

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



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the Job

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



PROVIDE AGAINST SHORTAGE OF SUGAR BEET SEED FOR 1920-21

That there is likely to be a serious shortage of sugar-beet seed for the spring of 1921 unless arrangements are made immediately by beet-sugar companies in the United States for their planting requirements in that year is indicated by recent cablegrams from a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Netherlands, taken in connection with information regarding stocks on hand and contemplated plantings for seed in this country. The situation for 1921 is serious, because of the shortage of sugar-beet seed in Europe as compared with former years, and because of the increased activity in beet-sugar production in European countries, which will probably require a large part of the European beet seed on hand and of the European production this year and next.

The present indications are that there is sufficient sugar-beet seed now in the hands of the beet-sugar companies in the United States to take care of the entire acreage to be planted to sugar beets in 1919. The most recent information in regard to the sugar-beet supply for 1920 indicates that there is at present a shortage of from 25,000 to 40,000 bags. This is being met through importations in order to provide sufficient seed for a normal planting next year.

Dutch growers and dealers are unable to book further orders for 1919 seed and orders for 1920 delivery must be received by them this month. At the present time surplus stocks in the Netherlands are selling at 1.8 florins a kilogram (approximately 25 cents a pound) and up, though some dealers are holding for from 2 to 2.5 florins a kilogram (approximately 35 to 45 cents a pound). Reports received from German sources indicate that prices there will remain high or possibly increase during the next two years.

It is possible that subsequent information may modify the situation somewhat, but Department of Agriculture officials believe every effort should be made to produce in this country during 1919, and especially in 1920, all the good quality sugar-beet seed possible, up to the American requirements.

ANTRIM COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS BOOSTERS FOR ALL GOOD THINGS

Supervisors of Antrim county to send exhibit to all State Fairs in the fall of 1919. The Board of Supervisors at their April session voted to have their county agricultural agent, W. C. Cribbs, select a large exhibit of all farm products of Antrim county and take them to the State Fair at Detroit and the Western Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids. The supervisors believe that Antrim county has the natural soil and climate to be in the front ranks as a seed and root crop county as well as fruit and livestock.

They also instructed their county agent to purchase a large camera with one of the best outfits for taking views of every kind of crops and all things of interest about the county for these exhibits. They will have these views put into pamphlet form with maps of the county for distributing as well as having larger views on display.

The board also voted in favor of putting registered Holsteins on the County Farm to build up the livestock of their farm as an example for the farmers of the county. This is one step in the pure-bred live stock campaign which is on in the county.

There never is a dissenting vote on a question of this kind on this board of supervisors. They believe in this method of advertising their county and show real co-operative spirit.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY HORSES AND MULES AT CAMP CUSTER

The Government Re-mount Service, office of Purchase and Storage, announces the sale of surplus government horses and mules at the various cantonments thruout the United States.

In the list are 1,550 animals to be sold at Camp Custer, Battle Creek. Of this number 500 are cavalry horses, 450 draft horses and 600 draft mules.

The information being sent out by the office of Purchase and Storage states that:

"The animals offered for sale are being disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder and sales are being conducted on account of the

fact that the surplus on hand is far in excess of the numbers required for the needs of the army during times of peace. Animals for sale at this time are the best that have yet been offered."

All persons interested are requested to communicate with these officers by addressing them: "Commanding Officer, Auxiliary Remount Depot," at Camp Custer, Mich.

CANADIAN FARMERS WANT FREE TRADE AND RECIPROCITY WITH THE U. S.

With abolition of the high tariff as their main plank in a platform of small dimensions, and a leaning toward reciprocity with the United States, the farmers of Canada are looking forward to much support from the laboring classes believing that the cry for reduction of tariffs on all necessities of life will bring the workers into their ranks.

The discontent of the border county farmers can be traced back to the time when the government refused to grant exemption from war service to farmers and sons of farmers. Government supporters in townships that formerly were strongly conservative are now few and far between.

The change is not entirely due to an outcry for tariff amendments, Windsor Conservative leaders say, but to the demands of the farmers when the government put its foot down and refused to compromise with them on the question of military service.

PLANT SOME RED KIDNEY BEANS

There is a big demand for Red Kidney beans and none to be had. In fact the world's supply has been so far exhausted that there is scarcely sufficient stock on hand for seed. The acreage will necessarily be limited. It is estimated that forty-five per cent of last year's crop of red kidneys was canned, and the demand from the West Indies took the balance. Ordinarily it is possible to plant too many beans of this variety, as the demand is more limited than for white beans; but with the old crop out of the way, and seed hard to get, it is quite probable that red kidneys will be soaring way above the white bean next fall. Plant a few acres of red kidneys, and unless all signs fail, you will not regret it.

IMPORTANT DRAINAGE WORK TO BE STARTED IN MICHIGAN

Three hundred acres of wet land in St. Clair county will be drained during the next few months in the course of important demonstration work being carried out under the direction of the Farm Mechanics department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

The college has contracted for the use of an improved "traction ditcher," which will be used to complete all the work. General shortage of labor and the lack of skilled hand ditchers necessitated the adoption of machine methods. The demonstrations which are to be carried out in St. Clair county will serve as tests of the practicability of the machine work.

Twenty-acre tracts on fifteen farms scattered over the entire county are to be ditched and tilled. The work will be paid for by the owners of the land, the management being furnished by the college.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

ITHACA—Over \$5,000 changed hands at Alma when the Gratiot County Breeders held their first sale of registered Holsteins. The top price for a cow was \$380.

FENTON—At a recent meeting of farmers held here, a movement was instituted looking towards the formation of an organization which has for its object the betterment of farm conditions along many lines. Officers were elected and another meeting arranged for April 28.

HASTINGS—With the exception of one director, the entire official body of the Barry County Agricultural Society resigned last week, as a result of what they considered unfair criticism of some of the features allowed to exhibit at last year's exposition.

ALBA—Last year the grasshoppers reaped a fearful toll among the grain fields of Antrim county, but this year the board of supervisors is providing against their depredations by spending a thousand dollars in poison which will be liberally spread in places most frequented by the hoppers.

MUNISING—Seventeen hundred head of sheep have just been received from southern Wyoming at a tract of land in Limestone township, Alger county, recently purchased by H. N. Carley of Wolton, Wyoming. This is the initial shipment of several large herds expected to be grazed on upper peninsula lands this summer.

Saginaw Co. Farmers Wake Up. Agent Makes Blunder

THE SAGINAW County Farm Bureau has for the past six years been considered a very peaceful organization. Meetings were held every three months at which time the regular routine of business was transacted. Anything pertaining to increase in production was welcomed and found considerable space in the press. During the past six years the Farm Bureau with the help of the county agent, it is estimated, has helped the farmers in the county to the extent of at least one-half million of dollars.

Then one day the county agent made a big mistake. He was induced by a group of farmers to help organize a Farm Loan Association which he did. Loans were recently closed amounting to more than fifty thousand dollars. Then again some farmers asked him to assist them in marketing their cabbage. He has with the help of Hale Tennant of the M. A. C., been very active in organizing a cabbage marketing association.

Nothing wrong with this, did you say? Oh, yes there was. Now let me explain. You see the secretary of the Farm Bureau was formally a member of the Saginaw West Side Business Men's Association and assistant secretary of the Board of Commerce. Just as long as the county agent taught the farmers the need of better live stock, better seed, tile drainage, cow testing, breeders' associations, etc., etc., everything went along fine. It meant increase in production. But as soon as the county agent considered the marketing of produce as one of his duties something happened very quickly. No doubt some one brought pressure to bear on our city secretary and he in turn began to put sticks in the wheels of the county agent's machine. Then our president a retired farmer, member of the board of supervisors and a mighty good fellow all around thought that he had better stand in with his city friends who always patted him on the back. All this time the farmers were snoring like good fellows.

Then one day a few of the progressive younger farmers began to compare notes. The secretary

and president were opposed to a membership campaign because they knew that it would naturally increase the effectiveness of the county agent who had outlined a well-balanced program of work. At the last meeting of the bureau about two hundred farmers were present all of whom had their eyes open and demanded a few things. A merry time followed much to the discomfort of the president and secretary. Well we are carrying on a membership campaign, you bet. Marketing has an important place on the Farm Bureau program. But isn't it too bad that the county agent made such a mistake? Maybe the M. B. F. helped the farmers to open their eyes but of course no one knows. At any rate the county agent ought to be fired.

You can readily see how our county agent has been handicapped by the city interests. He has held this position about eighteen months during which time he has been active in helping the farmers to obtain farm loans and assist them in their marketing problems. The president and secretary of the Farm Bureau are doing all possible to kick him out. Farmers of course are backing him up. I am of the opinion that the sentiment of the farmers is strong enough at the present time to keep him on the job. Dr. Mumford was in Chesaning yesterday and gave a good common-sense talk urging the members of the co-operative elevator, shipping association, Grange, Gleaners and other farmers' organizations to join hands in one local organization in order that there may be a better understanding and unity of ideas. Our problems in our locality are common. We can meet on a common ground and discuss them to a better advantage. We can outline a program of work suitable to our needs. I believe that it will make the Grange, Gleaners and farmers' clubs stronger in this manner. We (Chesaning) do not need to be punched up very much on the marketing problems. We have one of the best shipping associations and largest and best equipped elevators in the state.

What do you think of the idea? Do you think that we are on the right track?

WAREHOUSE DEAL IS CAMPAIGN POWDER

Refusal of Committee to Report Out Amendment Gives Farmers Plenty of Free Ammunition to Storm Reactionaries' Strongholds in 1920

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall; Humpty Dumpty had a great fall. All the king's horses and all the king's men, couldn't pick Humpty Dumpty up again."

There is another Humpty Dumpty who stands in a fair way to take the honors away from the egg of the nursery rhyme as an unseated "sitter." He is about ripe for a fall and when he hits earth, he'll splatter and lose his identity in much the same manner as his fabled aspirant who presented such a problem of reassembling to the king's horses and men. But he is sitting on neither a wall nor an egg. No. The article which is completely hidden by his avoirdupois is the warehouse amendment.

A number of farm leaders met at Lansing Monday and each in turn met with Chairman Ivory of the committee which is sitting on the amendment. Mr. Ivory's "arguments," if such they may be called were as futile and foolish as those expressed by him thru these columns last week. And it is altogether needless to go over them again. Senator Baker, however, refers very pointedly and properly to Ivory's willingness to report out the salary amendment which was defeated by the people and asks, "Would he set aside the judgment of the people and substitute his own? Did he favor the salary amendment because he thought the people wanted it?" Turn to page 7 and read Mr. Baker's remarks on the inconsistency of Rep. Ivory's attitude.

We saw the Governor, but he was running true to form,—perfectly neutral. Why, yes, he HAD heard something about a warehouse amendment. Hadn't read it, though; really didn't know much about it. Understood it was in a House committee. Oh, no, no, no, he would not have us think he was opposed to it. Nothing of the sort, but,—er,—well, you know, he never bothers the boys in the legislature, and besides, do you really think the scheme will work out? Now, you bond for \$5,000,000 and you've actually got a \$20,000,000 proposition on your hands. You know, those things run into money, first thing you know you got the state deep into debt, and will it do the business, and will it do this, and won't it do that, etc., etc., etc. Since he was not opposed to it, I asked him if he was for it. Just at that moment the S. O. S. flashed "neutral," and he hedged some more. No, really, that was a question he must refuse to answer, because if he did we'd go right out and quote him and he wouldn't be quoted. Besides it wasn't his business to say whether he was for or against it. He would express his opinion at the proper time when the amendment came to him for his signature. He would either sign it or veto it. The governor was quite oblivious to the fact that he wouldn't get a whack at the amendment should it pass the House, for the Constitution provides that it shall go direct to the people. If you hear of the Governor vetoing this constitutional amendment please let us know about it.

Mr. Sleeper suggested, merely a suggestion, mind you, that the amendment might meet with more favor if the amount of bonds were reduced. Of course, he didn't know, in fact, had never talked with anyone on the subject before, but that was just an ah,—opinion,—a God-send inspiration, as it were, that just possibly the \$5,000,000 amount was what the committee objected to. The same explanation that was given with respect to the road bond issue, namely, that the amendment was merely an enabling act and the legislature was free to spend only what was sufficient to carry out the provisions, seemed to have no effect whatever upon Mr. Sleeper. After exhausting every argument at our command in an effort to induce him to forsake his neutrality for once and come out in favor of the submission, we left.

There was talk of compromising with the committee to the extent of agreeing to reduce the sum from \$5,000,000 to \$2,000,000 and other various minimum amounts, but no intimation had been received by the committee that it would consider any such a compromise and it

HAS THE House committee ever said it wouldn't report out the warehouse amendment? No. Some of the members have said they would vote to report it out, but the CHAIRMAN REFUSES TO CALL THE COMMITTEE TOGETHER. William E. Ivory is the chairman, and if he has the power to hold up a constitutional amendment from a vote of the people, that's too much power for any one man in Michigan to have. Either that power should be taken away from him or else men elected to office who will not abuse that power.

was not proposed to the committee. It was felt that the sum of five million was not too large providing the plan was successful. Moreover, there was a principle involved which the farm leaders were bound to recognize and could not deviate a hair therefrom. Every man who sponsored the amendment had treated the opinions of the members of the committee with respect and in a dignified and honorable manner had tried to put up their side of the case. Having failed to impress the committee with the merits of the proposition and with the justice of submitting it to the people, they felt they had done all the farmers could expect them to do, and so, gracefully withdrew, leaving the reactionaries a-sittin',—and a-thinkin'.

The farmers should worry if the committee smothered the warehouse amendment. It will take less than two weeks' time to secure double the petitions that are needed to submit by initiative. And while the petitions are being circulated, the people will just naturally want to talk about the fellows who made it necessary to circulate the petitions; and they'll make a little mental note to remember those fellows when next 'lection rolls around. We could put down the names right now of a half dozen prominent and professional "sitters" who are going to be remembered in 1920 in a way they won't like.

NO LICENSE REQUIRED FOR MAKING EITHER CIDER OR VINEGAR

The liquor interests have been successful in fooling a lot of people in their day, but we supposed their tactics were so well known by this time that they fooled nobody. In this we are mistaken. The propaganda put out by the liquor men in favor of the wine and beer amendment seems to have deceived many, and the passage of the Lewis bill which makes possession of liquor unlawful has seemed to substantiate many of the statements of the "wets." We find particularly that farmers have been told so much that the Lewis bill prohibited the manufacture and sale of cider and vinegar that many of them have come to believe it, and M. B. F. receives many inquiries asking if this is true. One of such inquiries which is printed herewith was referred to the Anti-Saloon League, whose answer is also published:

The Inquiry

"I am thinking of buying a cider mill to make cider. Now what I want to know is, do I have to have a license to run it, and if so how much will the license be?"

The Answer.

Sec. 9 of the law covering the manufacture of cider reads: "The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent the manufacture of cider from fruit, for the purpose of making vinegar and non-intoxicating cider and fruit juice for use and sale."—Grant M. Hudson, Supt. Anti-Saloon League of Michigan.

Therefore, apple growers and cider-lovers, set your minds at rest! You can MAKE all the cider you want and you can DRINK all the cider you want, providing it is sweet and non-intoxicating.

ORDER YOUR AEROPLANE TODAY!

George Kounkel, a farmer of Aylesbury, Saskatchewan, has actually ordered an aeroplane, and goes on record as the first farmer to adopt this vehicle in his regular business. Mr. Kounkel, who was one of the pioneer farmers in that region, believes thoroughly in agriculture by machinery, and plans to use his aeroplane in making trips to various cities to dispose of his farm produce. Having been the first farmer in that part of the country to buy an automobile, he apparently buys his first aeroplane in the same matter-of-fact business way.

SPILLMAN CHARGES ARE BACKED UP

Dr. Carver Substantiates Certain Statements Made by Dr. Spillman Concerning Attitude and Influence of Rockefeller Board

The Spillman charges against Sec'y Houston were so astounding and serious that every effort is being made by the farm organizations and others interested to secure corroborative statements from other attaches of the department. Among the names mentioned in the Spillman charges is that of Dr. Carver, who took up the management of the office of Rural Organization but resigned when the General Education Board voted down his plans and suggestions. The Farmers' National Council asked Dr. Carver if Dr. Spillman's statements with reference to his work with the department were correct, and Dr. Carver replies in the following manner:

"So far as the specific statements of fact regarding myself and my connection with the Department are concerned, they are correct. As to the inferences regarding the purposes of the General Education Board, I cannot, of course, speak authoritatively, not being a mind reader, I do not remember having seen the typewritten sheets referred to as having been written by a member of the General Education Board, and circulated through the Department, outlining the duties of the Department of Agriculture.

"I was never able to get a definite statement from any member of the General Education Board as to why they withdrew support from the work which I had outlined. The only criticism I ever had from any member of the Board was from Mr. Frederick T. Gates, who was then the president, objecting to our undertaking the study of the question of rural credit. When he was confronted, however, with the original memorandum, signed by Secretary Houston and Dr. Buttrick, which was the basis on which I undertook my work in Washington, and which included rural credit among the subjects to be investigated by the Rural Organization Service, he, of course, had nothing more to say. However, when I submitted plans for the following year, involving some further expenditure of money and some enlargement of the scope of the Rural Organization Service, it was simply voted down and no reasons were given.

"It was my belief at the time that Dr. Buttrick the Secretary of the General Education Board, was in full sympathy with my work and that it was as much a disappointment to him as it was to me that the Board decided as it did. He, of course, was only the agent of the Board and could not do otherwise than carry out its decision. I have had no reason since to change my opinion on the question of Dr. Buttrick's sincerity and good faith. The only other member of the Board who ever showed the slightest interest in the work was the late Walter H. Page, but he was in London at the time and therefore his influence was not felt at the meeting of the Board which voted down my project."

—T. N. Carver.

Some time ago Clarence Ousley, assistant Sec'y of Agriculture, sent out a lengthy refutation of the Spillman charges. On April 4th, we made reply as follows to Mr. Ousley's letter:

"The Spillman charges in our judgment are of sufficient importance to warrant either a denial or explanation from Secretary Houston himself. I am therefore unable to give your letter of explanation the consideration and weight that you would like to have me give.

"Despite the very positive statements in your letter to the Southern Agriculturist, we are unable to harmonize them with the well-known fact that Dr. Spillman has been an employee of the Department for many years, and cannot understand why his opinions which have been found of value in the past should suddenly have become so unreliable.

"Inasmuch as Michigan Business Farming was the first farm paper in the United States to publish the Spillman charges and it was upon my behest that Representative Cramton introduced his resolution, asking for congressional investigation, we shall wish to present your explanation to our readers in fairness to Mr. Houston. At the same time, however, we shall insist that the investigation asked for by Mr. Cramton be made."

A reply to this letter has not yet been received.

Removal of Export Bans opens World Markets

IN 1918 the total foreign trade in American agricultural products amounted in value to

approximately \$1,084,000,000, of 45 per cent of the total exports of the United States. Since that time the export trade in food products has increased enormously, and except for the unfortunate financial conditions existing in all foreign countries that have been at war, the present year would probably be the greatest export year in the history of American agriculture. As it is, the amount of foodstuffs that will be shipped to Europe during 1919 is problematical. That a great demand exists there is no doubt. But there is some doubt as to whether the foreign countries can afford to still further upset the balance of trade by permitting the importation of all the food products needed to fill this demand. Upon that point hinges the disposal and the price of millions of tons of 1919 American food products.

For many years to come the foreign countries will look to the United States for their supplies of many foodstuffs. It is highly necessary, therefore, that the American producer, dealer and exporter know something of the conditions abroad in order to intelligently gauge the amount of acreage to be planted, the probable demand and the prices which the foreign purchaser is willing to pay. To canvass the crop conditions of all these countries, estimate their probable import requirements, determine prevailing prices on leading commodities, and otherwise obtain a clear idea of international food conditions, is a stupendous task, and were it left to private enterprise, the American farmer would produce in blind ignorance of the world's needs.

But the U. S. Department of Agriculture has undertaken the very important task of making these surveys and compilations. For several months past it has been conducting cursory investigations and has made public much information of value to the farmer. During the recent months its foreign crop-surveying and reporting service has been greatly extended and systematized until it is now able to give very comprehensive and accurate data upon the food supplies and the food requirements of the principal countries.

During the war and for several months after the armistice was signed export operations were more or less curtailed by the inability of shippers to secure export licenses. No export shipments were permitted without a license from the War Trade Board. The difficulty of securing permits together with the great shortage of bottoms naturally discouraged shipping, and great supplies of foodstuffs accumulated at the seaboard. Moreover, a large number of products was placed on the "Export Conservation List," for the exporting of which licenses were refused.

By March 6th, 1919, however, the War Trade Board had removed all products from the export conservation list except wheat, wheat flour, and red clover seed. It is still necessary, though not now so difficult, to secure licenses to export. Individual licenses are required for some goods. These are still obtained from the War Trade Board. But the majority of exportable foods can be shipped to certain countries by permit from the Customs Service which holds a general li-

Resume of Food Situation in Foreign Countries

cense covering such goods from War Trade Board. Allied countries continue to remove their restrictions on importations. The removal of import restrictions by the French government covers a wide range of articles and indicates rapid progress to a return of normal conditions.

The possibilities of trade with neutral nations has been enlarged greatly since the signing of the armistice. Individual licenses are still required for all exports to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Holland, Switzerland and Greece. The War Trade Board publishes from time to time a "Free List" of commodities for which licenses will be granted readily upon application. The removal of export restrictions and the greater ease with which licenses may be obtained facilitates and encourages a greater export business though the movement is far from normal.

Most of the allied food purchases until recently have been made through the Allied Provision Export Commission. This commission has now been dissolved and the Wheat Export Company of New York City is handling all wheat, wheat products and oats for the allied countries. Trading in corn, rye, barley and other coarse grains, however, may now be carried on by private individuals, but owing to the difficulties of freight and finance, the Allied government may continue to purchase some of these cereals as occasion demands. The British Minister of Food has announced that with the exception of wheat, wheat flour and oats, government purchases have been suspended and will not be resumed unless conditions change. The trade in all food products with the United Kingdom, except in the articles named, has been released to private commerce. The British list of restricted imports is the only barrier to open trading.

With but few exceptions France removed import restrictions from all products of agriculture. The Italian government continues to purchase and supply nearly all the principal food products.

Much interesting information is gathered from the reports published recently by the Bureau of Markets. We learn that the United States is now exporting wheat, oats, rye, barley, beans, potatoes, corn, canned fruit, cotton, cottonseed, oil, meats, butter, eggs, canned milk, etc. Countries to which exports are being made include the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and South American states.

Among the most important imports may be listed beans from Japan, peanuts from the Orient and potatoes from Canada. The amount of Japanese beans received into this country the past few months numbers up into the thousands of tons. Imports of potatoes from Canada average around ten to fifteen cars, per day. The Bureau of Markets has this to say about Canadian potatoes:

Prince Edward Island

Potato stock available for export 1,000,000 bushels. Movement now about over. No probability of heavy shipments soon. Report signed March 6th.

Quebec

Surplus on hand October 1st last, 20,000,000 bushels. Operators advise no potatoes presently

offered for exports. No exports this district during current winter.

New Brunswick

Official estimated production, 1919, 9,077,600 bushels. Increase over 1917, 3,500,000 bushels. Estimated at 40 per cent. on hand. Few if any exported to the United States. Shipped to Montreal, Toronto, etc. Unable to ascertain whether then exported to the United States.

The Bureau of Markets reports, however, that the movement of Canadian potatoes into Maine by railway amounted to 264 cars from March 1st to March 18th, and that the total rail shipments in January were 260 cars and in February, 205 cars.

Among the projects the Bureau of Markets announces it will undertake is a "study of the possibilities of expanding the foreign trade of the United States in vegetables, both fresh and dried, including potatoes." In this connection it is interesting to note that 400 bushels of potatoes were exported to France in 1918. The French prefer the yellow potato to the white, but the supply of the favored article is reported to be insufficient. The Bureau of Markets could perform no greater service than developing an export trade in potatoes. They are America's one great perishable crop that presents an acute problem of profitable utilization year in and year out.

Grain Exports Increase in Volume

According to a report of the director general of railroads, regarding the export freight situation on March 10th, there were 20,136,000 bushels of grain in the elevators at the North Atlantic ports. 5,049,000 bushels were received during the week, while 3,772,000 bushels were cleared. A strong movement in grain overseas is anticipated.

Swiss Farmers Guaranteed \$2.63 for Wheat

Those who believe the U. S. government's wheat guaranty a most liberal concession to the farmers, would certainly call Switzerland's guarantee sheer profligacy. This little country formerly imported nearly all its wheat, farmers finding live stock raising more to their liking and profit. The war cut off so much of Switzerland's source of supply that the government took measures to increase the acreage. In pre-war years the average area sown was 292,500 acres, which produced sufficient wheat to last the nation only two months. In 1917 the council ordered the additional sowing of 125,000 acres, and guaranteed a minimum price of \$3.16 a bushel for the 1918-1920 harvests and \$2.63 for 1920-21 yield. It also was stipulated that should the price of controlled wheat exceed the guaranteed minimum at any time during the next four years (1918-1921) the sellers would be entitled to the higher rate. The average price of wheat up to 1914 was \$1.31 per bushel as against \$4.20 in 1918. As the other extreme, the Australia government has guaranteed a price for 1920 wheat of only \$0.97 per bushel.

The Argentine Situation

Inasmuch as the grain of the Argentine is expected to influence more or less the world prices on these grains, the amount of stocks available for export in that country assumes special significance. We find that in spite of the apparent

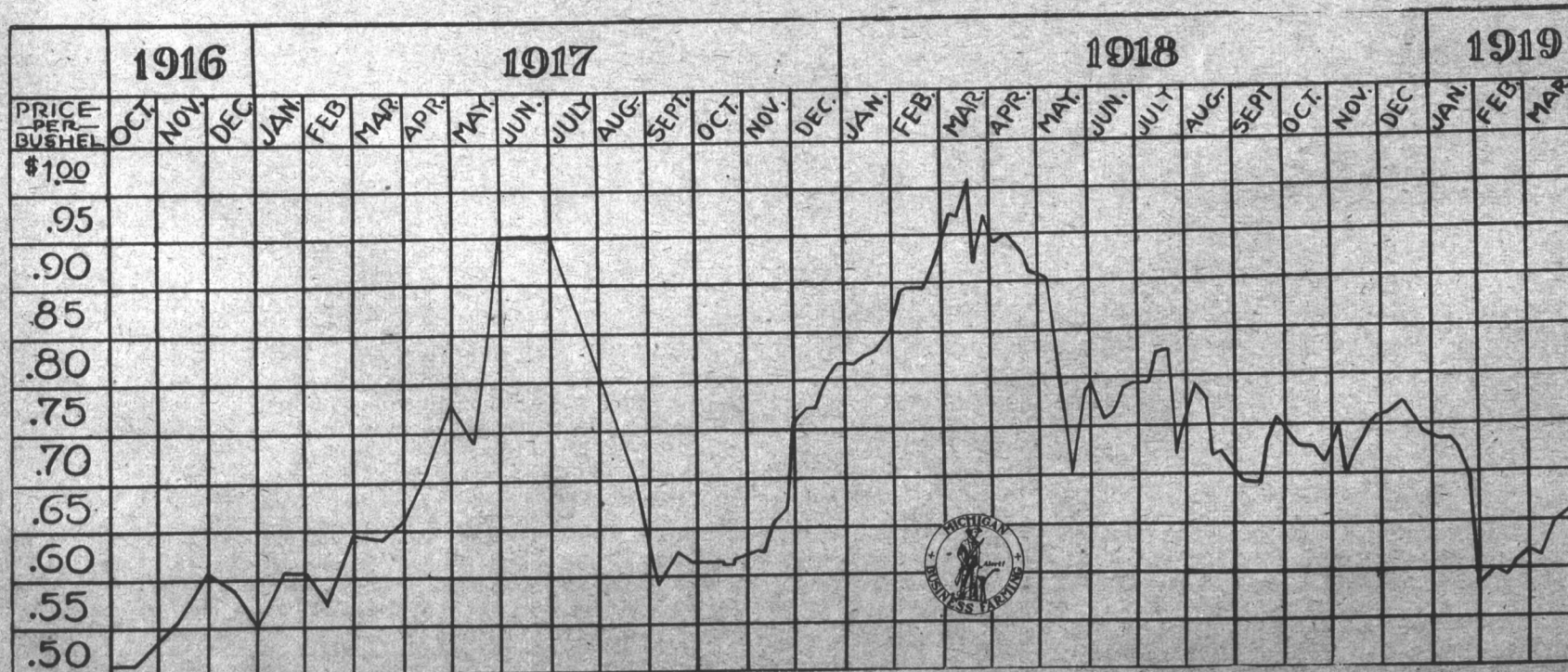


Chart of Oat Prices for last three years. Present indications are that trend will continue upward.

plentitude of wheat, corn and oats their exportation this year is much slower than in previous years. A number of reasons contribute to this condition. The shipping business of Argentina is in a rather demoralized condition owing to strikes and lack of bottoms. The government seems not to be able to bring about any organized control over the export business and consequently shipments from the Argentine are irregular and fragmentary.

It is estimated that combined stocks of wheat, linseed, oats and corn available for export represent nearly 3,000,000 short tons. Of corn, there are 128,568,000 bushels. Of oats, 31,002,000 bushels and of wheat, about 160,000,000 bushels. Were all this grain to come into immediate competition with American grains, our markets would soon be demoralized, but in view of the difficulty experienced in unloading these grains on the world markets, we do not believe that they will have any large effect on the demand or prices for American grains.

Food Situation in Germany and Austria

A shortage of vegetables is beginning to make itself felt in Breslau. Young turnip tops, radishes, and salad cannot be bought, and cauliflower, red cabbage, and savoy are obtainable only in small quantities. The prevailing prices for vegetables per pound are as follows: Brussels sprouts, \$0.50;

white cabbage \$0.035 to \$0.05; spinach \$0.12; kale, \$0.095 to \$0.12; carrots \$0.04 to \$0.05; small yellow turnips \$0.19.

The milk supply of Dusseldorf and other western industrial cities on the right bank of the Rhine has been curtailed considerably by the occupation of the left bank by the allied forces and the consequent cutting off of all communication across the river. The slaughter of milch cows has also decreased the supply.

Regulations recently issued for the cultivation of sugar beets for the year 1919-20 include the continuation of the enforcement of compulsory cultivation. Beet-sugar factories can obtain sugar beets from the same sources and from an area of the same size as in 1916. Contract conditions generally will remain the same as in that year, but the minimum price to be fixed shortly for 1919-20 will govern all agreements. The restrictions on the use of beet roots in distilleries will be suspended for 1919-20.

According to a report from Germany, the sugar-beet area has decreased from 1,406,000 acres in 1914-15, the first year of the war to 882,000 acres under cultivation at present (1918-19). On the other hand the cost of sugar beets has risen from \$0.326 per cwt. in 1916 to double that price, \$0.65 per cwt., in January, 1918, and beet sugar from \$3.26 to \$5.93 per cwt., an increase of 81 per cent. during the same period.

Maximum Retail Prices for Beef in Vienna, Austria:

Cut	Price per lb. to firms entitled to buy	
	1st-class beef	Standard
Forequarter (including not more than 15 per cent make-weight)	\$1.84	\$0.76
Hindquarter (including not more than 20 per cent make-weight)	2.03	.92
Roasts (loin and rib) with bones left in, but without make-weight	2.58	1.29
Other cuts	1.84	.76

Food Prices in Moscow

The Department of State received a cablegram under date of February 17, from Hon. I. N. Norris, American minister to Sweden, giving a comparison of the prices of food in Moscow in 1914 and 1919. The information was obtained from persons who had recently arrived at Stockholm from Moscow and is tabulated below.

Comparison of Prices of Various Commodities in Moscow, Russia, for 1914 and 1919:

Com'dity	Unit	1914	1919	Com'dity	Unit	1914	1919
Bread				Butter	lb.	\$ 2.32	11.29
Black	lb.	\$0.14	1.53	Millet	lb.	.023	2.26
White	lb.	.019		Oil			
Flour				Salad	lb.	.697	338.56
Black	lb.	.028	1.69	Sunflower	lb.	.038	3.95
White	lb.	.037	3.39	Coffee	lb.	.465	
Meat	lb.	.093	2.82	Sugar	lb.	.051	5.77
Dogflesh	lb.		.73	Tea	lb.	.929	14.67
Horseflesh	lb.		1.69	Cheese	lb.	.093	8.46
Potatoes	lb.	.005	.68				
Milk	Pint	.074	1.14				

Two Dollars for Yearling Steer; \$40.55 for 40 Hogs; at Ye Auction of 75 Years Ago



H. WELLS, a farmer living east of Macon, Mo., has the age-yellow schedule of an auction sale held in Rund Grove in the spring of 1846—twelve years before Macon was laid out, says the *Kansas City Star*. The war with Mexico then had the stage. James Smith's personal property was sold following his death. The items sold were recorded on parchment, hand ruled evidently a quill being used. The writing is in a small, plain hand, and is easily read, although the paper is yellow and considerably splotted.

For his day's service the clerk received a dollar and the auctioneer fifty cents. An auctioneer today selling the same sort of articles would have made from \$25 to \$30 and the clerk would have been paid \$10 to \$15.

The sale was at a time when money was very scarce. Furs were the principal legal tender. Spanish or Mexican dollars, chiseled into four or five pieces, and each piece called a "bit" or twelve and one-half cents, formed the principal cash in many sections of the country. Personal notes were given for the smallest purchases and they passed from man to man as money if the maker was known to be good. As a rule a good man's credit was good, and he could settle a debt when he felt like it. In the rural sections it was a breach of courtesy to ask a man to pay a bill, and to do so would often cause a bitter estrangement.

It was taken as a matter of course a man would settle a debt as soon as he could, and to insist on immediate liquidation was like a reflection on his honor.

At the sale of Smith's personal effects Washington

Surber paid \$7.25 for a "pieded" heifer. A "pieded" heifer was a sort of mottled or spotted animal, the term being well understood by the early settlers. That "pieded" heifer would probably have fetched \$50 today.

Richard Johnson gave a note for \$2 for a "pieded" yearling steer.

John D. Smith bought a red heifer for \$2.37½. A note for 28 cents was given by Charles Foreman for a crock.

Andrew Mote gave his note for 37½ cents for a set of double trees.

Nathaniel Richardson probably surprised the auctioneer by paying 37½ cents in cash for a hammer. John D. Smith bid in a curry comb and rope for "a bit."



Hog raisers today will smile to note that the auctioneer at this sale knocked down to William Griffin "forty first-choice pork hogs for \$40.55." Sarah Smith paid \$2 for a side saddle. She would have to pay \$25 for the same article today but for the fact she would probably own a motor car.

Because he didn't have "two bits" about him William Faulkner had to give his note for "one stew pan in good order."

Henry C. Grubs gave \$1.30 for a bee stand, while C. P. Davis gave a dollar note, signed by himself, for a pig. Today the pig would probably be worth \$20 and the bee stand 30 cents.

The clerk notes that "1 half the waggon" was

sold to John D. Smith for \$15. There is no record as to what became of the other half.

The same bidder got five acres of corn and stock feed for \$3.75. If there had been the modest estimate of thirty bushels to the acre that meant 150 bushels of corn, which at today's average of \$1.50 a bushel, would have brought \$225. James W. Surber paid \$6.25 for five first-choice sheep.

It looks as if the bidding on some articles was advanced a cent at a time, for David Kincaid was the successful bidder at forty-one cents for a bucket—and gave his note.

Compared with other articles the family clock fetched the royal price of \$7, but it was bid in by the widow of the owner. The widow also bought back into the household "one bureau" for \$5 and a looking glass for twenty-five cents.

Benjamin F. Elsea gave his note for twelve and a half cents for a pair of horseshoes, and Ben Robuck seems to have got a still better bargain in the purchase of "one saddle, bridle and martingale" for ten cents, for which he also gave his note.

The total footed up \$447.94. Smith was an unusually well-to-do man for his day, but this sale represented about all the personal property he had. Based on today's values of the same articles probably a fair average would be to multiply by ten, giving \$4,479.40. Later on there were public sales at which slaves were included with other "stock," but this was before the Missouri settlers had become wealthy enough to own that kind of labor.



"Farmers Must Love Shorthorn Cattle Because They Keep So Many of Them"

I THINK one great argument in favor of the Shorthorn is that there are so many of them. There must be some reason why there are many of them.

Farmers do not long continue breeding cattle that are not profitable, and the demand for Shorthorns in Michigan was never better than it is today, and it is increasing in Michigan very rapidly. There are a few arguments in favor of the Shorthorn, which are very strong. In the first place, they are large cattle.

Michigan, like other states in the same latitude, does not produce the big crops of corn produced in the corn belt. Pasture, alfalfa or clover hay and corn silage necessarily form a large part of the feed used in preparing cattle for the market in that state.

In addition to these statements, it is admitted very generally that of the three breeds mentioned, Shorthorns are most proficient in milk flow. It is the plan of many farmers in Michigan as in Wisconsin or Minnesota, which have many similar conditions, to milk cows and raise the calves.

By J. L. TORMEY.

Field Representative, A. S. B. A.

This field is one of the most important which the Shorthorn breed occupies, and is, we think, one of the reasons why so many Shorthorns are kept. Shorthorn calves raised upon skim milk and corn can be taken into the feed lots, fed at a profit and marketed in competition with animals that have nursed cows up to weaning time.

Last September 91 head of yearling Shorthorns, averaging right at the 1,000 pound mark, sold straight, without a throughout, on the Chicago market at \$19.25; considered to be one of the best sales of yearling cattle ever made in the Chicago market. About the same time five head of Shorthorns, 15 months of age, sold on the Indianapolis market at 20c a pound, which were the first cattle to reach the 20c mark in any of our middle western markets. Early in the fall a load of mature Shorthorn steers sold for \$18.35 our of Wisconsin pastures and a little bit later, another load raised in Wisconsin, grazed in Wisconsin, and

sold from a Mineral Point pasture, sold for \$19.50 on the Chicago market, topping the market for that day in Chicago. These Wisconsin cattle had received very little corn, in fact, the bulk of their feed consisted of blue grass pasture, corn silage or fodder; and in the case of the steers selling for \$18.35, some cotton seed meal was fed.

Concerning the ability of Shorthorns to produce milk, the Kansas Agricultural College is carrying on a valuable experiment. They have in their Shorthorn herd, quite a number of cows with records upward of 8,000 pounds of milk a year. The steer calves from these cows are the steers which have been shown at the principal stock shows of the country, and have earned for the Kansas college an enviable reputation of being one of the foremost colleges in the country in the developing and showing of good steers at the leading stock shows of the country.

Abraham Lincoln said that God must love homely people, because he made so many of them. Farmers must love Shorthorn cattle because they keep so many of them.

"for all the farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

(Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner)

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Advertising Michigan Beans

FOR SEVERAL years Michigan bean jobbers have had under consideration an advertising campaign to increase the consumption of Michigan beans, and it seems probable that publicity projects will be launched within the current year. This decision is hastened by the deplorable condition of the bean market at the present time which threatens to undermine the industry in this state and presents a problem calculated to alarm those who have money invested in bean elevators and equipment. It is perhaps of not quite so great consequence to the farmer who makes beans his main cash crop, as he may easily turn to some other crop if the inducements for growing beans are not satisfactory. The elevator owner and the jobber, on the other hand, are virtually dependent upon the bean industry and it is to their peculiar and primary interest that it be put upon a safe, dependable and profitable basis.

The Michigan bean industry has weathered two very discouraging, and in some respects, disastrous years. Poor yields and high production costs, coupled with the stubborn competition of western beans grown under more favorable and less costly conditions, have put the bean grower in a devil-may-care frame of mind which is causing him to rapidly lose interest in this erstwhile profitable crop. It is to be lamented that Michigan stands in a fair way to lose her prestige as a bean growing state, but unless vigorous steps are taken at once to combat the influences that are tearing down this industry, Michigan will soon be a back number as a producer of beans.

The public should be educated to the superior value of beans as a food to supplant meat. That done, it would be comparatively easy to educate the public to the superior merits of beans grown in Michigan. To make it easy for the consumer to buy Michigan beans, they should be put up in one, two and five pound packages, attractively labeled, showing comparisons between the caloric constituents of beans and other foods, and describing various recipes for the preparation of beans for table use. These, we understand, are a part of the tentative plans of the bean jobbers to popularize the Michigan bean.

The principal campaign will probably be carried on thru newspaper advertising, which has made California oranges and raisins popular articles of food in countless American households, and brought millions of dollars into the pockets of California growers which they never would have received had they sat back and waited for the world to beat a path up to their doorways. The same tactics that are used to stimulate the demand for California fruit products will assist very materially in developing a greater market for Michigan beans.

We hope the plans of the bean jobbers will go through. While undoubtedly the grower will be called upon to bear a part of the expense of this campaign, and it is right that

he should, the major portion will be borne by the elevator owners and the jobbers. A toll of two or three cents a bushel against both the grower and the jobber would create a fund quite ample to care for all the expenses of the campaign. And it is certain that the results would pay handsome dividends upon the comparatively slight sum invested.

It will be a long time before Michigan beans, by mere intrinsic value will recover their former position on the food diet. Artificial conditions have acted to demoralize the market for this product, and artificial means must be employed to restore it. A nation-wide advertising campaign, coupled up with friendly co-operation between grower and jobber will accomplish the desired ends.

The Experts Confer

"UPON THE invitation of the secretary of agriculture," says a department of agriculture bulletin, "a number of farmers and representatives of agricultural colleges of various states met with members of the department to consider projects and plans to be followed in the study of farm organization." * * * It is hoped that the studies to be started by the department of agriculture will aid the farmers in developing better plans and putting farm work on a more satisfactory and more profitable basis."

What, the department of agriculture takes real farmers into its conferences? No, no, it cannot be. But so says the bulletin, and as proof a list of those who took part in the conference is appended. Alas! Our hopes are dashed to the ground. Of the thirty-two men, twenty-nine are listed as professors, directors or other experts representing various agricultural colleges and bureaus of the department. The other three members are given as Mr. H. W. Jeffers, Plainsboro, N. J.; A. W. Manchester, Storrs, Conn.; and Mr. L. Sweet, Denver, Col. Where have we heard of that man, Sweet, before? Why, he's the millionaire "farmer" who served as head of the potato division of the Food Administration. It seems that Mr. Sweet is still willing to give the farmers the benefit of his theories.

We ask in all seriousness, "Will a conference so composed be able to formulate plans for studies and instruction in farm management or any other phase of the industry that will be practical and meet with the hearty co-operation of farmers?" Perish the thought! You may coat a pill with sugar and swear to your patient that it's an antidote for all his ills, but if he won't swallow it, what the heck good is the pill?

Why does Sec'y Houston so persistently ignore the opinions of the farmers? Why must every conference that is held under the auspices of the department of agriculture and of the agricultural college be always confined to professional experts. One might conclude that the farmer was incapable of thinking and acting for himself, that he must let someone else do it for him.

The department of agriculture can do a great work for the farmer. That its past efforts have amounted to little of permanent value is best shown by the decreasing respect of the farmers for its opinions. Had the department heads invited the farmers into their conferences, and given careful consideration to their judgment, based on hard, practical experience, the problems that now loom up so threateningly might have been solved long ago. There has ever been a wide chasm between the department of agriculture and the farmers, and under the administration of Sec'y Houston the chasm has grown perceptibly wider. If the Houston policy of absolute disregard of the farmers' opinion and counsel is continued, the farmers will shortly renounce all allegiance to the department.

Sure, We'll Finish the Job

AND THAT is just what the Victory loan is, the finish to the fight. We people of America are a peaceful people, but once aroused we fight for our rights and we never quit until we've finished. We don't compromise. We don't hedge. We don't hesitate to do things not to our liking if it is a part of our fight. But we are quitters if we

don't come across with our money in the great loan campaign that has just been launched.

The government contracted for vast stores of food and war supplies for our fighting forces. You wouldn't have had them done otherwise, would you? You wouldn't have sent your boy or your neighbor's boy over to France to face the Prussian military machine without supplying him with the best sinews of warfare that money could buy. Nor would you have bought from hand to mouth, in the hope that the war might end at any moment. No. You would have spent money lavishly to absolutely insure an uninterrupted flow of the things required for the comfort and protection of our armies.

That's what the United States government did. It could take no chances on the fickleness of war, and pinch a penny here and a penny there, trusting in an early cessation of the hostilities. It had assumed stewardship of your boy and your neighbor's boy. It had forced him to accept Uncle Sam as guardian for period of the war. For that reason the government was doubly responsible for his welfare. It bought and contracted for all and more than was necessary to safeguard our armies. It was perfectly right and proper that it should do this. Failure to have done this can be described by one term, "criminal negligence."

The government could not have done this thing that you, and you, and every good American citizen approves, had it not unbounded confidence in your willingness to pay the bill, even though the payment might not come due until after the end of the war and the patriotic fervor had cooled.

With the help of the materials which the government bought upon your credit, our armies have finished THEIR fight. Now, will you finish YOURS?

When the Boy Comes Home

THE BOY will soon be coming back from the front, dad. There's been an empty spot in your heart since the day he went away and you are longing for the hour of his return. He's going to be a bit different. His experiences in the army and in the gay cities he has visited have rounded him out and given him a new vision of life in all its aspects, and you need not be surprised to find that they have set up strange longings in his heart. More than one lad who left the farm home with the contented thought that some day he would return and follow his own furrow, will return to stay no longer than to greet the old folks, spin a yarn or two about the part he played in the war, and pack his personal belongings preparatory to seeking a job in the city. He has tasted of the great adventure and will never again be content with the solitude and the labor of the farm. Long before your boy was called you detected a certain restlessness in him. You knew that he had visions in which were many people and the alluring sights of the great city. It worried you, nettled you, perhaps made you a bit cross and arbitrary. You wanted the boy to stay on the farm, to follow in your footsteps and you wondered how you were going to make him do it. And now that he has been out from under your guidance for several months, free to think out his own future, I'm just a bit afraid that he's going to be more of a problem than ever. That is, unless you handle him mighty carefully. Every boy who comes back from the army to the farm should be given a piece of land or a partnership with his dad in the business. Pride of ownership is the best rein you can put upon a restless young man. If he's got any stuff in him at all, he'll double up the dividends of the business and be a help and comfort to his parents in their old age. Boys don't just "leave" the farm. They gradually slide off because there is nothing to make them stick.

So many questions are being asked about the farm bureau organization and county agent that we plan to cover the subjects thoroughly and impartially in succeeding issues of M. B. F. We will show the origin of the movements, the purposes, its strength and its weaknesses, and leave to the judgment of our readers whether it can solve the farmers' problems.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



By HERB BAKER

"SITTING" ON WAREHOUSE AMENDMENT

CHAIRMAN IVORY, the Lapeer statesman, who as chairman of the committee on Revision and Amendment to the Constitution, has been "sitting" on the Warehouse Amendment, makes two very remarkable statements with reference to his position regarding the matter. First, that the amendment passed the Senate as the result of a trade. If there was a "trade" with whom was it made? With the supporters of the amendment to increase judges' salaries. Did they trade with the friends of the Warehouse Amendment?

That's what Mr. Ivory says. Did Mr. Ivory regard that as an objection to the salaries amendment? No! He got his committee together and reported out that amendment post-haste so that it could be voted on at this spring's election. But, of course, that is different. The salary amendment conflicted with none of the predatory interests.

His second remarkable statement was: "I am not at all convinced that the farmers want these warehouses."

He does not seem to sense that the proposal contemplates putting the matter up to the people to find out if they want these warehouses as a part of their marketing system. Would he set aside the judgment of the people and substitute his own? Did he favor the salaries amendment because he thought the people wanted it? If he did, he knows now, since that amendment was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, how utterly unreliable is his judgment as to what the people want, and if the ivory was all in his name, it would eventually dawn upon him that the united demand of the Michigan farm organizations on the warehouse matter is entitled to as much consideration as the demand of a few judges for a boost in their salaries.

THE LEMIRE BILL

THE LEMIRE bill that seeks to protect the cities and villages of the state from the onslaughts of the corporationists, is still pending in the house. It passed the senate after a notable struggle. The Lemire bill reserved to the cities the right to regulate their own public utilities, especially if they were publicly owned. The alternation was absolute control by a commission to be appointed by the governor. An impartial commission mind you, composed of five men, not more than three of whom should be from Bad Axe, representatives of the Commonwealth Power Company, have been here all winter lobbying against this measure. They have attacked it from every angle, openly and underhandedly. The entertainment provided members soft enough to fall for it, has benefited the Downey House very materially. Practically every city of the state has sent representatives here to hearings, at which they unanimously endorsed the Lemire bill. But the big

power companies want the commission control. Then they could put up the money to nominate for the governorship a man who would appoint a commission satisfactory to them, which by granting a substantial increase of rates, ("on account of the war," "to enforce prohibition" or some other lying pretext) and in the increased rates the people themselves would pay back to the power companies what it cost them to buy the governorship with a nice fat bonus.

The Commonwealth power company has its head office in Jackson. Senator DeLand and Representative Brower of that city have consistently championed its cause. Brower got in his work in the house but DeLand could not deliver the goods in the senate. By resourceful and militant leadership the power company forces were defeated in the senate and the Lemire bill was passed and nailed down. The attention of the lobbyists has been transferred to the house, and as the administration is admittedly with the power companies, the cities of the state are likely to find when the legislature has adjourned that they are still at the mercy of the railroad commission with its "Metoo" Cunningham and the accommodating Kaiser, whom Sen. Scully quotes as having stated in a banquet address as having said "Do not forget that we are here to protect the corporations."

Some day the farmers and other producers of the state will wake up and exercise some discrimination in the selection of those to whom they delegate the power of state. Finally, they will tire of paying big salaries to public officials who are really servants of predatory private interests.

HORSE RACING

SENATOR DeLand of Jackson recently introduced a bill to legalize betting on horse races on the pari-mutual plan. Members of the management of the Michigan State Fair were here for several days lobbying for the passage of the bill. When the measure came up in the Senate last week, Senator Scully jumped onto it with both feet. He said if the state was going to legalize any gambling at the state fair he wanted the fair to be disassociated from the agricultural interests of the state because the farmers of the state would not, in his judgment, stand for any gambling attachments to their affairs. Scully walloped the thing all around the ring and when he had finished the friends of the measure laid it on the table and it was deadlier than the dodo.

IT IS SAID they used to come to Lansing, when they wanted something crooked put over, with real money in their pockets which found its way directly to the pockets of others as the deals went across. That was a crude era. No one suspects that anything of that nature occurs in these days. Now we are approached by those anxious to give us extravagant entertainment. But you ask, "how about the money?" Oh that they let us win in the poker game. It is not so roughnecked as the old method of barter and sale.

SENATOR FRANK H. VANDENBOOM

FRANK H. VANDENBOOM, senator from the 31st district, the only U. P. senator who is a farmer. Senator Vandenboom operates a big dairy farm near Marquette, and while actually a farmer there are those who think that his close association with the mining interests of his section has developed a psychology that is more mining than agricultural. Of course it was merely by chance that the senator, who is



serving his first term as a member of the legislature was chosen as chairman of the important committee on taxation and there is probably no connection between that corporation psychology and the fact that his committee slaughtered Senator Scully's Income Tax measure. There is nothing niggardly about this genial son of the Mineral Range. His liberality with other people's money is almost a fault. No salary boost, no new job proposition, no increased appropriation has drawn an objection or an adverse vote from him. In this generosity he has been consistent, and rampant. The policy of his sponsors, the big mining interests have always been to give anybody and everybody anything they asked from the public treasury, provided always, and upon the express condition that those favored help stop any movement to adequately tax the mines. The mining fellows depend on their representatives to keep everybody off their backs till the mineral deposits are exhausted and then from Boston and other Eastern points they will give the people of Michigan the merry ha ha. Senator Scully, smarting under the treatment received for his income tax said of Senator Vandenboom, "His name hails from the Netherlands, but his methods and mental attitude is decidedly Prussian." To those who regard these attributes as merits, he is a mighty good fellow.

How City Newspapers View Warehouse Amend't in Death Throes in House Committee

IT IS TIME for some clear, straight and quick-thinking up at Lansing on the terminal warehouse question. The Senate voted to submit the question at the 1920 election, but the matter is still pending in the lower house, with no certainty as to the outcome.

Now *The Telegram* does not pretend to judge the warehouse plan as a business proposition. It may seem wise or unwise, when the time comes to vote upon it. But that is not the question just now. The question today is not whether we shall build such warehouses, but whether the legislature shall let the people decide whether they will or will not. That is the issue, and as to that issue *The Telegram* has not the shadow of a doubt. The question ought to be submitted.

There may be numerous reasons why it should be submitted, but there is one reason which is enough by itself—the farmers of Michigan want it submitted. When any large and important class of our people demand a chance to put a proposition before the people, the demand should be heeded. The farmers do not ask to have their plan jammed down the state throat; all they ask is a chance to agitate and discuss the question, and if they can convince a majority of the people that state-owned warehouses are a good thing, then certainly we ought to build them. On the other hand if they try to convince the public and fail, the proposition will at least have had a fair trial

before the bar of public opinion, and its proponents will have had a square deal.

The opposition comes largely from so-called "conservative interests." Short-sighted as moles, they can see with their little eyes no farther than tomorrow's profits. When any proposition arises that might interfere with their own interests their sole aim is to "kill it"—not to beat it in a fair and open fight upon its merits, but to smother it and suppress it. The folly of such tactics has been shown by abundant proofs; but a certain class of our people are like the old Bourbon kings—they never learn anything and never forget anything. We all remember what happened in the Bourbon dynasty.

It is a long time before the 1920 election; but while supporters of the warehouse plan may be impatient at the delay, it may work to their advantage in the end. The proposal would very probably be defeated if it were submitted at the April election, because there would be so little opportunity for the people to find out what it means, to get rid of their old prejudices, and to judge the question on its merits. Thousands of farmers are familiar with the subject; they have studied it and come to a conclusion on its merits. But the average city voter knows nothing at all about it, beyond the bare fact that the state is asked to bond itself to go into the warehouse busi-

ness. The average city voter has done no reading on the subject, and probably never has heard a speaker mention it. At the same time he has a natural aversion to bond issues, and he is suspicious of anything that could be called a "socialistic experiment."

In short, if it were submitted in April all the natural prejudices and habits of thought would be lined up against the plan, and the word "socialistic" would be used for all it is worth to defeat it; while at the same time there would have been little opportunity for any campaign of education on the subject. By 1920, however, the people of Michigan could reach an intelligent verdict, and if the arguments in favor of the proposal are sound, it would stand a fair chance of approval at the polls.

But more important than its success or defeat would be the fact that those who favor the plan would have been treated fairly. They would feel that they had not been steam-rolled, but that their state government was still responsive to public opinion. This feeling among the people is of transcendent importance just now. It is the very foundation stone on which our structure of security rests. Undoubtedly the opponents of the warehouse proposal can "kill" it if they choose, and prevent the people from voting on it; but if they do they will live to regret it, and they may not have to live long. —*Adrian Telegram*.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

WELL-FED and perfectly satisfied gentlemen are somewhat exercised these days concerning an attempt to stir up what they term "class hatred." We fear that these gentlemen have been too long on the golf links; they are unable to distinguish between "class hatred" and "class consciousness."

Class hatred has no place in America. We have a democratic form of government; the people should and can rule, even if they do not. Ours is a government of, for and by the people. Because the farmer organizes it does not necessarily follow that he shall hate or even envy the banker, the merchant, doctor or lawyer.

If these gentlemen contend that such a feeling does follow organization, then we must conclude that because the bankers, merchants, doctors and lawyers are organized, they hate the farmer,—which is NOT true. But class consciousness is a different thing. The farmer realizes that he is engaged in a line of business which is different from all other lines of business.

With the first realization of this fact comes class consciousness. Once conscious of this fact the farmer realizes that farmers have mutual interests; that they have mutual problems which must be solved, and to that end they must work together. Is this not true with bankers, barbers, bakers, manufacturers, merchants and all other business groups?

Don't get excited, gentlemen. The awakening of class consciousness means progress. When the progressive business farmers sit down at a table to discuss their mutual problems in a sane and safe manner, they are re-building and strengthening the foundation of the nation's greatest industry. Class consciousness has shown them that the foundation is weak; they are re-building.

WILD-CATTING the farmers. Hundreds of fellows in the game! Coming home from Lansing recently I overheard a little conversation between four lightning change artists which was not only interesting but instructive. I should be passed along. They had been out selling stocks and bonds to farmers, and from their conversation I should judge they were well satisfied with their week's work.

One fellow was selling motor truck stock; he was receiving seventeen per cent; another was selling cement factory stock; he was allowed but fifteen per cent; another was selling Colorado copper stock; he received thirty per cent; another had oil stock and he took all he got, except what he wanted to send out to California where a couple of fellows were boring a hole in the ground.

One fellow said he used the story of Ford's success and the increase in the value of the stock in the truck factory at Alma, as object lessons. The other fellow told of the "cement combination" and the guarantee of prices, while the other talked about the Calumet & Hecla mines, etc. They nodded and winked, talked in whispers, and kept on playing cards at twenty-five cents a corner.

But what they said about the gullibility of the farmers would not sound well in print. "Easy marks," said they; "if they have the money it's hard to get, but they bite on a note proposition. Give them time, and suggest that the increase in the value of stock or dividends will pay the shot, and your plan hooks them every time."

Sleek fellows, these. The city people are on to their game. Most city men have enough worthless stock certificates to paper a cosy out-house, and they are wary of the baited hook. But the farmer wants to get rich quick, and these "three-card monte" men are out getting while the getting is good.

In the springtime "suckers and red-horse" foolishly stray from the lakes, up the little streams. They have a good time of it for a few days, but later, if they escape the bearded spear, they are left high and dry when the water recedes. The farmer who buys stocks of any kind, without a thorough investigation, which assures him that the company is well officered and in successful operation, may well be likened to a "sucker or a red-horse," for the "big stockholders" will either spear them, or they will be flopping 'round on the financial shoals sooner or later.

FOR WANT of a better name; let's call it the "April Fool Legislature." Michigan once had the "immortal nineteen;" later the "saw-bucks;" still later, the "squaw bucks;" and now why not the "April Fools." This name because it suggests that the people have been fooled; and that they did not realize that they had been fooled until 'long about April 1st.

The present session will soon be a thing of the past; so far as activity at Lansing is concerned—but its memory will live on—let us hope for at least two years. And then next time we send representatives to Lansing let's have an understanding with them as to certain legislation which the people want and which these representatives are sent to Lansing to secure.

The present plan of selecting men; then electing them, and expecting to get anything from them when they get "on the inside;" and you are still on the "outside," is likened only unto the predicament the farmer is in when a dozen sheep are killed by worthless dogs, and he later finds that the dog owners did not pay the dog tax, and there are no funds on hand to pay for the sheep.

The farmer who lost the sheep can only say: "Dogonit." And so say we all of us, who expected some real constructive legislation during the present session of the Michigan legislature. One might suggest that because we have a "Sleeper" for governor, it may be a case of "sleeping sickness." Hardly that, for there have been signs of activity "along certain lines." If there's any satisfaction in saying it, why say it: "Dogonit."

BEEN WORRYING about the packers have you? Well, they are soon to be turned out to grass, and they are looking fair. Wilson & Co., are Chicago packers. They want to sell some six per cent gold bonds to raise more money to buy more hogs to make more pork to make more money to salt.

Here's a pretty fair showing for the business, given as a reason why you should buy some of these bonds: "Volume of business increased since 1915, 227 per cent. Net profits increased from \$2,463,732 in 1915 to \$7,631,535 in 1919, or 209 per cent after paying all expenses."

Nor was this all. After salting these profits in an old pork barrel, the working capital was increased from \$8,946,151 in 1915 to \$43,789,225 in 1918, an increase of 348 per cent. In 1915 the stock was worth \$8.90 per share; in 1918 it was worth \$34.49 per share, an increase of 348 per cent.

Hard, strenuous years were those we have just passed through. Everybody economizing; no profiteering. Just working like the old harry to win the war; no thought of profits nor anything. And yet in spite of all this, a very fair showing, don't you think?

THE DAILY Press tells of another new farm organization; and this one is to revolutionize things in general. The three "I" states are to be invaded—Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. Annual dues "\$12.50" per; and the prospectus says: "The American soldiers wrote a golden page in the history of civilization as they fought on the fabled fields of Flanders," and that is as near as one gets to the real objects of the organization.

The farmers of the nation need to organize the organizations now in existence, rather than to establish more organizations. Farmer Reed was a devout man; believed in the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and so prayed for the things necessary to sustain life. "Oh Lord," said he, "send me a half barrel of flour; a half barrel of sugar, yes and the same amount of salt, and a like amount of pepper;" and then suddenly thinking about the quantity ordered, said: "Oh, h---l; that's too much pepper." Too much organization; too little co-ordination; this but adds strength to the root of the weed, individual selfishness which we are striving to destroy. At the present time the farmers are represented by their boards at Washington, each board striving to do something; not for the advancement of a common cause, but for the glory which may be secured for some particular branch or representative.

My good friend, Milo Campbell, of Coldwater, president of the National Milk Producers' Association, puts it this way: "In Washington we have three camps pretending to represent the farmers; each says that it is friendly to the others; but as a matter of fact not one possesses the fraternal spirit that alone can make the farmers' influence potential in Washington. Congress understands it; and the departments also understand it."

"Six million farmers stretched out along the battle lines, each selecting our own sector to defend; too often disagreeing with or retarding other sectors, making it easy for the organized forces who deal with us to continue our serfdom, and with more jealousy and backbiting than real accomplishment. The farmer needs help; the markets are being charted every day, not by themselves, but by a class of men who have made Europe a hive of Bolshevism."

It's high time that the farmer organizations got together. The rank and file desire this end; but stupid leadership prevents. The Allies were powerless, until all allied troops were placed under one command. At the present time the farm organizations are striving to kill a grizzly bear thru the use of a shot gun and "BB" shot. It may afford the farm leaders some merriment; but such actions merely tickle the bear, as he turns over another bee-hive and laps up the honey. Too much "pepper," not enough "pep."

A MEETING was held at Hotel Cadillac last week; officers of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n and of the Bean Growers were present—the meeting having been called at the suggestion of the bean jobbers. The subject for discussion was: "What can be done to increase the 1919 acreage of beans in Michigan?"

From the bean jobbers' standpoint increased acreage means an increased volume of business and incidentally more profits. From the farmers' standpoint increased acreage means more beans and a lower price—and surely less profits. In this instance we have eliminated the "if," and now if the words "more" and "less" could be interchanged some way, all would be well.

After the meeting quite a remarkable rumor appeared in print, which by the way would at least suggest that matters were not satisfactorily settled. The Detroit Journal contained a little sketch of the meeting and placed emphasis upon the fact "that the bean jobbers were going to secure thousands of acres of land and commence growing beans on a large scale."

To think of the "bean jobbers raising beans is to laugh; in fact to ha-ha-ha-ha." In years now numbered with the past, when the sugar beet industry was a wee-wee infant, merchants in little towns adjacent to the sugar factories rented lands and raised beets. They wanted to help the cause—and incidentally "make a little sugar beet money."

One trial was sufficient—never, no, never again, did they try the experiment. Then, when the farmers did not grow enthusiastic about sugar beet growing the companies rented and purchased lands, and shaking their fists under the farmers' noses, said, "be-gosh, we'll grow our own beets." They had the cash; and sugar profits to back them up; but, never, no never again. Don't know of any sugar beet farms owned and operated by the companies now, do you?

Bean jobbers and sugar beet manufacturers get their money easier than by pumping it out of the soil through sweetened beets and hanging bean pods. When will the bean jobbers raise beans and the sugar manufacturers raise beets, you ask? Just the week following the official announcement that "the meek have inherited the earth." And not before.

"Arcadia,"

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

Evan Slocum



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

THINGS FROM A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

I have read your paper with interest, and I would like to express my opinion about the letter from Leon Titus from the bank at Traverse City. He says that in northern Michigan he hasn't known of any bank charging more than the legal rate of 7 per cent. interest. Perhaps not. Neither have I. But I have known of their graft and profiteering in other ways, if not in interest. I know some of the banks in Benzie and Leelanau counties have charged a bonus, besides their interest, when a person wished to borrow, and also to charge 10 or 15 cents to cash a check. My husband borrowed \$125 from the bank here, and the banker kept \$5 as a bonus and we have had to pay interest on the \$125, although we didn't get but \$120. My husband and a neighbor worked a few days on the highway. Husband's check was a little over \$8. The neighbor's check was \$14. The banker charged the neighbor 10 cents for cashing his check and charged my husband 15 cents for cashing his.

In regard to "the very great menace, the Non-Partisan League," of course all grafters and profiteers would be against that. I don't know anything about the I. W. W., what their platform is, or their policy, whether good or bad. I read in quite a number of papers about the Non-Partisan League and of course, the dailies, and all the papers in their class, published such a lot of trash about the league, saying it was worse than the I. W. W., the members were Anarchists, and everything in that line to make people believe they were everything detrimental to a nation. Being a woman, naturally my curiosity was excited. I didn't believe all the papers stated about them, so thought I would take the time and trouble to find out for myself. So I wrote for a copy of their platform. It is free. Now, I sincerely wish every family, who reads this letter, would take five minutes to write a postal card to the National Non-Partisan League, St. Paul, Minn., for a copy of their platform. It can hurt no one, and I am sure it would open your eyes wonderfully. I know it did mine. And I would suggest to Mr. Titus to send for a copy, too, if he sees this.

Yes, indeed, the farmer knows he is "skun," by every interest that handles his products. Why are they so afraid the farmers, and, as C. C. Thompson says, the laboring class will unite and organize? Why is it, if the poor people organize, they are branded "I. W. W.," "Bolsheviki," or "Anarchist?" While you can hardly pick up a newspaper without reading of the meeting of the Bankers' Union, the Doctors' Union, the Undertakers' Union, the Butchers' Union, the Grocers' Union, the Lawyers' Union, the Dentists' Union, and of course these are all nice, patriotic gentlemen, but if the laboring men, that have to depend on their labor by the day or hour, or the farmers want to organize, they are pro-German or Anarchists.

Yes, after the Civil war, prices were high, but I think from what I have heard the old settlers in this neighborhood say they were caused by the scarcity. I have heard my husband's mother tell of paying 40 cents a yard for calico, but that calico would outwear 40-cent percale today. I don't know the price of calico now; I haven't bought any for two years. It is such poor stuff now that it doesn't pay to buy it to make up into kitchen aprons. Calico today is not very much heavier than cheese cloth was three or four years ago, and cheese cloth now isn't much thicker than netting was two or three years ago. I haven't seen any netting lately, but if it has grown thinner and lighter like other goods it must be merely a shadow now, but no doubt the shadow would be a good price per yard. After the Civil war the U. S. had not the means of transportation she has today, either.

C. C. Thompson says that in the days of the sixties and seventies all people were contented—with poverty, I suppose. Being contented with poverty is what makes poverty. It doesn't do any good for laborers to strike, for even if they hold out long enough to get their increased wages, as soon as they get them prices of the necessities of life go right up, so they are no farther ahead. The papers state prices are coming down all the time. I don't see where. Certainly not up here in Benzie and Leelanau Co.

I read with interest the article in M. B. F.

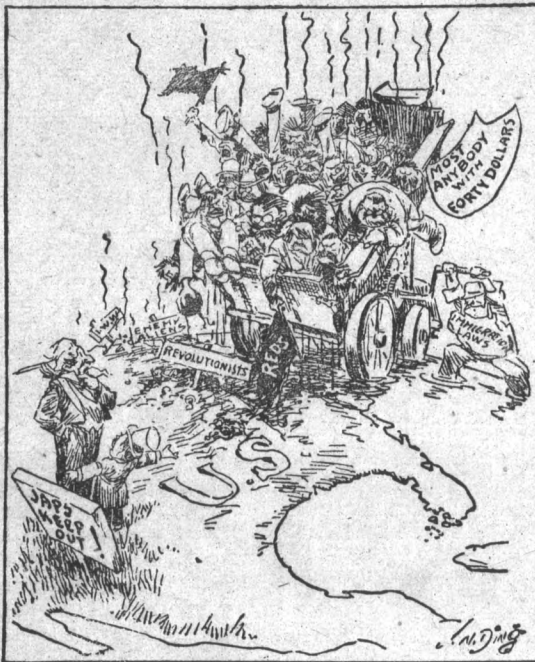
about the Department of Agriculture and Dr. Spillman. I never saw a word of it in any of the dailies, or any other paper. I certainly enjoy M. B. F.

Oh, I nearly forgot Mrs. August Baerwolf. She says money is the root of all evil, and wine is O. K. How much wine, and (I won't say whiskey, I'll say rot-gut, for that is what it is) would there be if it wasn't for the money there is in it? It's money and graft the-booze interests are after. They don't care what becomes of your sons, brothers, husbands or fathers, as long as they can get the almighty dollar. The U. S. government proved that booze and immoral women were a detriment to the nation in time of war, then why not in time of peace? The government also proved that the majority of the booze interests in U. S. were owned and controlled by Germans, and I heard of a small boy who made the remark that Germany would win the war for God is a German.—A Farm Woman of Benzie County.

WHY NOT EVEN THINGS UP A BIT?

Should J. F. Rutherford and his seven associates, officers and members of the International Bible Students' Association be sent to prison, and others more guilty given a full pardon?

In view of the foregoing historic facts, it is



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YOU CAN'T BLAME JAPAN FOR FEELING IT AN INSULT.

—Darting in the New York Tribune.

not surprising that the following action was taken. As reported in the newspapers thruout the country on March 5th we quote from the New York Evening Mail of that date:

"WASHINGTON, March 5.—Among the fifty-three cases of conviction under the espionage act in which President Wilson has granted clemency is that of Frederick Krafft, of Newark, secretary of the Socialist party in New Jersey. He was granted a full pardon. No action was taken in the cases of J. F. Rutherford and his seven associates of the International Bible Students' Association, convicted in Brooklyn on charges growing out of publication of the finished mystery, a Bible handbook, and now serving sentences in the Atlanta Federal prison.

That the Department of Justice has had the cases of these Bible students clearly brought to their attention, is indicated in another Washington despatch of March 5th, published in many newspapers. We quote from the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

"In many of the cases acted on today officials of the Department of Justice said prisoners had been victims of wartime passion or prejudice and had been given long sentences not commensurate with their offences. Thousands of letters have been received at the Department of Justice asking executive clemency for J. F. Rutherford, head of the International Bible Students' Association and seven associates, now serving sentences in the Atlanta Federal prison on charges of disloyalty growing out of publication of 'The Finished Mystery,' a Bible handbook."

Why are there sincere Bible students being held in prison, while others are being released? Are they being discriminated against because of their religion? Has it come to the point in America that high, noble-minded, peaceable christians can be railroaded to prison, denied bail pending their appeal and their imprisonment perpetuated beyond the bounds of even imaginary reason, because they preached the gospel of Jesus Christ as they see it? Is it the idea to make martyrs of them to satisfy the grasping and intolerant spirit of organized "orthodoxy"? Will America tolerate today the religious persecution practiced by Rome in the days of the wicked inquisition? If these Bible students can be held in prison at this time, then the principles of religious liberty, the foundation of our republic, have ceased to exist in this country.—S. H. Skagle, Wexford county.

A GUBERNATORIAL SUGGESTION

I am a reader of your valuable paper, and heartily endorse the idea of a farmer governor. Therefore, in accordance with the suggestion made in the resolution adopted by the recent conference at Lansing, I would present for your consideration the name of L. Whitney Watkins of Manchester.

Mr. Watkins is a successful farmer, at one time a member of the legislature; was recently elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and has in many capacities served the people of Michigan. I know him to be a true christian gentleman, strong for the right, and a man of executive ability. His fearless defense of prohibition has made him an enemy of the liquor forces.

There are undoubtedly, other men in Michigan who might fill the office with the same degree of efficiency, but I believe there are few, if any, who would make a better governor for our state.

—Mrs. Wm. Curtis, Ingham county.

BAKER FOR GOVERNOR

Your article on "Movement Launched for Farmer Governor," certainly is a step in the right direction and I am glad they got together at the Hotel Kerns and broke the ice, but let's go the limit and send farmers to the legislature as well. If not we farmers might just as well move out and quit, for as long as we do not get together and let them know we are alive we can pay the fiddler.

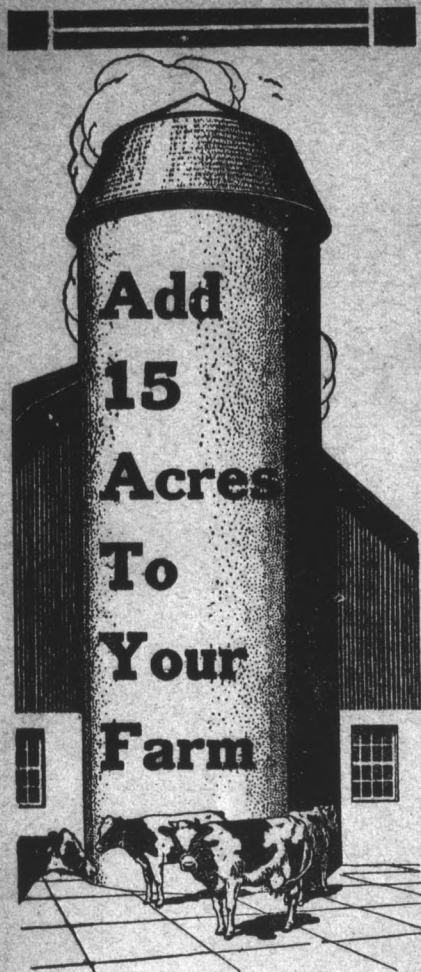
You ask suggestions as to candidates. What is the matter with "The Untamed Bear Cat From Cheboygan," Senator Herbert F. Baker? Who has stood for the farmer any more than he? Did he not get that cognomen as a result of fighting for the interests of the farmers? He is an honest-to-God farmer and a man broad enough to handle the office with credit to this great state, and like our immortal Teddy, absolutely fearless. My hat is in the ring for Baker for governor, a farmer legislature; and we farmers can do it if we will but get together.

Appreciating your paper as I do, as it publishes so many items of vital interest to the farmers and knowing that it reaches so many of them, I hope you will give this topic its due publicity. Let's push for Baker. Wishing your paper success.—Emerson A. Orr, Allegan county.

THE FARMER DOES THE WORK AND THE CAPITALIST GETS THE MONEY

Why is it that prices of groceries are going higher every day? Now these manufactured products are made direct from the farmers' produce, yet we can't get a decent price for our beans, oats, corn and whatever we have to sell. Why don't Mr. Hoover guarantee us ten per cent the same as the government did the manufacturer? These manufacturers will tell you how patriotic they have been; how they worked on government orders. But what were their profits? How much or how many millions did they make? It's easy to be patriotic when you are paid millions for it. The true patriot is the working man and farmer. Their work was the most essential; they perspired and sent their boys to the trenches, and what did they make? I ask you as an honest man, what did we make? Go from house to house on the rural route and ask the farmers what really are their profits. They will all tell you that the high taxes, high interest, and God knows what, has taken their hard-earned money. I ask you in whose hands is most of the wealth of our country. I know what you will say; and then I ask you who were the most bonds, savings stamps and all government loans sold to?

And then who were the boys in the trenches? How many of the millionaires?



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sons do you know of that served as privates? We have something to sell. We ask the capitalist, "what will you give?" He gives us what he pleases. When we want something from him he names a price that nets him 50% on a dollar and we have to take it, because a note is due, or something. The banker charges us 8% because that is all the law allows, but he writes a bonus with the borrowed money and instead of \$80 it is \$89 besides the interest. How many farmers do that kind of business? What are our taxes according to our means compared to the money man? Think of paying \$130 on a farm that has 30 acres clear or \$300 on 80. I ask you how can farmers exist under such conditions? No wonder we see from 10 to 30 auction sales advertised every week in our local paper. Who's going to feed the world? The farmers are all moving off their farms. They can't sell them.

Europe is starving, yet we can't get a price for our stuff that will allow us a reasonable profit. You hear a lot of guys talk a lot on this vital problem, but do we get any results? I know what you will say when you read this; you'll say he's a Bolshevik. Well, that's the way they do when a man tells the truth. Well, I'm not going to mind that if these things I have said make me a Bolshevik then there are about 80,000,000 in the same boat with me in this country.

Your paper is a pippen. You sure do stick by us. If there were about fifty such papers in every state we would surely get a reasonable price for our products. Hoping for a better time to come.—A Reader.

BIBLE DISAPPROVES ALCOHOL

Just a few words in reply to the communication of Mrs. August Baerwolf in your issue of Mar. 15th. Since Mrs. B. is such a Bible reader, it seems a little strange she should overlook all the texts which would refute her statement that "There is no command of God prohibiting the use of wine and similar drinks." I will quote a few of them to refresh her memory. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Prov. 20:1. "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Prov. 23:29-32. "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them." Isa. 5:11. "Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is. And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." Eph. 5:17, 18. Others might be added, but I need not take space for them. These are words of Holy Writ, and I strongly recommend Mrs. Baerwolf, and all who share her views, to study and ponder them well.

Yours to help make and keep our old Lake State a clean, safe place to live in.—Mrs. H. A. Sperry, Benzie County.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

WHO ARE CITIZENS?

There is some question in this community as to who are citizens of America and who are not. We would like to have you answer these questions through the columns of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, as it is very widely read in this community. One of the questions that has come up during election was that: If the father had his full citizenship papers but his children were foreign born would they be citizens or have to take out papers also if they were under age when they came to this country.

Another question is: If the father were foreign born and never took out his papers but his children were American born, would the children be American citizens? We would like to have what constitutes an American citizen explained fully as there has been considerable argument over who has the right to vote.—G. H. P., Ludington, Mich.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."—(U. S. Const. Art. XIV.)

"All children heretofore born out of the limits and jurisdiction of United States whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose father never resided in the United States.

"Any woman who is now or may be hereafter married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen.

"The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject by the government of the United States may have become citizens of any one of the states under the laws thereof being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered

as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; but no person heretofore proscribed by any state or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great Britain during the revolutionary war shall be admitted to become a citizen without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.

"That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of marital relations she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the U. S., or if residing in the U. S. at the termination of the marital relation by continuing to reside therein.

"That any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the U. S., unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a U. S. consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

"That a child born without the U. S. of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the U. S. by virtue of the naturalization or of resumption of American citizenship by the parent; Provided, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the U. S.

American citizens who enlisted in the army of any of allies of the U. S.

and thereby expatriated himself may regain his citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance to the U. S., etc., before any court competent to admit to citizenship.

Children born in this country of foreign parents who had never become citizens but who resided here and made their home here would be citizens.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PAY?

Some four years ago I did some work for a telephone company, an incorporated company. They neglected to pay me and I neglected to present the bill to the board for that year. The following year I presented the bill but the board did not know anything about it, and the same has not been paid yet. This work was authorized by the president through the secretary and in fact I have a witness for every drive that I made. If I sue them, can I get a judgment for the expense I am to over the amount of the bill? I have property in my hands that belongs to them. Can I hold this property until they settle the account? I have not all of the dates of the drives that I made. Will this make any difference as long as I have a witness for each drive?—W. H. L., Evart, Mich.

If the person had authority to hire you for the work the telephone company would be liable for the work even though the board may afterward change. The liability would continue until it outlaws. This would be six years from the performance of the services including your necessary expenses in performing the work assigned and agreed upon. Dates are only material to prove the performance of the work and the work may be proven you would recover the value of your last work. The amount to recover in a suit would be the price agreed upon but if no price was agreed upon then without the exact date if you have other sufficient evidence. Any indebtedness from you to them may be set off from them to you.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ELEVATOR CLAIMS DEFINED

A man takes wheat to an elevator and receives his money for same and in about 50 or 60 days they give me notice that he made a mistake and gave me \$24.95 more than I was to get. Would I have to give him back the \$24.95? What are the laws? He gave me no bill and I don't know how much wheat it was.—C. E. R., Palms, Mich.

It is a great misfortune that you did not keep accurate records of your grain, not only to prevent your being defrauded but also that you might always feel that you had been fairly dealt with. If a mistake has been made you are legally bound to make good the mistake. The elevator would have the burden of proving that a mistake was made.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CUT-OVER LANDS TAX-EXEMPT

Would like to ask thru the columns of M. B. F. how our brother farmers as new settlers on wild land are exempt from taxes for five years, and they claim it is legal.—Subscriber.

Act 208 of P. A. 1913, C. L. 1915, Sec. 4192, provides:

"Hereafter any cut over or wild lands as defined herein which shall be actually purchased by any person for the purpose of making a home shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes for a period of five years thereafter. Cut-over and wild lands shall be construed to mean any swamp land or land from which timber has been removed and no part of which description claimed to be exempted has ever been cultivated. The exemption herein provided for shall not be operative in any case, unless the purchaser, either upon contract or otherwise, actually resides upon and improves at least two acres thereof each and every year of the said five years in a manner to subject the same to cultivation: Provided, That the exemption herein provided for shall not extend to more than eighty acres purchased by one person.

Sec. 2. (4193) Any person claiming exemption under this act shall

make application to the supervisor for exemption at the time assessment of the township is made, and the supervisor shall enter the person's name on the assessment roll and the description of the land the same as though taxes were to be spread upon the land, and refer the application to the board of review of the township who shall if the conditions entitling the exemption have been complied with an order to be written after the description, "Exempt under the cut-over and wild land act, first year" and each subsequent year thereafter if the conditions have been complied with, but using second year, third year, fourth year, fifth year successively, after which the land shall no longer be exempt under this act.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PROTECTION OF ORCHARDS

Is there any law compelling the farmers of Isabella county, Michigan, to spray or cut down their orchards?—R. H., Weidman.

I do not know of any local act applying to Isabella county alone, although there is a possibility that such a law may have been passed when local acts could be passed. I do not have a record of all of the local acts passed in the state but I think you could obtain this information by addressing the Michigan College and ask for the information desired.

Chapter 139, of the Compiled Laws of 1915 with some amendments on page 370 of the P. A. 1917 apply to every county for the purpose of protecting trees throughout the state. It is probable that this is the statute that you refer to and you can get the full contents of the statute commencing at Sec. 7411, of the Compiled Laws of 1915, and following.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WANTED—BROOM MACHINE

Can some reader of the M. B. F. send me a diagram or pattern of a home-made broom machine, also information of where to get the broom wire?—L. K. D., Silverwood.

Would like to communicate with J. F. S., of Copemish, Mich.

DRAIN PETITIONS

Please advise me if it is legal for property holders not citizens of the United States to sign petition for drain.—G. J., Midland county.

The requirement for signing petition for a drain is that they shall be "freeholders." Foreigners may be "freeholders" and sign petition for a drain.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



Jest now we're hearin' a whole dum lot about champions—Jess Williard, champion prize fighter, whose only claim for popularity is that he knocked the stuffin' out of one Jack Johnson an unprincipled nigger, who don't dast to come back to this country on any pretext whatever. Mebbe Jess done a darn good thing when he laid old Johnson out, but so far's I c'n see, he's never done anything to help anybody but Jess Williard. Jess has accumulated a fortune jest exhibitin' himself to a gullible public, who seem ever anxious to pay good money to see such brutish exhibitions an' to see the man who will lower himself to level of a wild beast jest to gain wealth an' notoriety. Then we hear a lot about champion golf players, billiardists, cricket players, wrestlers,—oh yes there's champions all along these lines, an' bowlers, bowlers an' high kickers, an' jumpers an' flyers—champion football an' baseball players—which mebbe ain't quite so bad—harmless but worthless. They git their names and picters into the papers an' folks go kinda wild over 'em an' pay out dum good money to see 'em—an' steeple climbers, wire walkers an' once in a while some darn fool tries to go over Niagara Falls into a barrel or otherwise—all done for money an' fame—not one of the

great (?) accomplishments intended nor expected to help anybody or anything 'ceptin' jest the individual a doin' of it. They risk their lives for money an' a certain kind of fame an' if they lose their life, the world goes right along an' never misses 'em, 'cause they have never accomplished a singel thing to help the world.

Now your Uncle Rube is a champeen worshipper—kinda—gosh! I love a champeen of the right sort don't you know? An' I'll go quite a long ways any time to see one of the right kind too. An' the kind I like looks somethin' like this: A champeen hog raiser looks dum good to me, an' a champeen dairy man, a champeen farmer, a boy who has won the championship in a corn raisin' contest or growin' a garden; an' by gum! I jest adore the girl who can make herself a champeen biscuit maker or nice little home maker an' a good little pal to some good young man who will appreciate her worth enough to want to make her his partner for life—an' the champeen

mother of some good healthy kiddies—Say! these are the sort of champions of which the world may well be proud. 'Course they hardly ever get their pictures into the papers—by gosh! they don't need to—'cause they're known in their community an' when they finish their course here an' depart to that unknown land, there is real mournin' for they have accomplished somethin' for humanity an' their names shall be called Blessed.

Darn, if I could see anything about a champeen prize fight or any of those other worthless champeens that would induce me to go into ecstasies of delight at the mention of their names or the sight of their pictures in the paper. But to those other champeens I take off my hat notwithstandin' the fact that there are a good many of 'em an' they're to be found everywhere. Why, there's such a thing as a champion wife, champion mother, teacher, preacher, farmer, an' occasionally we find a man in politics—honest an' fearless an' he might well be called a cham-

pion of champions—'cause the article is rare—but they do exist an' are worth while too.

Well, now I'm not much interested in the comin' fight between Jess Willard an' that Dempsey feller; don't care if both of 'em gets their blocks knocked off, but I do like to hear of some nice achievement of our boys an' girls, our men and women here in Michigan and so I am askin' them to report to M. B. F. when they have accomplished something that puts them in the champion class. And I would like personal letters from the readers of M. B. F. telling me your troubles and something about yourself. Let's get acquainted and get to know each other a little bit. You know your Uncle Rube is harmless as a kitten—when we're asleep 'specially—Well, write and tell me what you want me to do—of the things that should be hit up in M. B. F., an' I can assure you I'll do my darndest to show 'er up right. Yours till after Easter.—Uncle Rube.

THE NEW

Studebaker

CARS

—why they are a good investment

Because:

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

Because:

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

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

The LIGHT-FOUR

\$1225

The LIGHT-SIX

\$1585

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

The BIG-SIX

\$1985

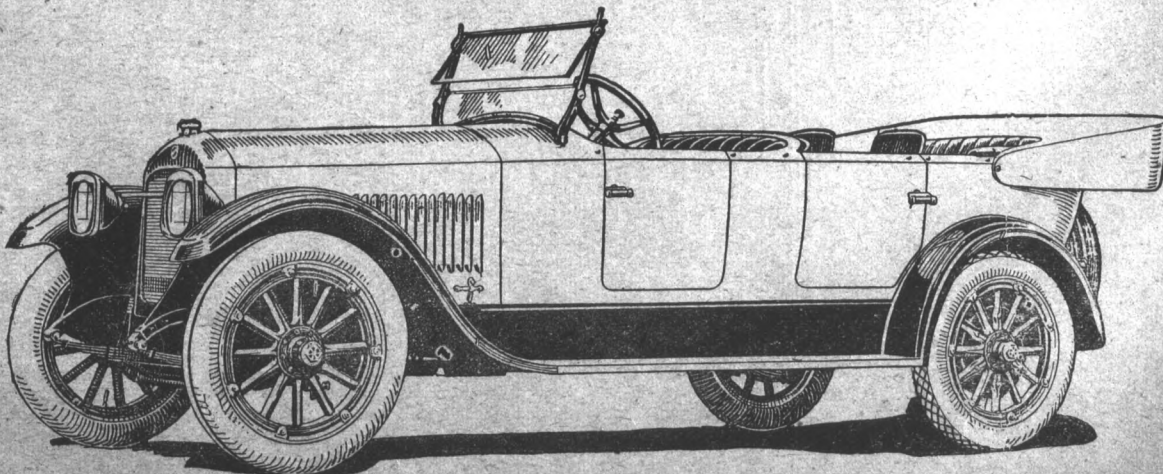
STUDEBAKER

Detroit, Mich.

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Address all correspondence to South Bend



THE NEW BIG-SIX—The Only Car at its Price with Cord Tire Equipment

MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

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

The check in the grain markets last week was only temporary. The phenomenal scarcity of wheat at a time when it was expected to be plenty, has revealed clearly enough something of the extraordinary demand, both domestic and foreign, for this cereal. Some predictions are made that wheat will go to \$3 a bushel before harvest. It is fair to assume, and many are assuming that the same demand exists for all other American grains. Consequently there is a stronger disposition on the part of both farmers and dealers to hold stocks for higher prices. The most desperate effort of the "bears" to bring down grain prices have been fruitless. Their stories of bearish influences sure to materialize have been worn thread-bare, and the trade has finally become tired of waiting for the long-predicted slump and are in the market for large supplies.

Here is how one big Chicago broker describes the market development of the past two weeks:

"The answer to the advance in grain prices Saturday which put corn into new high ground for the season was 'discouraged bears.' Practically two weeks of bearish influences had failed to break values. The announcement that the grain corporation would sell no more wheat brought the trade to a realization that the big holdings of this interest, which were pointed out only a short time ago as being such a weight on the market, have disappeared and instead of it being necessary to market this wheat at a big loss it was sold on an advancing market, indicating an export demand exceeding all erstwhile belief."



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.82 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	1.69	1.61 1/2	1.81 1/2
No. 4 Yellow	1.66	1.60	1.79

The strength of the corn and wheat markets was reflected in both oats and rye. Standard oats have advanced to 74 cents and rye to \$1.75, Detroit. Other markets show similar advances. This interesting comment was made recently in a Detroit daily: "Dealers admit that oats are too low and there are men in the trade who look for a material advance in case the present level is maintained in other grains."



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.73	80 1/2
No. 3 White	.73 1/2	.72	.79
No. 4 White	.72 1/2	.70	.77

Summing up the grain situation as it appears this week, we are impressed with the following facts:

1. Farmers are less anxious than ever to dispose of their comparatively light holdings and the spring work has interfered with the hauling to market. Never have the farmers shown more excellent judgment in the manner in which they have marketed their crops. The stories of over-production of the Argentine grain supply, well calculated and certainly intended to force large supplies on a none too stable market, have not phased the farmers. The present strong and encouraging condition is a tribute to the farmers' level-headedness and sound business judgment. Let the speculators gamble. In the final analysis, the farmers will control the price by intelligent marketing.

2. Even those who wanted to believe that the 1918 wheat crop was over-sufficient, and that the 1919 crop would

LAST MINUTE WIRE

Grain markets stronger and prices higher. European demand being felt and lower prices not expected. Hay very scarce and slightly higher. Apples firmer; onions firm. Beans inactive. Butter demand better; eggs firm; poultry lower. Potatoes firm and higher some markets.

cost the government a billion dollars are forced to admit that perhaps their estimates were a little previous. While no one can speak with authority, it is the growing conviction of those who have studied the food situation that every bushel of the enormous estimated 1919 crop of wheat will be needed and that it won't cost the government a cent to underwrite it. In this connection Julius Barnes, who has been appointed federal wheat director has issued a re-assuring statement.

Mr. Barnes termed unsound any governmental scheme of artificial subsidizing and thought it quite possible with the greater part of Europe looking to America for food and the crop prospects of the allied countries even poorer than last year, that little inroad, except of a temporary nature, would be made on the billion dollar fund provided by congress to carry out the farmers' guarantee of \$2.26 a bushel.

However, should there be a surplus production of wheat, he said, the national treasury would be protected as far as possible in making good the difference between the guaranteed and market rates by determination of a world price for the sale of the surplus.

At present the world price exceeded the government price. How much of the federal appropriation would be expended, the director stated, would depend on the harvest, as would also the government policy in buying and selling portions of the crop. Until facts concerning the 1919 yield were more generally known, he added, no definite plan of operation could be intelligently adopted.

Mr. Barnes denies reports that government agencies were urging farmers to cut down their acreage of spring wheat. The 1918 harvest—second largest in the nation's history—was consumed or pledged, he stated. Whether the world value would continue during the coming year higher than the government fixed price, he said, would depend on the foreign crop.

"It would be well for Americans to appreciate," Mr. Barnes asserted, "that 'five ravaging years' had created an unparalleled world food situation."

"It cannot be remedied at once," he continued. "We cannot build a fence around our own fortunate country and refuse to share our plenty with the unfortunates of Europe."

The Bureau of Markets reports a general improvement in the bean situation during the latter part of March and the first half of April. While advances were not wholly sustained, the



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

market was in a better condition generally than it has been for several months, and prices have not as yet reverted to their former low level of mid-March. California growers are determined not to part with their holdings at present prices, and as long as they stand "pat" the market should hold firm and eventually advance high enough to draw out the western stock.

The Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n has decided to start a campaign for increased bean acreage, but they will have a tough job convincing the growers of the wisdom of raising more beans. If the jobbers want an increased production, let them get busy and stimulate the demand and consumption. The only stimulus that the growers need to raise more beans is the promise of a market at living prices. Production will take care of itself if a profitable outlet is provided for the crop. We don't know what the bean situation is going to be another year but in view of the fact that there are some of the 1916 and 1917 crops still on hand, in some states, that the Orient is increasing bean production, and that the present market conditions are none too encouraging, we maintain that it will be good business their acreage one-fifth. With any kind for the farmers of Michigan to reduce of growing weather the smaller acreage will yield a crop in excess of that of 1918.



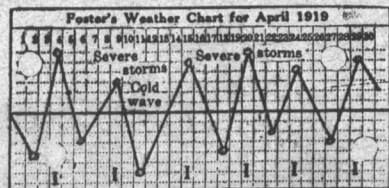
HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
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	No. 1 Light Mixed	No. 1 Clover Mixed	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	33 50 34 00	32 50 33 00	29 00 30 00
Chicago	29 00 30 00	27 00 28 00	25 00 26 00
Cincinnati	34 50 35 00	33 50 34 50	30 00 31 00
Pittsburgh	32 00 33 00	33 00 34 00	31 50 32 00
New York	39 00 40 00	37 00 38 00	33 00 33 00
Richmond			

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 26, 1919—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm waves to cross continent April 21 to 25 and 26 to 30, storm waves 22 to 26 and 27 to May 1, cool waves 23 to 27 and 28 to May 2. These storms will include weather events from April 2 to May 2 and will be of greater than usual force. Temperatures will average above normal and rainfall below. The storms will be most severe on the north Atlantic, along the European steamship routes, about April 30. Frosts are expected farther south than usual near May 2.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about May 1 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 2, plains sections 3, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 4, eastern sec-

tions 5, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 6. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be one of three greatest storms in May. Temperatures will reach high points and following them the frosts will go farther south than usual. Rainfall will increase a little in a general way but I expect May rain to be about normal in southeastern states, decreasing toward northern Alberta, altogether below the average of May. A great cropweather change will occur about June 1. The other two greatest storms of May will occur near 16 and 29. Look out for a cold spell 11 to 18 of May.

Farmers of the spring wheat sections are now, and should be, very interested about wheat. One feature of cropweather, more than any other, determines what and when to plant and sow in the northern spring wheat sections. That is the amount of moisture frozen in your soil last fall.

W. T. Foster

Hay prices are on the climb and no declines should be expected until the new crop. The hay situation shows us the folly of plowing up hay lands for grain crops. Thousands of farmers are regretting that they did not raise more hay last year as they are obliged to pay out a great deal more than their profits on grain crops to buy hay for live stock. Farmers up-state, who are fortunate enough to have hay to sell, are getting \$25 to \$30 a ton for choice grades. In other localities where the surplus hay has all been disposed of, farmers are paying \$30 to \$35 per ton. There are probably as many buyers of hay among farmers in Michigan right now as there are sellers. Reporting the hay situation for week ending April 19th, the Hay Trade Journal says:

"Hay markets continue strong with further advances in values recorded at a number of the principal receiving cities. Receipts continue light. The high values have brought out only small additional supplies thus far, due to the condition of country roads in the northern tier of states and to the increased activity in farm work further south. The supply of hay is below normal this year, but under traffic conditions larger supplies are bound to develop, especially since the outlook for meadows and pastures are exceptionally good. Past experiences have established the fact that no matter how bare of hay any section of the country may appear to be, when weather and farm work permit, when crop prospects are good and the price is high, hay will appear where not a ton existed. This crop is going out at a high level, but there will be hay left when the new crop arrives."



POTATOES

Markets	Choice R'd white-sk'd	R'd White Bulk
Detroit	2.10 cwt.	2.00 cwt.
Chicago	1.90 cwt.	1.90 cwt.
Cincinnati	2.65 cwt.	2.60 cwt.
New York	2.50 cwt.	2.40 cwt.
Pittsburgh	2.25 cwt.	2.20 cwt.

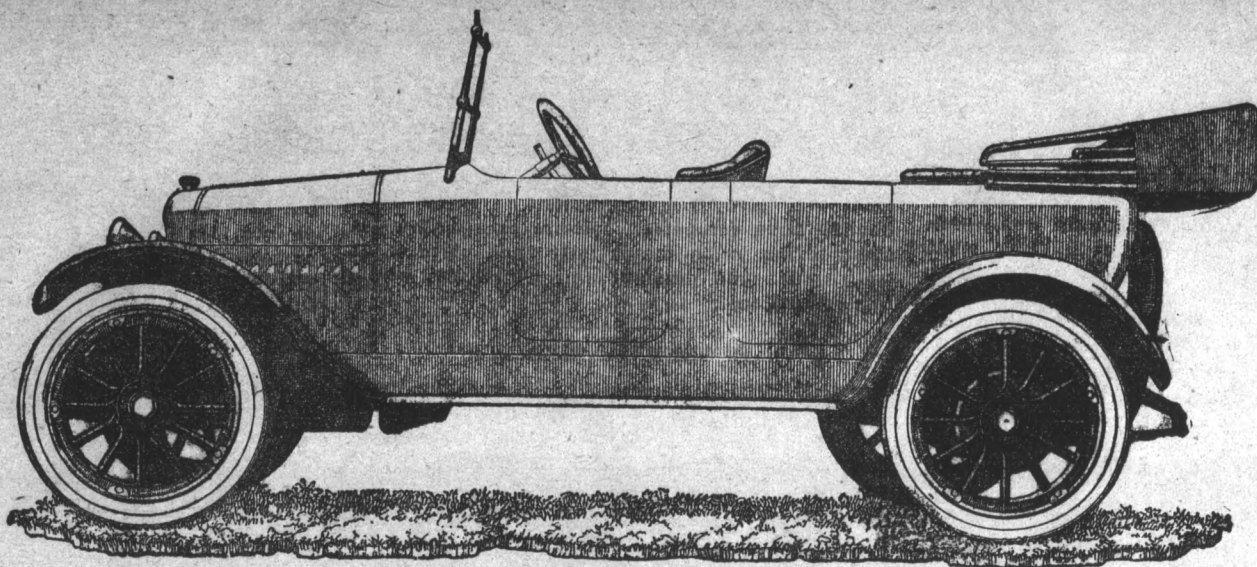
We wonder if our readers have watched the quotations on graded and ungraded potatoes. We wonder if they know that thousands of bushels of ungraded potatoes are being shipped this year and that they command nearly if not quite as high prices as the graded stock. The Bureau of Markets reports variations between the prices on graded and ungraded stock as seldom exceeding 10 cents a bushel and the grovers' market in Detroit quotes graded stock at an advance varying from 5 to 15 cents a bushel. The question naturally arises whether it is not more profitable to ship ungraded potatoes.

The potato situation continues to look good. Nearly every section, with the exception of California reports a healthy condition, good demand and advancing tendencies. The Chicago Packer gives us the following good report of the situation:

"While the prices prevailing on old potatoes this week were somewhat under that at the close of last week, the outlook was generally considered to be better, and the opinion seemed to be more or less general that the market had touched its low point and that consistently increasing values might be in store for the remaining portion of the old potato deal."

"The shipments from all producing sections have been running unusually heavy for several weeks, with the average daily movement well over 500 cars, and yet the market was higher at the finish than at the start of that heavy movement. No accurate information seems available as to the exact amount of stock now held in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan but buyers who have recently been through the principal producing sections of these states report that the holdings are now limited; especially is this said to be true of Minnesota. A let-up in daily shipments seemed to have set in this week when Monday's total was reported as 370 cars and Tuesday's 390

(Continued on page 17)



The movement to better Cars in which Maxwell shares

OBSERVATIONS recently made among farmers show a marked tendency to buy better automobiles. They want a little more luxury, and at the same time don't care to waive the consideration of economy.

For a motor car to a farmer is a piece of time-saving, comfort-giving, dollar-saving machinery.

Hence the tendency toward Maxwell has a good reason behind it.

For this car has not only a self starter, and demountable rims, but other points of luxury that make it popular on the boulevards of the big cities.

Still it is not a "boulevard" car. For it is built to stand the gaff of rough and ready use, good roads and bad, mud and concrete, a trail as well as asphalt.

It is built to be everlastingly reliable. And that is how reliability has come to be its middle name.

Five years ago a very simple chassis was designed. Simple so that it would be easy to build, easy to run, free from trouble; and simple so that it would have no "grand opera moods."

Today 300,000 Maxwells have been built on this original chassis plan. More than 1000 improvements have been made; but never one single radical change in design.

There is scarcely a greater business monument to the policy of doing one thing and doing it well than the product of the Maxwell Motor Company.

It saves you money three ways and returns you a sum of satisfaction on which you can draw interest for 100,000 miles.

\$895 f. o. b. Detroit.



*More miles per gallon
More miles on tires*

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., Detroit, Mich.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



THE CAMOUFLAGED SALOON

"TAKE AWAY the saloon and give us nothing in its place and you will find blind pigs and undesirable places springing up like mushrooms," said a prominent business man recently. And the thought was worth considering. But while we are thinking what to do, time is slipping away and mischief will be brewing. It has been suggested that the churches be used as means of social or community centers, but there is more or less objection to this. For one thing, many churches do not keep their doors open every night as well as day, and then again, unless there is a hall in connection with the church, some creeds teach that the edifice would be desecrated by using it for other than worship.

Again we find that it is the war which has given the idea which will eventually solve this problem. For the boys in uniform were not allowed in a saloon, and still they were kept amused and happy during their rest periods. The "huts" solved this problem, and it was for the Salvation Army to grasp the opportunity back home.

Over in Chicago, (never noted for being a slow city), the idea took form. Men turned in at the sign of the old saloon. There were the swinging doors, the long mirrors, the foot rail and the back bar, even the pictures painted on the walls, but strange to say, these pictures somehow looked different, for they had been "touched up" a bit, the nude having been draped and in the beer steins around the plate rail, plants were growing. Stepping up to the "bar" one was informed that "ice cold" ginger ale was there to allay the thirst, and the free lunch counter had given way to the famous coffee and doughnut of the Salvation Army. And wonder of wonders! In place of the bartender with a bay window for a stomach, and the fat, red face, there was the smiling face of a Salvation Army lassie, while others of these girls played the piano while the boys sang, and a wide, long reading table in the end of the rook took the place of the old gambling tables. On this table were to be found the latest daily papers and the newest magazines.

After all, this excuse that we must provide some place of amusement to take the place of the saloons for the men who have been in the habit of frequenting such places, is just another one of those blocks the "wets" tried to put in the way of National Prohibition, and without huts and without saloons, we will still be able to provide good, wholesome amusement for our men. We women don't require a saloon—we are satisfied to organize clubs and for amusement there is hardly a town which hasn't a good moving pic-

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

ture house where a man can go if it is amusement that he desires, and here he can view the latest news of the day in pictures, while the long reel will give the amusement. Every town should have competent censors and allow in their towns to be shown only such pictures as will amuse and educate and which the whole family can see.

EUGENIC MARRIAGE

THE WORD "eugenic" is somewhat new still, but it is one which is bound to be heard much from now on, as it stands for one of the most commonsense measures ever proposed. And again it is the war which has brought this much-discussed question to the front, where already steps are being taken to have it seriously considered. Over in New Jersey, one of our smallest states, but a state which has big ideas, the assembly went on record the other day as favoring eugenic marriages, passing

WHEN WE SHALL KNOW

*WHEN THE curtain of life is lifted,
And we stand on the other side—
Along with the rest who have drifted
On through the portals wide;
Shall we jeer at their faults and their blunders,
Because of their class or their creed—
When we see on that day in death's slumbers
The motive that prompted the deed?*

*When we all stand "attention" for "roll call"
Some day on that beautiful shore
And rejoice with the loved ones united,
And friends who departed before;
And we know of their share in the struggle
To win for the cause they deemed right,
Shall we ask by what road they have entered,
The Kingdom of joy and light?*

*When the Savior shall call for confession,
And reads from the "Lamb's Book of Life,"
Shall we gladly acknowledge our record,
Or shrink like a coward from strife;
Because of the sorrow and anguish—
We added while here upon earth,
For judging by creeds and sundry misdeeds,
Instead of like Jesus, by worth?*
—By C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK.

a bill compelling prospective candidates for matrimony to submit to a physician's examination before a license is issued.

A young man comes into your neighborhood to live and meets your daughter and in time they become engaged. You know nothing of this boy except that you like him and your daughter wants to marry him. Is it fair that your daughter should marry him, not knowing what wild oats he may have sown before he came to live in your locality? A young man who is clean will not dread an examination by a reputable physician any more than they dreaded the physical examination when they entered the army, and it was this same physical examination upon entry into service which showed the ex-

tent to which disease has fastened itself upon many young men. It is not an easy matter for parents to ask a young man to submit to this examination when he asks for the hand of the daughter as he may feel that they are questioning his respectability, but if it becomes a matter of law, then many less disappointments will come after marriage, and happiness and health which go hand in hand, will be assured for the future generation.

HOUSECLEANING HELPS

Zinc may be cleaned with lemon.

Salt water is best with which to clean matings and willow ware.

An oiled dustcloth is good to wipe a stove with; also wet newspapers.

To remove stains from the tops of zinc kitchen tables, use a cloth dipped in vinegar.

Wiping the kitchen oilcloth with skim milk is almost as good as giving it a coat of varnish.

Tinware may be cleaned with very little trouble by using dry flour applied with a piece of newspaper.

Windows will take a high polish if, after all dust is removed, they are rubbed with a cloth wet in vinegar.

Discolored cups and dishes used for baking can be made as good as new by rubbing the brown stains with a flannel dipped in whiting.

You can clean any white paint with warm water, using a little whiting on the wash cloth, and rinsing afterward with clear water.

Remove panes of glass by laying soft soap over the putty which fixes them. In a few hours the putty will be soft and the glass can be easily removed.

To remove matting from a room without breaking it when it is bent, thoroughly dampen it with a sponge or cloth before you begin to roll or bend it.

If copper or brass is very dirty, put some fine salt on a plate, dip it into a cut lemon and rub on the metal. The strong acids will remove the worst stain.

If you haven't cotton flannel bags to slip over the broom to wipe off the walls, use flour sacks. It takes only a few minutes to wipe off walls and ceiling of a room in this way.

To prevent pictures from slipping and hanging uneven, hang them first with their face to the wall and then twist around so that the wires cross. This will prevent them from slipping.

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

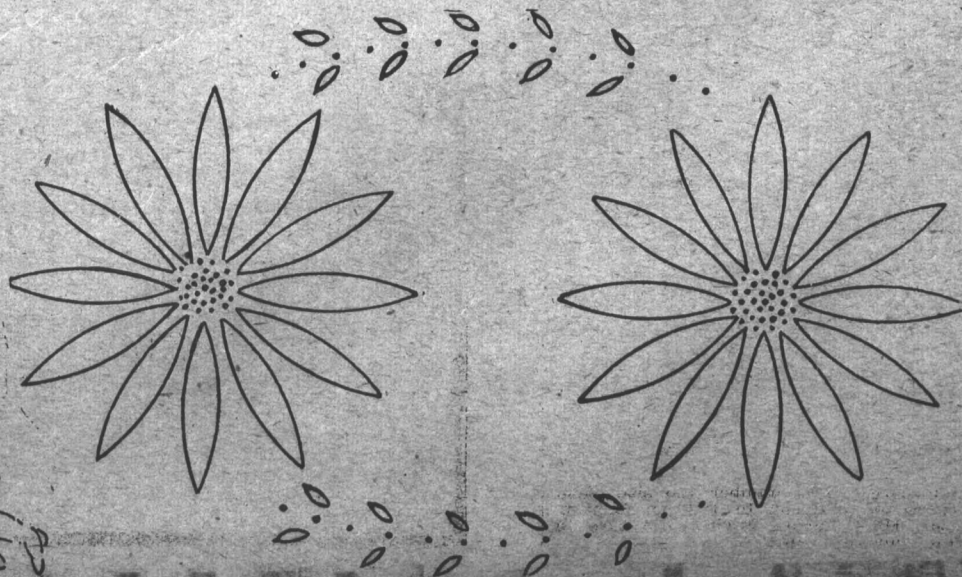
EGGS

IT SEEMS such a simple thing to cook an egg, and still when one considers the eggs we are served it appears to be one of the simple things about which some of us grow careless.

Eggs are of value as a protein, or body building food, and like other proteins should not be cooked at too high a temperature. The proverbial "hard boiled" egg, which is cooked in briskly boiling water for a period varying from five to eight minutes, may be greatly improved, both in texture and digestibility by cooking it for a longer period of time in water kept below the boiling point. This can be attained in several ways. Have the water boiling, preferably

HOME NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT

NOTHING IS prettier as a trim for a waist than a little hand embroidery, and among the many designs, we have chosen this one of the poinsettia as being very effective and yet not difficult. It can be applied as illustrated or is equally good for the waist with the round, collarless neck. The satin and lock stitches combined with the French knots are used.



LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2819—Child's Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

No. 2816—A Pretty Frock. Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 18 will require 6 1/4 yards of 27 inch material. The skirt measures about 2 yards at the foot, with plaits drawn out.

No. 2813—Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 will require 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

No. 2806—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

No. 2807—Boys' Suit. Cut in 5 sizes: 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 will require 2 1/4 yards of 40 inch material.

No. 2809—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 6 yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 yards, with plaits extended.

No. 2808—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for the dress, and 1/4 yard for the bolero.

No. 2802—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 6 yards of 36 inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot.



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 Depart-
ment, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Be sure to
sign your full name.

In a deep dish drop the egg in, and set on the back of the stove, where it will keep warm but not boil. At the end of about eight minutes it will be found to be soft cooked, of an equal consistency throughout. At the end of eighteen minutes, it will be hard-cooked, and of a tender texture, and entirely digestible. In cooking one egg allow at least a pint of water, though there will be heat enough in a quart of water to cook several eggs. But use a deep dish, rather than a flat pan, where too large a surface will allow the water to cool too quickly. A few trials, both as to the particular dish you wish to use, and the time required to cook the egg to suit your special desire will ensure uniform success.

The same result can be obtained by putting eggs on in cold water and slowly heating, or by cooking in the upper part of the double boiler.

The changes that take place in an egg during the process of cooking can easily be seen in poaching an egg, and we all know that the well-poached egg is one of very tender texture because cooked in water below the boiling point. But because an egg is cooked in the shell, is no reason why it should be of any different texture than if cooked without. And I see no reason why a well-cooked egg should be considered less digestible than a raw one, and it certainly is more palatable to most of us.

Most of us have difficulty in making a light fluffy meringue, and I believe it usually, if not always is because we attempt to cook it in too hot an oven.

Allow one level tablespoonful of sugar for each egg white, and have your oven so cool that it will not brown inside of ten minutes. And be

sure it is cooked before you remove it from the oven else it will fall. But the well-cooked meringue should be light and feathery in appearance and very tender in texture.

This week I am sending, at request, the recipes for both angel and sponge cakes, as this is the time of year when eggs are plentiful and we feel we can afford to make them.

In serving them, one should always consider the amount and kind of nourishment they contain. Because of the number of eggs used they contain more protein than most cakes.

SPONGE CAKE

Six egg yolks; one cup sugar; one tablespoonful lemon juice; speck of salt; one cup flour; six egg whites.

Measure the flour after once sifting, and sift the sugar, to be sure it is free from lumps.

Beat the yolks until lemon colored, gradually add the sugar and continue beating. Then beat in the lemon juice. Add part of the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs, to which the salt has been added, carefully folding them in. When partly worked in, fold in part of the flour, and alternate egg-whites and flour until all are folded in. Do not stir, for all that will make the cake light is the air that you have beaten into the eggs.

Pour carefully into an ungreased pan with a tube and bake in a very slow oven about an hour. Be sure it is done before removing from the oven, and invert the pan allowing a passage of air under the cake. When cold, remove from tin.

ANGEL CAKE

One and one-half cups egg whites; one level teaspoon salt; two teaspoons vanilla; one cup fine granulated sugar; one-half cup water; one level teaspoon cream of tartar; one cup less one level table-

spoon Lily White Flour, measured after sifting.

Put the sugar, cream of tartar and water into a pan, and bring slowly to the boiling point. Boil until you can blow a bubble from a clay pipe, or a spoon.

When making this test, remove the syrup from the fire, for it is very thick, and quickly goes beyond the point required.

Be sure you can blow a bubble, as large as your fist.

In the meantime, add the salt to the egg-whites and have them in a large bowl, one holding eight or ten quarts will be required for this is a very large cake. Beat with a wire whip, or two partly over-lapping each other enables one to save about half their time—until the whites are stiff and glossy, then slowly add the boiled sugar, beating continuously. You will now have a great bowl of boiled frosting, which must be beaten until perfectly cold. The vanilla can be beaten in any time after the syrup is partially cool.

After measuring the flour, sift three times. When the whites and sugar are ready, carefully fold in the flour, little by little. Pour into an ungreased pan with tube and bake in a very slow oven for an hour and a quarter.

Be sure the cake is done before taking from the oven. Invert the pan allowing a passage of air under the cake. When perfectly cold remove from pan. A delicious Sunshine Cake is made after the same recipe folding in the well beaten yolks of eight of the eggs, after the flour is folded in.

Just received a sample copy and will say it is the only paper for the farmers.—Louis Bathke, Emmet county.

The Taste Is the Test

The flavor of food decides whether you like it or not.

No matter how nicely the table is decorated if the food doesn't taste good the meal is a disappointment.

Good cooks taste of things in the making to be certain the seasoning is just right.

We might as well eat chips as tasteless or poorly flavored food as far as the enjoyment of eating is concerned.

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

is noted for its flavor.

Bread baked from LILY WHITE FLOUR comes from the oven beautifully browned and the texture and color are splendid, and has a most delicious flavor. It fairly melts in the mouth.

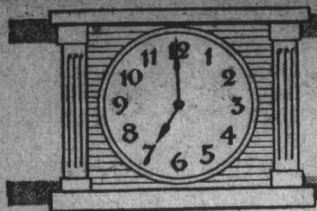
Spread with rich golden butter it makes a feast fit for a King.

In fact the taste of everything baked from LILY WHITE, "The flour the best cooks use," is very favorably affected by its flavor.

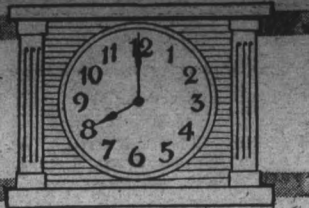
The next time you buy flour insist on having LILY WHITE, and if it doesn't bake the best tasting, most appetizing breads, biscuits and pastries you have ever eaten, your dealer will cheerfully refund the purchase price.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



The Children's Hour



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

DEAR CHILDREN—All boys can't grow up and become presidents, nor can they all become great poets, electricians, or scientists of agriculture; but every great industry or art must have at its head a man who is a leader, who has done just a little better at his work than any other man, and so in our guessing contest I have chosen to include men who are great in different walks of life, but each is one of the greatest men in his special line of work and each has given to the world something which either serves to teach them or amuses them, therefore you will have to set your thinking cap down tight and try and guess the man shown in this issue who makes others smile even as he is smiling; for that's his business, making others happy. There now, I mustn't give you another hint.

Some of our little folks didn't begin when this contest started; we have some new members who have only just started to take our paper, and so for their benefit, we will have an animal puzzle this week and the answer will appear in the next issue.

Then for the girls' benefit especially, we have a recipe for Eggless Muffins, which is very simple and yet they are delicious. Ask your mother to let you try them, girls. Maybe you will grow up to be a wonderful cook, and if you do, you surely will become a wonderful housekeeper and homemaker which after all, is one of the greatest things a girl can do.—Affectionately yours, "Laddie."

THE JUNIOR COOK

Eggless Muffins

Measure out, 1 cup flour, 1 cup bran, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons butter substitute, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup of milk.

Put the sugar, salt and butter substitute in a bowl and mix well.

Sift the flour and baking powder and add to mixture.

Grease a muffin tin of twelve rings. Add the bran and milk and beat until the dough is smooth.

Turn at once into the muffin rings and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Turn out onto a napkin covered plate and serve at once.

If any are left over they are fine when split open, spread with jam and made warm in the oven.

- RINGTAIL -

I AM a son of Mrs. Coon, and Ringtail is my given name, and I live in a hollow gum tree that stands in a big swamp. So now, you know all about me. Our tree is lots and lots taller than any other tree in all the world, I suppose, because when we children climb up to the very top we can see clear over everything except the moon and sometimes we can almost see over that. Wonder what the moon's made of anyhow—and if it's good to eat, and what keeps it from falling? When the darkness comes creeping through the swamp, and when the birds that have been making such a noise all day, get sleepy and go to bed, and when the frogs begin picking on their banjos, and when the owl that lives in the next tree to ours comes to her door and rubs her eyes, mother climbs down to her listening limbs, and sits the longest time just listening. If she does not hear anything scary, she says "r-r-r-r" way down in her throat, which means "come on," and we scramble down the tree right behind her. After we are all on the ground, she sits down and listens some more, and makes us keep right still while she listens. Presently she gets up, rolls some more r's down in her throat, and we all start off in search of supper, or I suppose breakfast would be a better name for it. If we should happen up on a cricket party, we stop long enough to catch the slowest. Now while crickets taste all right, there is so little left when you have pulled off the wings and legs, that they are hardly worth the trouble of catching. Then we go on down to the meadow where the mice have a little town under the grass, and when we see something moving in the grass we jump right on the place that moves, and sometimes we catch one of the squeaky little fellows and send it on down to play with the crickets. By now, we have come to the edge of the creek where the lily pads and the rushes grow, and where the frogs and their tadpole children live. Now, if there is anything in the world that tastes better than a cool damp, tender tadpole, I'd like to know what it is.

Our mother is very particular about some things, and one of them is, never to eat without first washing the food. So when we catch a polly wog, we wash all the mud away by dipping it in the water, and then we swallow it slow-like, so the taste will stay in the mouth a long time. Let me whisper a secret, if you want to taste something so de-

licious that you will remember it as long as you live, get your mother to show you where the polly wogs live, and then catch and eat one. After we have had all we want, mother says, "r-r-r-r" and we all start off ploppity-plop over the sticky mud, and then



"And Mother Has To Do A Lot Of Spanking."

across the meadow where the mouse town is, and back to our home tree. When we get there day is breaking, and we don't want to go to bed at all, and mother has to do a lot of spanking to make us tumble into the dark hollow and go to sleep.

With Our Boys and Girls

Dear Laddie—I am 10 years old and in the 3d grade at school. There are six girls and nine boys. We have a brick school house. I have one sister and one brother. I like the Doo Dads very much. This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. Every time Friday comes around I run out of the house to get the mail and read the Doo Dads. I guess my letter is getting very long so I will close. —Cora Windle, Brooklyn, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 10 years old and go to school every day. My teacher is Miss Gould. Our school is called Stone Ledge school. Across the road is a nice lake and at the back is a nice woods. For my birthday papa and mama gave me a nice calf and I call her Nellie. For pets I have two cats. I hope to see my letter in print.—Flossie Mae Wade, Cadillac, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written to you. I wrote at the time of the Longfellow contest. I read the children's stories and like the Doo Dads very much. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I can hardly wait till I get home from school so that I can read the stories and letters. For pets I have a kitten. Its name is Snodles. I help mother in the house every day. I have to feed the chickens and gather eggs. We have three horses and seven cows. We have a Ford car. The face of the man this week is that of Theodore Roosevelt.—Lillian VanPatten, Tawas City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—That picture in the paper was Teddy Roosevelt. I guessed the other. I love the poem of "The Children's Hour." I am going to write a letter to some of the boys and girls in the M. B. F. I have seen 15 robins this year; our orchards are full of them. My sister has made a little bird house and I am making one too. I would like to hear from some of the girls in the M. B. F. Our room in the Capac high school is earning thrift stamps. I will close now.—Phyllis Wills, Capac, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have become very much interested in the M. B. F., especially the "Children's Hour." I read the stories and letters from the boys and girls as soon as the M. B. F. comes. This is the first time I have written to you. My father has been taking the M. B. F. only this year. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade. I hope I will see this letter in the M. B. F. soon.—Helen Cline, Deckerville, Mich.

Dear Laddie—How are you? I am well and hope you are the same. I have never written to you before but will now. I got a pair of skates for Christmas. I have one brother but no sisters. I live on an 80-acre farm. If any of the boys and girls of the M. B. F. will write to me I will answer them.—Pauline Pearl Huffman, Alma, Mich., R. D. 5.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to the Michigan Business Farming. My father takes it and likes it very much. I am 13 years old and am in the 6th grade. I have only one brother and no sisters. My brother's name is Alvin and he is in the 2nd grade. My teacher is Miss Major. The name of our school is the Forest School. We have 40 acres of land, and five cows, three calves, three horses, a colt named Nilly, two cats and a dog. I like the Doo Dads very much and can hardly wait till the paper comes. I would like to see my letter in print in the next paper. This is all for this time as I have a story for the girls and boys to read.—Pearl Welch, Midland.

Fortune and the Beggar

There was once a poor, poor beggar, who was creeping along from house to house. He was carrying an old wallet in his hand, and was asking for a few cents to buy something to eat. As he was grumbling at his lot, he kept wondering why it was that folks who had so much money were never satisfied but were always wanting more. "Here," said he, "is the master of this house. I know him well. He was always a good business man and made himself wondrously rich a long time ago. Had he been wise he would have stopped then. He would have turned over his business to a poor man. But, what did he do instead? He began building ships and sent them to sea to trade with foreign lands. He thought he would get mountains of gold. But there were great storms on the waters; his ships were wrecked and his riches were swallowed by the waves. Now his hopes all lie at the bottom of the sea, and his great wealth has vanished like the dream of a night.

Just at that moment Fortune came down the street. She saw the beggar and stopped. She said to him: "Listen! I have long wished to help you. Hold your wallet and I will pour this gold into it. But I will pour only on this one condition: All that falls into the wallet shall be pure gold; but every piece that falls upon the ground shall become dust. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes, I understand," said the beggar. "Then have care," said Fortune. "Your wallet is old; so do not load it too heavily."

The beggar was so glad that he could hardly wait. He quickly opened his wallet and a stream of yellow dollars was poured into it. The wallet soon began to grow heavy.

"Is that enough?" asked Fortune.

"Not yet."

"Isn't it cracking?"

"Never fear."

The beggar's hands began to tremble. Oh, if the golden stream would only pour forever!

"You are the richest man in the world." "Just a little more," said the beggar; "add just a handful or two."

"There, it's full. The wallet will burst." "But it will hold a little more, just a little more!"

Another piece was added and the wallet split. The treasure fell upon the ground and was turned to dust. Fortune had vanished. The beggar had nothing but his empty wallet and it was torn from top to bottom. He was as poor as ever.



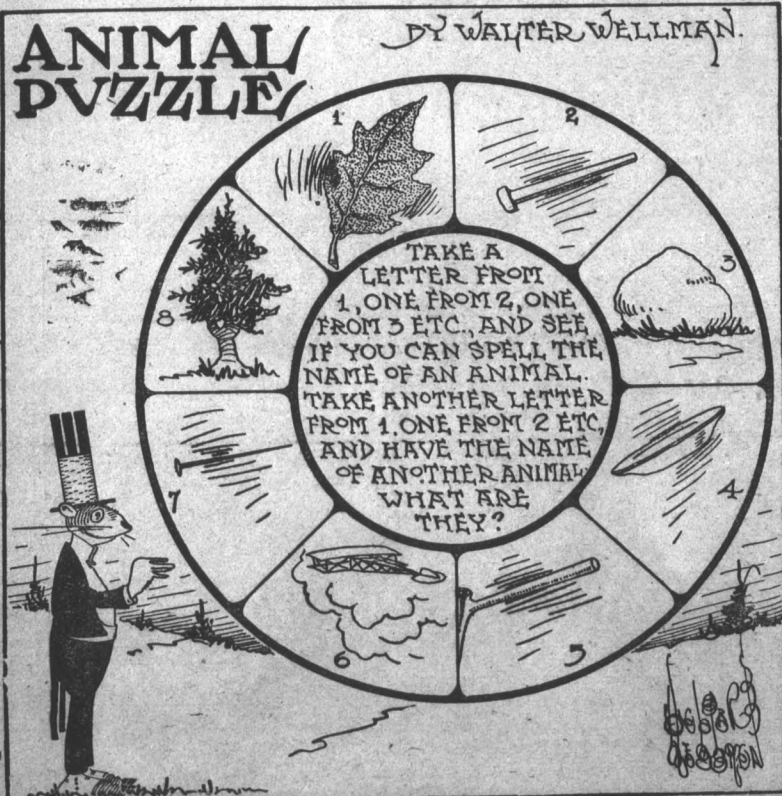
WHO IS HE?

Our Puzzle Picture for This Week.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before, so thought I would now. I am a little girl, 11 years old and in the 6th grade. I like school very much. This is the first year my papa has taken the M. B. F., and he likes it very much. I like to read the letters which the girls and boys write, also the Doo Dads as they are so funny. I can knit and I help mama around the house when I am home. I am going to write a little story of "A Cat and A Dog." I hope my letter is not too long to be printed.—Mona W. Youngs, Bad Axe, Mich.

A Cat and A Dog

Once a cat saw a dog. The dog looked cross, but she went up to him. The dog was eating and he only growled and kept on eating. The cat said, "May I eat with you, I am very hungry?" The dog kept on eating and said nothing. A few days later the dog saw the cat eating. He went to her and she let him eat with her and they were friends ever after.



Potatoes

(Continued from page 12)

which was well over 100 cars short of the recent daily average. A certain part of the reduction was attributed to weather conditions, but the figures also seemed to indicate decreasing held supplies, and it is thought that by the early part of next week a reduction in the early arrivals on this market will begin to be felt.

Dealers who have formed opinions of higher values during the next six weeks are holding quite a bit of stock in storage on this and other markets of the territory but these holdings are considered too light to have any great effect upon the future situation."

The Braman grading bill has passed the House and is expected to get through the Senate this week. Some opposition to the bill developed in unexpected quarters, but this was over-ridden.

We cannot caution our readers too much to employ the best judgment they have during the next six weeks in the disposal of the balance of their potatoes. Don't wait too long to unload. The market right now is in good shape. Most farmers can make a fair profit by selling at present prices. We would strongly urge that you sell at least a fourth of your holdings during the next ten days providing the market stays up. We think prices are going much higher, but of course, we don't know. It all depends on the amount of potatoes still in the hands of farmers. While we are convinced from what information we are able to

secure that this amount is not large, all will concede that whatever it may be must be marketed gradually if prices are to be maintained. We have consistently held for higher prices and we know that a lot of our readers are acting upon the information given in these columns and are holding on. We don't want them to hold too long. Use your head, if you would get maximum returns for your crop without taking the chance that some times costs the gambler his roll.

New York Butter Letter

On Monday, because of weak demand, the price of extras dropped 1½ cents. That was followed by a further decline of ½c on Tuesday but the market showed indications late in the day that it was gaining strength. On Wednesday, with the coming of strike rumors, the price advanced 1½c which was followed by an equal advance on Thursday. Friday found the harbor strike partially settled but the strike on the West Shore was on and considerable quantities of butter were tied up. The price advanced ½c, a gain which was unexpected and unwarranted according to Thursday's conditions. The market today is unsettled although fairly firm. Quotations at the close Friday were as follows: Extras, 65½ to 66c. Higher scoring than extras, 66½ to 67c; Firsts, 64 to 65c; and Seconds, 61 to 63c. Unsalted butter continues in weak demand and is quoted at a differential of 1c above corresponding grades of salted butter.



LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 21, 1919. —Receipts of cattle Monday, 135 cars, including 30 cars of Canadians and 40 cars left from last week's trade. Our market opened steady on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in heavy supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers were in good supply, sold 25 to 50c higher than last week; fat cows and heifers were in light supply, sold 25 to 35c higher; bulls of all classes were in light supply, sold 25c higher; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; fresh cows and springers were in light supply, sold strong; stockers and feeders were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; yearlings were in very light supply, sold 25c higher.

Receipts of hogs today totaled 12,800 head, and market opened 10 to 20c lower on good hogs and 25 to 50c higher on pigs. There was one load of hogs sold up to \$21.10, which was the top of the day, and a few loads brought \$20.95 and \$21, but the bulk of the good hogs sold at \$20.90; pigs and lights sold generally at \$20.25; roughs, \$18.50; stags, \$12 to \$14.

The receipts of sheep and lambs today are called 40 cars. The market opened strong on all classes of stuff. Best wool lambs, \$20.25 to \$20.50, which is 25c higher than Saturday; culls, \$17 to \$18; clipped stock: Best clipped lambs, \$17 to \$17.25, which is 15c higher than Saturday; culls, \$14 down, as to quality; yearlings, \$15 to \$15.50, which is \$1 higher; wethers, \$13 to \$14, which is 50c higher; ewes, \$12 to \$13, which is 50c higher. A good clearance was made, and we look for a good trade the balance of the week, unless something unforeseen turns up.

With a supply of 3,200 calves Monday, choice veals sold from \$16.75 to \$17, which was 50c higher than Saturday; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$13 to \$14; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$7 to \$8; heavy fat calves, \$9 to \$11, as to weight and quality.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

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.

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

May 21, Holsteins—Livingston County Breeders' Sale Co., Howell, Mich.

Fewer Blisters

NO tire is blister-proof. If the tread is cut and left unrepaired, so that dirt and sand can force their way into and under it, any tire will blister.

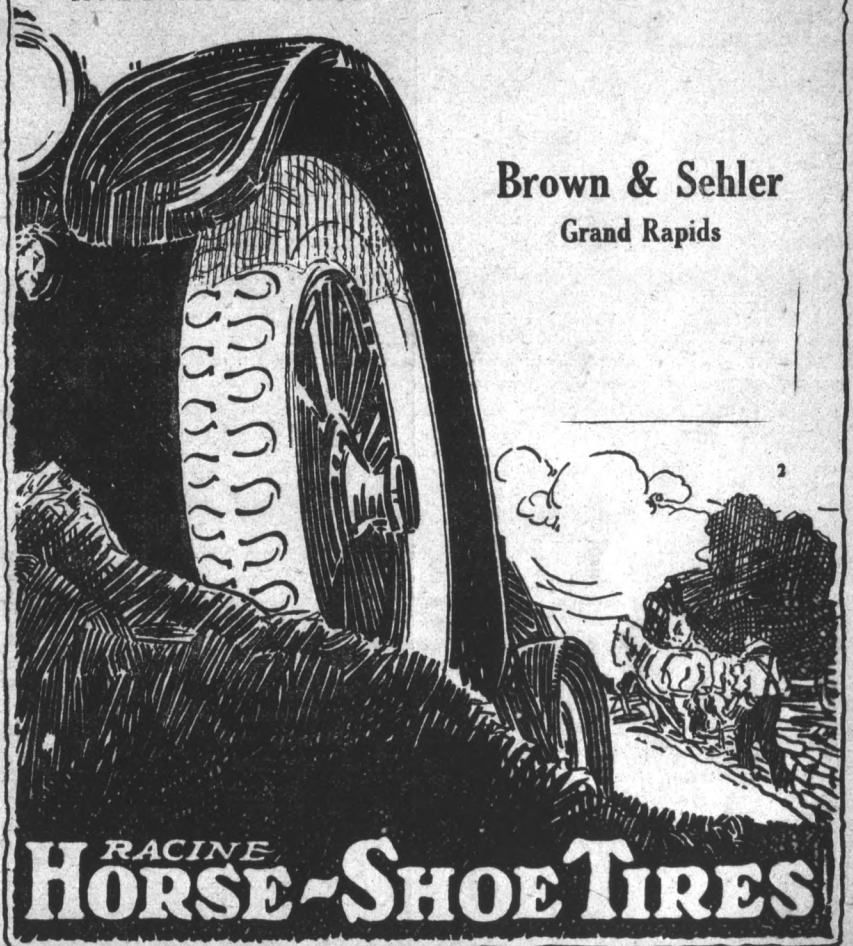
But it is possible to make a tire tread so tough that it resists sharp edges remarkably. And it is possible to vulcanize and cure a tire so carefully that separation of tread from carcass rarely occurs.

Both of these possibilities have been realized in **HORSE-SHOE TIRES**. They seldom blister.

Those who know tires will see in this feature another reason why it pays to

"Remember the Horse-Shoe Tread"

Guaranteed for 5,000 miles but gives more. See your local dealer or write to



Brown & Sehler
Grand Rapids

RACINE HORSE-SHOE TIRES

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

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

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

One Subscription price to all!

(ONE YEAR.....\$1)
(THREE YEARS...\$2)
(FIVE YEARS.....\$3)

No Premiums,
No free-list, but worth more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends:—

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

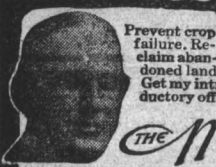
Name

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

County State

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

Ditches Terraces



Prevent crop failure. Reclaim abandoned land. Get my introductory offer on Model 29.

10 Days Free Trial



Chickens Sick or Not Laying?
Most poor layers are "OUT OF CONDITION" or have Colds, Roup, Bowel trouble, Sore head, Chicken pox, etc. GERM-OZONE is the best remedy for all these disorders. At dealers or postpaid 75c, with 5-book Poultry Library. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 416 OMAHA, NEB.

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.

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

\$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, we can make any arrangements satisfactory to you, and will give you all necessary equipment and help without a penny's outlay on your part.

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.



The Man Who Buys a DE LAVAL Is Taking No Chances

MOST ANY kind of cream separator will do fairly good work the first few months, when it is new.

But if it is a cheaply made or inferior machine, after the first few months your trouble will begin.

And the worst of your experience with such a machine will not be the fact that it wears out quickly or that it runs hard, or that you are piling up repair expense, but that you are losing a lot of butter-fat that is worth 50 to 60 cents a pound.

And that is what you really buy a separator for—to save this valuable butter-fat.

Any time you buy a cream separator—no matter who makes it or what claims are made for it—that has not behind it a long record of satisfactory service, a record known to all, a record that is in itself a guarantee of satisfactory service, you are taking a gamble with all the odds against you.

Why take chances at all when you come to select a machine that may mean so much in increasing the profit from your cows?

There is one cream separator that has been the acknowledged world's standard for over 40 years. It's the one cream separator that is used by the creamerymen almost exclusively. Dairy farmers the country over know the De Laval and its sterling quality. Experience has shown them that

It is the best cream separator that money can buy

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream right away. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to nearest office.

The De Laval Separator Co.
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison Street
NEW YORK CHICAGO

They know!



Tower's Fish Brand Slickers

are now back on the job, ready for the boys as they come back, ready for everyone who knows the value of this real Service Coat when there's wet-weather work to be done.

A. J. TOWER CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

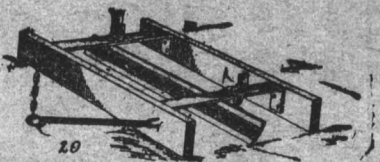


LABOR SAVING HINTS

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

ROAD SCRAPER

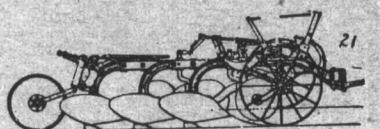
The object of this invention is to provide a road scraper which will do



away with the small ridges and furrows which are left by an ordinary scraper. It does this by means of the central metal scraper which cuts down the ridges and fills the furrows.—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

GANG PLOW

This tractor-drawn gang plow has an improved means for lifting the plows from their furrows by means of power transmitted from the wheels of the plow frame. The wheels when thrown into gear by means of a lever,



lift the frame and plows on their crank axles. (Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Ind. U. S. Patent 1,266,877.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

PREVENTS HENS FROM SETTING

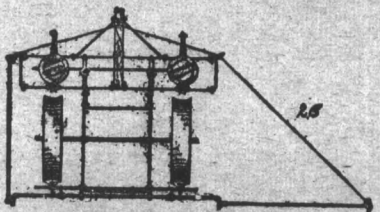
This device, when fastened around body under the wings prevents a hen from setting, but does not prevent her



from walking, feeding, or roosting. It breaks her of the desire to set, and is removed as soon as she starts laying again. (Wm. E. Swift, Waverly, Ill.)

MARKER FOR PLANTER

The two markers on this planter are so connected by a wire or rope that when one is in use the other is



held in the inoperative position. They are hinged on double pivots which permit them to be raised instantly by hand to avoid obstructions. (Parlin and Orendorff Co., Canton Ill., U. S. Patent 1,267,762.)—C. J. Lynde, Can.

SOIL LEVELER

This grader and leveller is simply an iron shod plank which travels on two shoes, and is held at any desired angle by means of the cant board



shown at the rear. (J. E. Frew, Lancaster, California. U. S. Patent 1,257,838.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

ROAD SURFACER

The new feature of this road scraper is that it is rigid. This, it is claimed, prevents either scraper from drop-



ping into a hole and thereby prevents them from increasing the inequalities in the road. (W. S. Bunker, Waukesha, Wis. U. S. Patent 1,226,637.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR

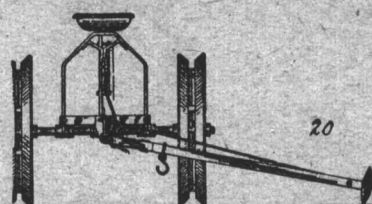
The agitator of this distributor has six paddles which turn with the axle of the ground wheels and sweep over the discharge openings. The ne wfea-



ture is that the hopper can be raised or lowered to bring the paddles into proper relation to the discharge openings. (Henchard and Dromgold Co., York, Pa. U. S. Patent 1,218,361.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

CORN PLANTER

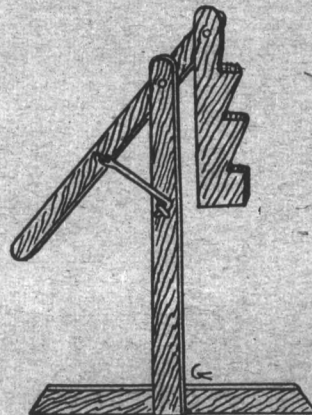
The marker of this planter has a lever attachment by means of which the driver lifts it from one side to the



other without leaving his seat. It also has a flexible brace which gives, when the disk strikes an obstruction, and prevents breakage. (Sechler Implement Co., Moline, Ill. U. S. Patent 1,211,365.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

WAGON JACK

I am sending you drawing of a wagon jack for greasing wagon. Can lift a wagon loaded with gravel just as easy as empty and is all made of



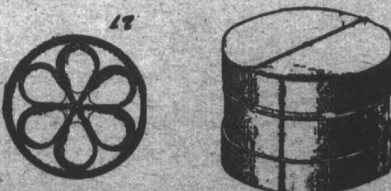
wood except the bolts. Any farmer can build one. Height of stand depends on height of wagon. Can make three or four holes in standard and shift lever up or down to suit height desired. Hope to see this in print.—Elmer S. Michsel, Gratiot county.

TO GIVE A HOG MEDICINE

Giving the hog medicine is a task that few like to perform owing to the inconveniences involved. To do it easily secure an old shoe and cut about 1½ inches off the toe; place the shoe, (toe down) in the hog's mouth and pour the medicine into the shoe. The hog will chew on the shoe and in so doing will swallow the medicine.—A Reader, Big Rapids, Mich.

PARCEL POST EGG CARRIER

Each compartment in this carrier is made of corrugated paper with the corrugated side in. They protect the eggs



from jars on all sides and permit them to be shipped by parcel post without breakage. (F. W. Edwards, Savannah, Georgia, U. S. Patent 1,267,346.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.



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(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.

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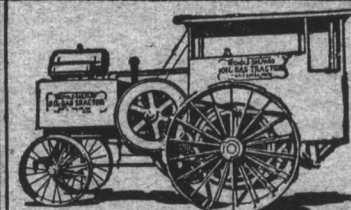
We will send you a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

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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.



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When you want power for threshing you very likely turn to a gas tractor. Most people have an idea that it is ample and easily handled.

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You need not only a powerful gas tractor but one with a heavy, slow running fly wheel. Such a fly wheel with reserve power will be found in the

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It has two large cylinders and carries a reserve of power that it makes it ideal for threshing.

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It will drive a thrasher strong and steadily, like a steam engine, and for threshing and heavy farm work it has no equal. Burns kerosene and starts and works easily in cold weather.

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Battle Creek Michigan

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



U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

(As reviewed by U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Markets have tended generally upward throughout April. The past week, most lines advanced in price and there were very few important declines. Potatoes, cabbage and onions made distinct gains. Values of dry beans, celery, strawberries and lettuce were fully maintained with strong tone. Shipments of 26 leading fruits and vegetables were 6,523 cars compared with 7,245 last week and 6,900 a year ago. The decrease since last week was chiefly in old potatoes, partly offset by marked increase in new potatoes, cabbage and onions and in various other lines of early southern produce. Season somewhat earlier than usual in northeast but delayed in most other sections by excessive moisture or by low temperatures. Some frost damage reported in the southeast to truck crops and peaches. Labor supply uneven and wages continue high.

Potatoes Begin Upward Trend

Condition of potato crop in South Carolina reported 75 per cent by Bureau of Crop Estimates. A year ago the general jobbing range east and west was \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. for No. one old potatoes. The range on sacked Michigan stock f. o. b. shipping points was \$1.25 to \$1.35. Following last week's recessions the markets again became strong with sharp advances, especially in the east. New York round whites in bulk closed at top of \$2.50 to \$2.52 per cwt. f. o. b. shipping points, a gain of 50 to 60 cents, and relatively higher than principal consuming markets for this stock which closed at \$2.35 to \$2.60. Sacked Maine Green Mountains made equally sharp gains, reaching \$2.68 to \$2.78 f. o. b. in producing sections and closing \$2.65 to \$2.95 in New York and Boston. No. 1 northern sacked white stock rose thirty cents in Chicago carlot markets, closing at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per cwt. Colorado No. 1 sacked white stock gained 10 to 25 cents, closing at \$1.70 to \$1.85 f. o. b. Greeley, but declined slightly in Texas carlot markets at \$2.30 to \$2.50. Tracksides sales by growers in northern and western producing sections advanced generally ranging from \$1.30 in Idaho to \$1.85 in Michigan. Northwestern sacked Burbanks ranged \$1.75 to \$1.85 f. o. b. cash in producing sections. Shipments decreased about one third owing both to lessening reserve stock and to bad condition of roads in many sections. Total was 2,253 cars compared with 3,281 last week and 2,556 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments of new potatoes were 185 cars compared with 73 last week and 484 for the corresponding week a year ago. New Florida Spaulding Rose averaged about \$1.

ranging \$11 to \$13 per barrel in northern and middlewestern markets and mostly \$9 f. o. b. in producing sections. Texas Bliss Triumphs sold about steady in Kansas City and St. Louis at \$4.50 to \$5 per bushel hamper and at \$4 in New Orleans.

Cabbage Market Slightly Stronger. Prices tended to advance for first-class stock. Texas flat Dutch strengthened slightly to a range of \$120 to \$140 per ton in middle-western markets and ranged also \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt. South Carolina Wakefields ruled \$5 per barrel crate f. o. b. shipping points and ranged strong in consuming markets at \$6.25 to \$7. Florida stock declined fully \$1 in producing sections to a range of \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel crate f. o. b. and weakened considerably in northern markets at \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel crate or \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 1 1/2 bushel hamper. California Winningstadts sold fairly steady at \$90 to \$100 per ton f. o. b. and various California stocks advanced \$1 in consuming markets, ranging \$6 to \$7 per cwt. Old northern stock declined to \$50 to \$75 per ton in Philadelphia but sold at \$100 to \$125 in New York. Shipments of old stock only one car, new stock 417 compared with 298 last week and 772 for the corresponding week last year.

Onion Values Strengthen

Prices tended upward, which ruled \$5 per cwt. f. o. b. western New York shipping points and advanced one dollar in leading consuming markets with a general jobbing range of \$4.50 to \$6 per cwt. California Australian Browns were about steady, ranging \$3.75 to \$4 at shipping points and \$4 to \$6 in consuming markets. Texas No. 2 yellow Bermudas ranged \$2.75 to \$3.25 per standard crate f. o. b. cash at Texas shipping points. No. 2 yellows ranged \$3.75 to \$5 in consuming markets and No. 1 ranged \$4 to \$5.50. Shipments of old stock have been steadily declining for many weeks, total this week 70 cars, a decrease of 21, while new onions, all from Texas, increased to 210 cars, compared with 31 last week and 360 for the corresponding week last year. The area of the Bermuda onion crop for Texas in 1919 is estimated on April 15, 1919 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates to be 6,627 acres as compared with 18,070 acres in 1918 and 12,050 acres in 1917.

Bean Markets Firm

A forecast based on the condition of the crop as reported on April 15 indicates a maximum production of 3,355 cars, of 530 bushels each, as compared with a total shipment of 3,660 cars in 1918 and 5,812 cars in 1917. Eastern handpicked sacked white peabeans were steady in consuming markets at \$7.50 to \$8. Southern California sacked small whites were firm at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt. to growers in producing sections and sold at steady prices in consuming markets. California Limas strengthened, reaching \$7.25 f. o. b. shipping points and ranging firm at terminal markets at \$8 to \$8.75. Colorado Pintos strengthened to \$4.50 per cwt. in bulk, cash to growers, and advanced 25 cents in Kansas City, ruling \$6 for jobbing sales while Texas markets held unchanged. Markets in producing sections, except Calif. were extremely inactive during the week. Shipments 130 cars, a decrease of 26.

County Crop Reports

Cathoun, (S. W.)—The rains, although not much water fell have put the farmers back with their seeding oats and barley. Some have sown but the most of it is yet to be sown. The ground is in good shape this spring. Wheat and rye look good, also. New seeding; some stock being sold.—**E. B. Hollenbeck, Athens, Mich., April 19.**

Kent, (N. E.)—Snow and rain have brought farm work to a standstill this week, and put the roads in bad condition. The soil is completely saturated with water. The markets for farm products are improving. Grand Rapids is paying from \$1 to \$1.10 per bu. for ungraded potatoes and dealers are beginning to show some anxiety lest they fail to get what they want. Grand Rapids' wholesalers and Greenville and Belding dealers have established a motor truck route between those places. The truck will make the round

trip every day, delivering to the small towns what Grand Rapids has to sell, and taking back to Grand Rapids what Greenville and Belding have to send. They do not contemplate at the present time making any stops to take on farm products. The following prices were paid at Greenville April 17.—Wheat, \$2.35; corn \$1.50; oats, 60; rye, \$1.50; beans, \$6; potatoes, \$1.60; hens 20; butter, 55; eggs, 38; sheep, 10; lambs 15; hogs, live, 18; dressed, 22; beef steers 11; beef cows, 9; veal calves, 12 to 14 for good; 9 to 12 for poor.—**G. M. W., Greenville, April 17.**

Missaukee, (central)—Farmers are waiting for the ground to dry enough so they can prepare it for barley and spring wheat. Some oat ground is being plowed. Weather has been bad; storms most of the time; snowed on the 16th and 17th, and ground is frozen this morning with some snow on the ground. Some potatoes being moved at \$1.50 per hundred; have been up to \$1.70, but went back. Not many left. Feed is about all gone; some are out entirely. The following prices were paid at Cutcheon recently—Oats, 75; hay, \$30; potatoes, \$1.50.—**H. E. N., Cutcheon, Mich., April 18.**

CANNING FISH

I saw in your last week's issue that one of the M. B. F. readers would like to know if suckers could be canned. Yes, they can; here is my own recipe: Fill a gallon crock full with fish and sprinkle in a little salt; put in a small cup of vinegar. Put in the oven and bake slowly for eight hours. Always keep a little water on them to keep them juicy, and keep the crock covered while baking. They can be kept a long time if sealed up tight. It's the vinegar that softens the bone. This is a very good recipe.—**Mrs. Louis F. Ohlrich, Presque Isle County.**

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912

of Michigan Business Farming, published at Mount Clemens, Michigan, for State of Michigan, County of Macomb, for April 1st, 1919.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Forrest Lord, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of Michigan Business Farming and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher, Rural Publishing Company, Mount Clemens, Michigan.
Editor, Forrest Lord, Mount Clemens, Michigan.
Contributing editor, Grant Slocum, Mount Clemens, Michigan.
Business Manager, Geo. M. Slocum, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)
Grant Slocum, President, R. F. D. No. 4, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

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George M. Slocum, Secretary-Treasurer, R. F. D. No. 4, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Estate of Chas. Hampton, Detroit, Michigan.

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5. That the average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

FORREST LORD, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of April, 1919.

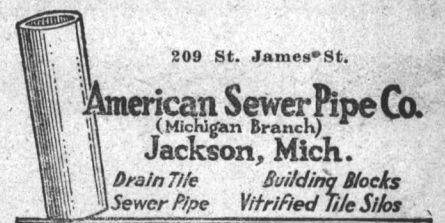
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(My commission expires Aug. 8, 1921.)



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

A BARGAIN, 30-ACRE DAIRY FARM in village of Capac, fronting on west 2nd arranged for retail milk business; full basement stock barn, silo, electric-lighted; house is semi-bungalow, brick-veneered, 8 rooms and bath, furnace, lights, all buildings new. \$1,000 down will handle. For further particulars write Troy McKillen, Capac, Mich.

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



FOR SALE—FINE PRODUCTIVE farm, 138 acres, clay loam; good clay sub-soil; 100 acres under cultivation, badland in pasture, wood lot, and sugar bush; fenced, stumped; orchards, new and old; 13 acres Fall grain; 40 Fall plowed; hay crop alone in year 1917 brought over \$1,000; new seeding done every year; large, modern residence, well painted and finished throughout, spacious porches, hot air furnace, sanitary chemical closet, big fruit and vegetable cellar; a part of this large house has, for over 30 years, been used as a general store and postoffice, making a very attractive addition to the general income, and is also a stopping place for transients; two large barns, connected in an L shape, with stalls for six horses and ties for 25 head of cattle, basement of solid stone construction; a cement frost-proof root cellar; hay track and waterworks are other desirable features; pure, cold water pumped by windmill; outbuildings consist of tool house, ice house, hen and hog houses, double corn cribs, also warehouse 16x29 attached to rear of store part; row of beautiful maples down front of farm and shrubbery on grounds; school house across from farm, near churches, lodge halls, etc.; good, prosperous neighbors; near five summer resorts, insuring fancy prices for produce; four miles from M. C. R. R., nine from county seat, 28 from Petoskey, Bay View and Mackinac Island; telephone and daily mail; have Registered and Grade Short-horn cattle, O. I. C. pigs, etc., also hay, oats and dependable home-grown seed grains; large list of best farm machinery. Will sacrifice heavily for quick sale. Write for terms at once or come and be convinced. Ella F. Daly, P. M., Riggsville, Michigan.



GOOD DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. 140 acres gravelly loam, some rolling, very productive; well fertilized; all cleared except about 30 acres in pasture, pure running water in pasture. Water pumped thru house and barn by windmill, individual water bowls in barn, barn is full basement with silo, cellars, milk house, ice house attached. House is frame, six rooms below and three above. Corn house, hog and slaughter house combined. Garage and repair shop. Buildings well painted and in good repair. Five miles southeast of Hersey; 12 miles from Big Rapids; 1 mile from school, 2 miles from store and church; on state reward road. Price \$50,000 an acre for immediate possession with all crops, or \$45 an acre and will give up possession this fall. C. E. STONE, R. No. 1, Hersey, Michigan



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

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

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

FOR SALE—GOING OUT OF BUSI- ness—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. Terms on application; phone 22. Van Buren Co. Telephone Co. A. W. Shannon, Covert, Mich.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRE FARM; good land, large basement barn, silo, tool house. Six miles from Evart; five miles from Hersey; gravel road. Price \$3,000. Jas. McLachlan, Evart, Mich.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EX- change your property, write me, John J. Black, 100 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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SEEDS AND PLANTS

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

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. Worthy oats not inspected this year. These grains took 4th prize at M. A. C. Grain Show. Write for prices. Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Michigan.

SEED CORN—"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. Price, \$3 per bushel; sacks at cost. A. M. Caverly, Prescott, Mich., R. 2.

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

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

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

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

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—SOME OF THOSE large rangy big boned Poland China males are left yet. Very prolific. One registered roan Durham cow, four years old. Wm. Cox, Williamston, Mich.

FOR SALE—FIVE MONTHS-OLD. Registered Holstein bull calf; color about half white, nicely marked; sire's dam has 4 years' record of 7 da. B., 33.11 lbs.; M., 723.4 lbs.; 10 months B., 1,007.76 lbs.; M., 21,419 lbs. Calf's dam has 7 da. record of B., 22.72 lbs.; M., 560.6 lbs. Price \$125 f.o.b. Write for pedigree and photo. Floyd G. Pierson, Flint, Mich.

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Everyone is pleased over the wonderful results from Michigan's greatest farm weekly, and we want you to try it. The rate is five cents per word. See heading in this issue.

Veterinary Department

I have a young heifer, 15 months old, which has been bred three times and isn't with calf yet. What would you do for her? I am feeding her Webster Wonder Stock Powders. Some say dope of that kind causes them to fail to get with calf.—S. C. J., Bronson, Mich.

Sterility among cattle is becoming to be one of the most serious problems confronting the live stock interests of Michigan. Treatment so far as drugs is concerned is of no benefit whatever; a veterinarian, skilled in this particular line can do much to eliminate the trouble and there is a great field for this work. The cause of each case can only be ascertained upon careful examination and treated accordingly; proper instruments must be used in treating these cases or results cannot be obtained. Where there is only one animal affected in a herd my advice would be to fatten her and sell to your local butcher.

Can you give me some information as to my sheep? They start with a cold in the head with a bad discharge from the nose. Later on they become so weak they can't stand alone. Have tried tar applications on the nose, also have had veterinarian but he does not seem to understand the case. We have already lost three. Any information will be greatly appreciated.—Albert A. Johnson, Kent City, Mich.

"Nasal Catarrh"—This ailment results from exposure to the cold or rain; dipping or shearing too early; or from an invasion of parasites, such as "Grub in the Head," which can only be determined by post-mortem. The treatment treatment consists in removing the exciting cause; Pine Tar may be smeared over the nostrils, and the animals given clean, dry quarters. The following given several days may abort an attack of pneumonia as a complication:

Creosote		drams	2
Spts. camphor		ounces	1
Ol. lini q. s. ad		ounces	8

M. Sig. Give one tablespoonful three times a day.

I am writing you about our cow. About three weeks ago the milk was a little gargety, and had a bitter taste. We thought that maybe it was her feed, but now she is eating good hay and has bran once a day. The milk is apparently all right until it stands a little while and then it is bitter. All of the vessels used around the milk are scalded thoroughly. Can you tell us where we could send some of the milk to be analyzed?—A. W., Boyne City, Mich.

This might be caused by allowing the cream to stand too long; saving the cream from one cow is apt to be kept too long. If this is not the cause I would advise you to give your cow a good saline purge consisting of Epsom salts, 2 lbs., dissolved in two quarts of hot water; allow this to cool and give slowly at one dose. This should be followed up in twenty-four hours with one tablespoonful of sodium hyposulphite. (The powdered or granulated) dissolved in a little warm water and given three times a day.

Will you kindly tell me through your veterinary department if all cows have consumption or are they prone to have it after their first calf is born? I don't believe it but I am told it is so.—Mrs. P. C., Minden City.

The cause of tuberculosis is the tubercle bacillus, which gains entrance to the body, lodges somewhere in the tissues, and begins to grow and multiply at that point. As this bacillus vegetates and increases in numbers it excretes substances which act as irritants and poisons and which lead to the formation of a small nodule called a tubercle at the point of irritation. As the bacilli are disseminated thru the animal's body they affect many points and cause the formation of an enormous number of tubercles.

By the union of such tubercles masses of tubercular material are formed, which in some cases are of great size. The disease is called tuberculosis because it is characterized by the formation of these peculiar nodules, and bacillus which causes the disease is for the same reason known technically as the bacillus tuberculosis. There are undoubtedly predisposing conditions which contribute toward the development of the disease; some of these are found in the animal body and others in the environment. An enfeebled condition due to insufficient food, exposure, too great extremes of atmospheric temperature and insanitary surroundings, of the drain caused by heavy production of milk appears to aid the development of the germ, and there is also a special susceptibility in some cases which may be otherwise described as an inability of the animal tissues to resist and destroy the germs when they entered the inner recesses of the body. Among the conditions of environment which aid the development of tuberculosis may be mentioned stabling with lack of ventilation, damp buildings, the keeping of many animals together, drafts of air which cause colds and catarrh, and, in general, everything which prevents the animal from developing and maintaining the highest condition of health. None of these conditions of the body or environment are sufficient to cause the disease, however, unless the animals are exposed to tuberculosis and the germ penetrates the tissues of their bodies. The ways in which the germ may find its way into the body, may be considered under four heads: (1) By inhalation into the lungs; (2) By taking into the digestive tract in the milk of tubercular cows or with other contaminated food; (3) During coition when the sexual organs are tubercular; (4) From the tuberculous mother to the fetus in uterus. Inhalation appears to be by far the most common mode of infection. The germ can only reach the lungs by inhalation when they are thoroughly dried and pulverized and in a condition to be carried by currents of air. In those stables in which there is frequent change of cattle the introduction of tuberculosis by cattle coming from other infected stables is the most frequent cause of infection. The only way you have of knowing whether your cows are affected with tuberculosis or not is to apply the tuberculin test. There is such a close connection between tuberculosis in the cow and tuberculosis in the human that my experience has been that in a great many instances where a family have been using the milk from a family cow, I have been able to satisfy myself that one or more members of that family are already tuberculous or are "getting consumption" and in many cases it does not take long before some member of the family begins to show signs of the disease. There is much more danger using the milk from a family cow which is tubercular than there is in using the milk from a herd where perhaps a few animals in the herd are affected. Histories of the infection of families with tuberculosis thru the medium of the milk from the family cow will continue to be written until all communities provide rigid rules and regulations to govern the production and sale, and even the use, of milk. Every person who keeps a cow for milk should be compelled by law to submit the animal to the tuberculin test at least once or twice every year. The Michigan Live Stock laws pay on an average of fifty dollars for grade cows and one hundred for pure bred cows affected with tuberculosis; and beside this amount the owner gets all the animal brings for food provided it is passed for such.



"BETWEEN GRASS AND HAY" SEASON—THE SILO

The season known to stock keepers as "between grass and hay" come in spring and fall. They are trying seasons for the feeder. This is the time when dairy animals shrink in milk and feeders of beef cattle know there will be a shrink in flesh. They are discouraging periods and are always accompanied with a loss unless they can be bridged by either liberal feeding of good hay and grain until there is good grass, or with good silage for the silo really makes these seasons of little consequence to the stockmen.

In the spring of the year when hay gives out and the grass is just starting, many men turn their cows on pasture and the result is likely to be a loss in milk production. The grass at this time is watery and thin, it looks fine and green from a distance and the animal is lead on to every corner of the pasture. Like a mirage in the desert the lake of grass is always ahead. This spring the season between grass and hay is the most serious I have ever seen. Hay in this country is forty dollars a ton and pastures are just starting. Few men have hay and they have turned their stock on pasture. They really should not be turned on the grass for another three weeks in order to get the best grass and the best production from the animals. Those who have silos, have grass all the time for silage is grasslike and is a substitute for pasture so there is no season between grass and hay with the silo owner.

I have found by experience in feeding dairy cows during the spring season, it is important to have a good supply of silage at the time when the cows are turned on the grass. It is better to conserve silage even at the expense of cutting out its feeding during the month of March than to force the animals to go without it during April. The feeding of silage should continue for several days after the cows are on the pasture for the grass lacks body and is very light in nutrient at this time.

Good feeding was never so important as now. Stock are exceedingly high and feed high, therefore the investment is great and it requires skill and knowledge to make a profit with such expensive foods. Certainly times are ripe for the silo. Some states have started silo drives. Utah, Colorado, Missouri and Virginia are all now urging more such buildings. This work is being conducted by county agents agricultural colleges, and special committees. There is no excuse for forty dollar hay if we would but save the feed we have at hand. The consuming public have a right to complain if we do not use the best known methods of economic production. Make this between grass and hay seasons, a thing of the past and cheapen your production and increase your profit. This means a silo.—A. L. Haeccker.

WHY BRAN IS THE RATION

I would like to ask why Mr. Lillie recommends bran so much in his rations, to increase the protein when you can buy protein in C. S. meal for about one-third. I do not think there is anything you can feed bran to at the price and get the value out of it. I think farmers ought to be encouraged not to buy bran until they lower the price.—W. E. L., Holly, Mich.

I recommend wheat bran as one of the ingredients in a dairy cow's ration for several reasons. Probably there is no by-product that is such a good all around ration for all kinds of animals as wheat bran. It is absolutely safe to feed. You can give a cow all she will eat and no injury will result. Its bulk, its flaky consistency, make it a most desirable cow food. Besides that, wheat bran contains a

good per cent. of mineral elements while such foods as cottonseed meal and oil meal are lacking in this respect. While bran is bulky it is quite digestible.

I am aware that this product is quite high in price, perhaps more so than some other foods and this shows its popularity with farmers. Everybody likes to get bran if they can.

Another thing about bran is that it contains an element which is laxative in character and keeps the alimentary canal in splendid condition.—Colon C. Lillie.

POULTRY KEEPING

If you are looking for information on poultry keeping, write to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Can., for Bulletin 89, "Poultry Keeping in Town and in the Country," and to Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 287, "Poultry Management." They are sent free.—C. J. Lynde, Canada.



and in the Country," and to Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 287, "Poultry Management." They are sent free.—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

RATIONS FOR PIGS

The fastest and the cheapest gains made by pigs are always made before weaning time, so ordinarily it will pay to keep the small pig growing as rapidly as possible. The sow should of course, get some good milk producing feed, and she should be fed to her full capacity as soon as the pigs are old enough to take all the milk she will give. It will not pay to limit the feed at this time, according to L. A. Weaver of the Missouri University College of Agriculture, since the pigs make the most economical gains from feed fed thru the sow. When the pigs are about a month old, they will be able to use more feed than that obtained from the sow even though the sow is properly fed and good milker.

As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam. They should have access to a small pen where the sow cannot go to receive their feed. Skim milk in a shallow pan is very good for them. The pigs may also be taught to run in to the creep for feed by allowing them some shelled or ear corn. As soon as they begin to eat well, a slop made of milk, some shorts, a little bran, and some linseed-oil meal or tankage, fed along with the corn, will make a ration which, with proper exercise, will prevent thumps or scours.

A good ration for young pigs is made up of 4 parts by weight of corn, 4 parts of shorts, 1 part of bran, and 1 part of tankage. As the pigs become older the corn may be gradually increased until the amount has been doubled.

In addition to proper feed, however, the pigs must have plenty of sunshine and exercise. These things cost little to supply and are absolutely necessary for best results.

SWINE MANAGEMENT

The swine population of the United States is indicated on this map in which each dot represents 5,000 hogs. The map is taken from Farmers' Bulletin, 874 "Swine Management," a copy of which you can obtain by writing to Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.—C. J. Lynde, Canada.



letin, 874 "Swine Management," a copy of which you can obtain by writing to Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

"U-S" POTASH

Manufactured and Distributed by the
SOLVAY PROCESS CO.

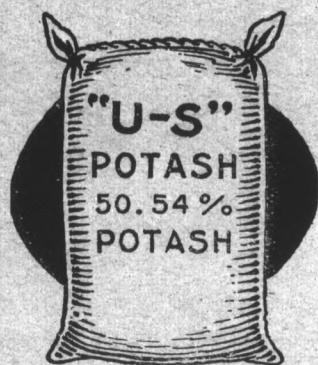
POTATO and beet growers, as well as owners of muck land farms, will be glad to know that a plentiful supply of "U-S" (made in America) Potash is now available for their use.

At the time that America's supply of Potash was cut off by the war, we knew that an American potash could be produced. We had enough confidence, also, in the farm owners of this country to know that once the American product was developed they would stand by it.

"U-S" Potash was the result—a very much higher grade of potash than any other grade ever offered. (50.-54% Potash.)

It comes from our own plants located on the brine lakes of the west. It is manufactured and distributed by us, and not through the usual middle-man channels.

Quick Deliveries Assured
Shipped In 200 lb. Bags



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The Solvay Process Co.
2091 - Jefferson Ave. Detroit

Crisper, Cleaner, Whiter Celery
marks the product of the gardener using

The Areanddee Celery Bleacher

which bleaches the stalks quicker and better than boards or dirt. A stiff band of water-proof paper, 10 or 12 inches high, held in place by wire arches, is applied to the rows almost as fast as a man can walk.

Enough to do 100 feet of row on both sides weighs about 60 lbs. This is a fully tested trucking necessity which has demonstrated its value. Write for circular.

Only two men needed to apply Areanddee

THE RUSSELLOID COMPANY
Dept. M Harrisburg, Penna.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER
BETTER THAN RED CLOVER FOR SOILING AND A VALUABLE HAY CROP

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

THE C. E. DEPUY CO., Pontiac, Michigan

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago	South St. Paul	South Omaha	Denver	Kansas City
East Buffalo	Fort Worth	East St. Louis	Sioux City	
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Chickens Sick or Not Laying?
Most poor layers are "Out of Condition" or have Colds, Roup, Bowel trouble, Sore head, Chicken pox, etc. GERMOZONE is the best remedy for all these disorders. At dealers or postpaid 75c. with a book Poultry Library.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 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.

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

1200-lb. Bred Young Bull

Ready for service. The sire Maplecrest De Kol Hengerveld own brother to a world's champion junior 4-year-old, 1,263 pounds butter in a year. Brother, in blood to the ex-champion cow, record 1322.93 lbs. butter in a year. Write for pedigree and price.
HILLCREST FARM, F. B. Lay, Mgr.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

TWIN BULL CALVES

Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Calantha Segis Korndyke 104008; dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

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

33-LB. ANCESTRY

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

PREPARE

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

Bull Calves

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

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

LANGHURST STOCK FARM

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

BEAUTIFUL BABY BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS,
Jackson, Michigan.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

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

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

**PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS.
DUROCS.**

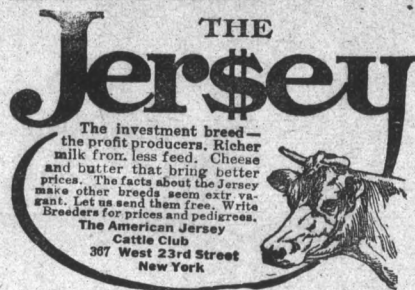
DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.
R. F. D. No. 1

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

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

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

JERSEY



The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

GUERNSEY

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

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

Registered Guernsey Bulls
For Sale
One born April 2, 1918 Price \$75
One born Dec 1, 1918 Price \$60
One born April 7, 1919 Price \$50
Vestaburg, Mich., R. 2.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

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

SHORTHORN

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

FOR SALE—4 DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls, age from 7 to 14 months. Edw. Gunden, Pigeon, Mich.

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

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

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

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

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Maplelane Laddie No. 504725, a Grandson of General Clay 255920, at head of herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Can spare a few cows.
A. W. Thorne, Fife Lake, Michigan

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

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

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

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

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the Secretary. Frank Bailey, Hartford, Michigan.

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

HEREFORDS

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

THREE HEREFORD BULL CALVES, about eight months old; one horned and two polled; best of breeding. Prices reasonable. Cole & Gardner, Hudson, Mich.

HORSES

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

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

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, Hugo; recorder number 99856; weight, 2,100 E. Zingrebe, Latty, Ohio.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

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

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

BIG TYPE P. C., I have a few extra good Fall Boars left, sired by Grand Superba and out of Big Prolific Sows. Their breeding traces to the best herd in Ill., Iowa and Neb.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Large Type Poland China Hogs

Write that inquiry for L. T. P. C. serviceable boars to Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich., instead of Mason. I have sold my farm and bought another, one mile west and eight and one-half miles south. Come and see me in my new home. Free livery from town.
R. No. 1, WM. J. CLARKE, Eaton Rapids, Michigan

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

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

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

DUROC

DUROCS, FEB'Y FARROW, READY to ship May 1st. \$15, two for \$25 f. o. b. crated. Bankers' satisfaction or money back. Papers for registry furnished. 39 farrowed in three litters; big bone type.
B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Mich., R. 5

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SER- vice, also high class sows bred for summer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

TWO YOUNG BROOKWATER, DUR- oc Jersey Boars, ready for service. All stock shipped; express prepaid, inspection allowed. Fricke Dairy Co. Address Fricke Dairy Co., or Arthur W. Mumford, Perrinton, Mich.

DUROCS; BRED STOCK ALL SOLD. Will have a limited number of yearling gilts bred for August farrow. Order early. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich.

"TWO YOUNG BROOKWATER, DUR- oc Jersey Boars, ready for service. All stock shipped; express prepaid, inspection allowed. Fricke Dairy Co. Address Fricke Dairy Co., or Arthur W. Mumford, Perrinton, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Michigan

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

PEACH HILL FARM

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

INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO REGULAR Duroc Jersey boars, 1st of October farrow; weight, 150 lbs.; sired by Orion Cherry King 6th No. 78931; dam by Defender. C. E. Davis & Son, Ashley, Mich., R. 1.

MEADOWVIEW FARM

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

O. I. C.

Saginaw Valley Herd

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

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

Elwell, Mich., Mar. 31st, 1919
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—I can't write to all the men that have inquired about the heifers advertised. I sold them 4 days after the paper was out, and I wish you to notify the people thru your paper. It is a medium for selling pure-bred cattle, and I assure you that you will get a share of my advertising.

Yours respectfully,
HARRY L. TUBBS.

Shadowland Farm**O. I. C's.**

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

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

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

BERKSHIRES

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

J. 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**

Orders for Chicks have been too many. We must have three to four weeks to fill further orders.

Order only Barred Rocks; R. C. Rhode Island Reds; White and Silver Laced (in small quantities) Wyandottes; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White Leghorns; S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns; Anconas. Eggs for hatching.

Hares—Belgians and Flemish Giants. A catalog will be mailed to you. **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.

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

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.

WYANDOTTE

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes; eggs from especial 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, \$6.50. Cockerels, \$2.00. **Nick Fleck,** R. 6, Plymouth, Ind.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

REDS THAT ARE REDS—S. C. COM- bined with high eggs-producing quality eggs, per setting, 15, \$1.50. **F. F. Whit-** ver, Williamston, Mich.

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

ORPINGTON

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

CHICKS

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

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZ TURKEY EGGS for hatching, 35 cents each. **Mrs. Walter Dillman,** Dowagiac, Mich., R. 5.

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

R.C. Br. Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. **Pekin duck,** \$1.50 for 8. **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.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM LAY- ing strain, \$1.50 per 13. Custom hatching for people who would not have to have chicks shipped. **Mrs. George C. Innis,** Deckerville, Mich., Route 1, Box 69.

BARRED ROCKS. Winners at Chicago, Detroit and Battle Creek shows. Four pullets layed 950 Eggs in one year. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. **W. C. Coffman,** Benton Harbor, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 3.

HATCHING EGGS; SETTINGS OF 15 eggs postpaid. S. C. W. Orpingtons, \$1.75; White Guineas, \$2. **Odell Arnold,** Coleman, Michigan.

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

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,** Fire Lake, Michigan.

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

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

Hatching Eggs From pure bred White and Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. **Chas. Kietzeln,** Bath, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE—PURCHASERS OF POUL- try 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.**

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

FOR SALE Airedale terrier puppies. Thoroughbred pedigree stock. Great watch dogs and companions for children. **Dr. W. Austin Ewalt,** Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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Can you afford to buy shoes of an unknown Quality when you can buy Rouge Rex of a standard Quality. Each and every pair are made for service and comfort for The Man Who Works. Not shoes built to a price, but to a quality.

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of the entire herd of 55 head owned by

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FLINT, MICH., MAY 13, 1919

33 head in calf to Admiral Rag Apple, 234267, son of Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th and a 32, 5-lb. Junior-four-year-old.

17 daughters of Flint Hengerveld Lad, 124989, whose two nearest dams average 32.7 lbs. butter and 735 lbs. milk in 7 days, 20 head in calf to this great size.

30 A. R. O. cows and heifers, ranging from 17-lb. yearlings to 34.8 lbs. at full age.

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Aberdeen-Angus calves started off 1919 by winning grand champion-ships over all at Brandon Winter Fair, in Canada, at the Southwest American Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City, and at Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, in Texas, all within a few days. Last year the "Doddle Babies" won at both Brandon and Fort Worth. They also won at the Iowa State Fair, at the Sioux City Inter-State Fair, at the Indiana-Illinois Fair, and at the world's greatest show, the International at Chicago. Write for Boys' Baby Beef Book.

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INDEMNIFIES Owners of Live Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs
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FOR SALE—A 40, PLEASANT LOCA- tion, good soil, roads, house with cellar and well, nearly all under cultivation. Barn with basement, hen house and granary; orchard. **John Edwards, R.F.D. No. 1, Sears, Osceola Co., Michigan.**

FOR SALE—240-ACRE FARM ALL fenced, 80 acres under cultivation; good land, good buildings. With or without stock and implements. **Paul Hamann,** Alger, Michigan.

80-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 1 1/2 miles from St. Louis, Mich. Good schools and churches; good soil, 55 a. cleared, balance pasture and wood lot; 10-room house, basement barn 36x48. Price, \$6,500; \$3,500 cash, balance easy terms. **Chas. Monroe,** St. Louis, Michigan.

FOR SALE — 6,600 ASPARAGUS Plants. \$20 takes the bunch. **F. J. Strat-** ton, Three Oaks, Michigan.

Stop The Ravages Of White Diarrhea

Give Your Chicks
A Chance To Live

Brings you this regular \$2 Sack

I am making you a special half-price offer on a regular \$2.00 sack of Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer. I want every poultry raiser to order one of these sacks at my risk. I want to prove to you that Mayer's Baby Chick Developer is the World's greatest poultry discovery, that it will raise 95% of every hatch, prevent White Diarrhea, develop 2-lb. broilers in 8 to 10 weeks, and start your pullets laying early.

Raise All Your Chicks

White Diarrhea, the national poultry plague, kills millions of baby chicks every year. The poultry raiser's loss from this dreadful disease is tremendous. It's a crime against the poultry raiser's efforts and his labors. Stop losing from 30 to 55 per cent of your spring hatch. Prevent White Diarrhea by using Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer.

Mayer's Six Weeks is put up in sealed sacks only. One sack will last an ordinary flock of 140 chicks for six weeks. Don't confuse these sacks with the ordinary four to six-ounce package, because they are much larger and contain absolutely no filler. It is made up entirely of concentrated medicine and food.

Is a Chick's Life Worth One Cent?

Think this over—what are you doing for your chicks? Are you giving them a chance to earn a big profit for you? For less than one cent a chick you can make sure of raising 95% of your hatch or your money back. The big sack that I am offering you here will last 140 chicks six weeks. Our grandfathers used to say, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This old saying is as true today as it ever was. Raise all your chicks. Use Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer.

More Than a Preventive for White Diarrhea

Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer is guaranteed to prevent White Diarrhea and raise 95 per cent of all your chicks or your money back—but it does still more than this—it is a tonic, a food, a builder of tissue, blood and bone. It is a scientifically prepared chick food that accomplishes the same wonderful results as the scientific foods that are used for babies the world over.

Sold Under an Absolute Money Back Guarantee

Every sack of Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer is sold under an absolute guarantee. If you are not perfectly satisfied, you get your money back. ORDER TODAY. Thousands of successful poultry raisers are now using Mayer's Six Weeks. Every poultry raiser should be using it. You should have a sack on hand all the time. Here is a chance to save one-half. Mail your order now.

Special Offer for Dealers and Agents 12 Regular Size \$2.00 Sacks for Only \$8.50

Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer is the greatest discovery for poultry that science has yet developed. Dealers and Agents are going to make big money. Here is your chance to get it on the half-price offer. Send only \$8.50 and get 12 regular size \$2.00 sacks, all carrying charges prepaid.

Mail the Coupon and \$1.00 NOW!

I AM MAKING YOU A SPECIAL HALF-PRICE OFFER ON my regular \$2.00 sack of Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer for only \$1.00, and I am paying the carrying charges myself. Order now direct from this ad. and save exactly one-half. Prevent White Diarrhea—develop two-pound broilers in eight to ten weeks and start your pullets laying early. One big sack of this wonderful chick tonic and developer for only \$1.00.

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Makes 2-Pound Broilers Out of
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