55 Cows and Heifers

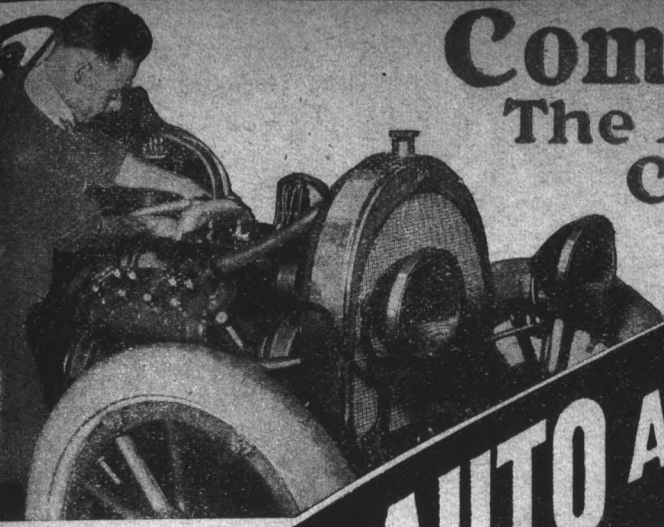
By THE FRICKE DAIRY COMPANY, Perrington, Mich.

On the Grand Trunk R. R. At the Farm One Mile North of Perrington.

### 1:00 P. M., FRIDAY APRIL 25, 1919

For Further Information Write For Catalog

# Come to Detroit The Automobile Center and



Training for  
Head and  
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# LEARN AUTO AND TRACTOR BUSINESS

## Earn \$100 to \$400 per Month

We can teach you in a few short weeks to handle any auto or tractor proposition. You learn to repair any car that comes along. Our garage repair shop has from twenty to twenty-five cars for you to work on. Different cars go and come every day—you get regular garage experience. In our block test department, alone, we have twenty-five different motors for you to work on. We have absolutely the best equipment obtainable.

Six million automobiles in use, as well as thousands of trucks and tractors, means that an army of competent men will be needed,—and are now in demand—to keep them running properly.

This offers a wonderful opportunity for you to step into a good salary or even start a business of your own. A few weeks study at the Michigan State Auto School will do this for you, and Detroit—the Automobile Center—the Heart of the Auto Industry—is the logical place to learn the business. Here you get the benefit of close touch with the biggest men in the field. All the big factories need trained men. Our graduates get actual, valuable assistance in garages, service stations and as traveling service men, from the biggest men in the business. The whole world looks to Detroit for its best automobile and tractor experts and this is your opportunity to get into that class of highly paid men.

### HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

The Michigan State Auto School, in our opinion, is the finest institution of its kind in the country. So far as we are aware, its course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and practical. In fact, we endorse its method of tuition.

We have recommended a great many students to them and the results were very satisfactory.

Yours very truly,  
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

### MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF AUTOMOBILES

DETROIT, MICH.  
Mr. James Williams, 20 Lincoln St., Gloversville, N. Y.  
Dear Sir—Your letter of February 24th, making inquiry regarding the Michigan State Auto School received.  
Wish to say that this is one of the best schools in the country, and would not hesitate to recommend it to anyone who is desirous of learning the automobile business. It is a recognized institution among the automobile factories of this city.

We have a great many graduates from this school in our employ and every one has given entire satisfaction. Trusting this information will be of benefit to you, we remain,

Very truly yours,  
MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc.  
CHALMERS PLANT.  
H. H. LEZ, Supervisor Welfare and Labor.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

The Michigan State Auto School enjoys a very enviable reputation and is probably one of the best of its kind in the United States. I have no hesitation in recommending it in every particular.

Yours very truly,  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

The Michigan State Auto School occupies an entire building on Woodward Avenue, in the heart of the automobile district, equipped with the most up-to-date mechanical appliances.

The Officers of the School are well known business men, and the reputation of the School is of the highest. It is known as the largest School of its kind in the country.

Yours very truly,  
DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

Your practice of co-operating with the factories is very commendable for it brings together the biggest men and most successful ideas to be had.

We will gladly co-operate with the Michigan State Auto School through our ninety branches in the United States in placing your tractor graduates. There is a constant demand for competent trained tractor men at very good wages.

Very truly yours,  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA.

### OWN A GARAGE Do Repairing

Hundreds of our graduates are in business for themselves, repairing cars and are making from \$2,500 to \$10,000 and more a year. They went into a business on a small capital and succeeded because they knew the business thoroughly. There are thousands of opportunities open today right in your own town. You, too, can succeed if you let us train you. You can do more jobs if you know just how to locate the trouble quickly.

### SELL AUTOMOBILES, Trucks—Tractors

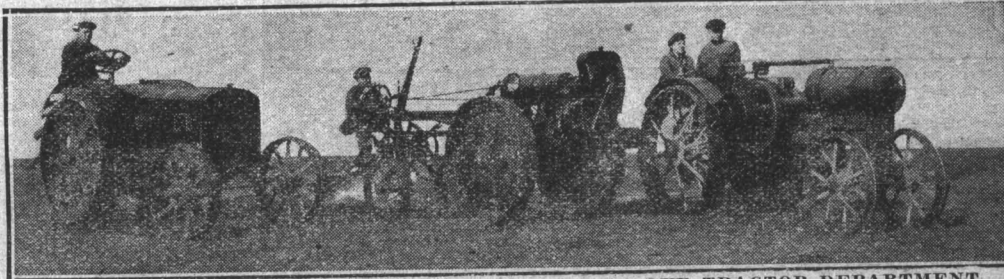
Deal in new and used machines. Everyone has been making big money for three or four years. Farmers have obtained big prices. Everyone wants an auto, needs a truck or tractor and has the money to pay for it. You should know the business thoroughly before you enter the selling end of it. The used machine field is unlimited and you lose money if you do not know how to judge used machines. Then too you can give service properly if you know how.

### GET JOB IN FACTORY Garage or Service Station

Factories are constantly asking for men at big wages. They want trained men, and are eager to have our graduates. Garages write us for our men. Factories need men all over the world in service stations and as traveling service men. These men must be able to locate trouble at once and our men are in constant demand. Then too our graduates who have gone into business for themselves ask us for graduates, for they know we train them right. We assist in getting graduates just what they want.

**Brazing,  
Welding and  
Tire Repairing  
Taught**

Complete courses on Brazing and Tire Repairing are also given. Brazers and welders get \$8 to \$10 per day. Factories and garages always need competent men. Big opportunities repairing tires—six million in use.



THESE ARE NEW TRACTORS JUST ADDED TO OUR TRACTOR DEPARTMENT

Start Any Time, Earn while Learning. School open all year. Enter the classes any time, 3 classes daily, a. m., p. m., evening. Instructors members of Society of Automotive Eng's (S. A. E.) Our graduates get jobs easily. If necessary we can secure work to help pay expenses while learning.

### COMPLETE TRACTOR COURSE INCLUDED

Thorough instruction given in the care, repair and maintenance of tractors. Best co-operation enjoyed with three largest tractor makers—International, Moline and E. B. Students get actual practice on these machines.

### Factories Endorse Our School

The leading automobile factories in Detroit and other cities endorse our school, our equipment and our methods of teaching. They endorse the good work we are doing, in fact they assisted us in outlining our course and they have included lectures on practical theory in the courses, knowing that you cannot learn the business properly without them. You must train the head to guide the hand. Read some of their endorsements on this page. These were written in reply to letters from different parts of the country asking about us. We enjoy their keenest co-operation and you, as a student (here in Detroit, the auto center), get the benefit of it. This school is highly endorsed, and has a world-wide reputation for excellence.

### MONEY-BACK Guarantee

We guarantee to qualify you for a position as chauffeur, repair man, tester, demonstrator, auto electrician, garage man, automobile dealer, aeroplane motor mechanic or tractor mechanic and operator, paying from \$100 to \$400 monthly, or refund your money.

### NOT A ONE MAN SCHOOL

This school is founded on the best, most practical and newest principles in Automobile, Truck, Aeroplane and Tractor business. It is the result of the keenest co-operation with manufacturers, service stations, garages and owners. It is not one man's idea, but the ideas of the biggest, best, and most successful men in each field.



Arthur G. Zeller, President

### Big Demand For Men Trained Here

Everybody knows that Detroit trained men get the preference. Remember, we are surrounded by the biggest automobile factories in the world. They constantly come to us for men to fill responsible positions because they know our course is thorough and our graduates are trained, competent men. That's why they give us the fullest co-operation. We get telegrams from all over the country asking us to furnish men who KNOW how to take care of cars, etc. A graduate of the Michigan State Auto School enjoys a prestige and standing not otherwise obtainable. As a student of this school, your opportunities are unlimited.

### Get Our New 176-Page Catalog—Free

Tells complete story—answers all questions—shows 133 pictures of unexcelled equipment—quotes hundreds of letters from satisfied graduates—dozens of letters from factories praising our school and methods. 7,000 successful graduates all over the world prove that it pays to come to Detroit—the Auto Center—and "learn the business right" of the Michigan State Auto School. Don't debate and delay. Use the Coupon; tell us when to expect you. Jump right on the train and come at once as hundreds have done. If you can't do that, write today for catalog.

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A. G. ZELLER, President  
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