

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



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The Legislature Kills Warehouse Amendment

Yet it Lives

AS A LAST minute coup to remove his political goat from the dangers that encompassed it as a result of his opposition to the warehouse amendment, Rep. Ivory hastily called his committee together during the wee hours of last Friday morning's session of the House, and reported out the warehouse amendment. It had finally percolated through Mr. Ivory's dome that he was not the only citizen in Michigan holding the inalienable and constitutional right to possess and express an opinion. Perhaps the arguments that have been given in these columns and by farm representatives who have talked with Mr. Ivory had their effect. This we doubt, however, as it appears from good evidence that the enigmatic chairman of the House committee on revision and amendment of the Constitution is quite impervious to logic. Be that as it may, the amendment came out, and the House tabled it by a vote of 45 to 38.

The report of this action by the daily press tells us that "as the House, between midnight Thursday and 1 o'clock Friday morning, closed its next-to-the-last session, Rep. Wm. E. Ivory 'smilingly' asked to make a report out of order. He reported out the warehouse amendment, 'without recommendation.' * * Rep. Franklin Moore of St. Clair county, promptly moved to table the resolution. Many 'yeas' were heard. 'Smilingly' Speaker Reed declared, 'It's unanimous. No need to call for those opposed.'"

Do you get the "smiles?" Te-he! Ha-ha! Ho-ho! Funny isn't it? Quite a circus the boys over in the House have had with the farmers' warehouse amendment. None of that crude, "go home and slop the hogs" stuff. The Michigan stand-patters show their contempt for the farmers in a more refined manner than that. They coddle the farmer along and try to make him think they are tremendously interested in his welfare, when it comes to getting down to business on matters involving his interests, they have naught but a smile and a merry jest, shadow for the substance, chaff for the grain.

There were some in the House who did not smile over the impending fate of the amendment. Rep. Braman, Kent county farmer, asked for the final roll call and Speaker Reed's generous attempt to spare the opponents of the measure the embarrassment of going on record, was thereby circumvented. The ayes and nays were taken, and here is how they voted:

Yeas — Allard, Atwood, Averill, Barnard,



REP. PETER LENNON
Genesee County Farmer-Lawyer, Who Led the House Fight for Warehouse Amendment

Dafoe, Daprato, Dunn, Fitzgerald, Glaspie, Gowdy, Blinn, Brower, Brown, Chase, Copley, Croll, Curtis, Griggs, Harris, Hartway, Hopkins, Ivory, Jackson, James, Jerome, Koovers, Leighton, McGillivray, Martin, Merriman, Franklin Moore, O'Brien, Olmstead, Edward G. Read, Reutter, Robinson, Ross, John W. Smith, Toepel, Ward, Warner, Wells, Welsh, White, Woodruff.

Nays—Aldrich, Braman, Byrum, Chapin, Chew, Coleman, Dehn, Deuel, Drummond, Evans, Ewing, Farrier, Galloway, Haan, Hall, Hollend, Jensen, Johnson, Kappler, Ladd, Leland, Lennen, Lewis, McKeon, Miles, Miller, Mol, Nagel, Sink, Frank, A. Smith, Newman Smith, Town, Wallace, Weidenfeller, Weissert, Willey, Young, Speaker.

Absent or not voting—Bryan, Case, Crawford, Howe, Hunter, Liddy, Macdonald, J. M. Moore, Mosier, Pasco, Person, Rose, Sawyer, Stearns, Vine, Watson.

Those who voted in favor of tabling the resolution thereby declared their opposition to the amendment. Those who voted against tabling thereby declared themselves in favor of submitting.

An analysis of this vote discloses some interesting things. It appears that Rep. Ivory's alibi, as an excuse for not reporting out the amendment, that a poll of the house showed 66 members opposed and only 23 in favor, is not in accordance with the facts. Anyway, it was a pretty lame excuse. The vote shows that only 45 were against the measure and 38 for it. Mr. Ivory solemnly denied to all with whom he talked that he was the "dog in the manger." He insisted that a poll of the members of his committee showed the majority against the measure; therefore, what was the use of his calling his committee together to take a formal vote. Convincing logic, was it not? But we wonder how Mr. Ivory will account for the fact that FIVE members of his committee, —Farrier, Haan, Mol, Wallace and Weidenfeller,—voted FOR the amendment when the roll was taken? The nature of the vote leads us to believe that had the committee reported out the amendment a week earlier when all the members of the House were present, and freedom of debate had been allowed, the necessary two-thirds vote for submitting would have been secured.

All summed up the evidence shows beyond a shadow of a doubt that Mr. Ivory is directly chargeable with the defeat of the amendment. It was his duty as chairman of the committee to call his committee together for the purpose of taking a vote on the important measure held there. This he refused to do. Farmers must not ignore the fact that Mr. Ivory very promptly reported out the salary amendment with the recommendation

ELEVATOR ROW ENDS SESSION

House Tables State Warehouse Amendment Despite Two Bitter Battles.

GOVERNORSHIP PLOT BY HELME, IS CHARGE

Legislators Accuse Adrian Man of "Stealing Non-Partisan League's Stuff."

BY JOHN H. DUNNEWIND, Free Press Staff Correspondent, Lansing, Mich., April 25.—The Michigan legislature of 1919 ended its regular session this afternoon with what amounted to an explosion over the last attempts of Senators McNaughton and Baker to have the house pass their proposed constitutional amendment to permit the state to engage in the construction and conduct of warehouses for farmers.

The Non-partisan league, of North Dakota, which has been spreading its influence rapidly over many western states, and is now preparing for work in Michigan, came under much attention in the bitter discussion on the measure, inasmuch as the state warehouse bill is one of the first projects of the league in North Dakota, and because the Michigan proposal was based on the plan put into operation by the Non-partisan league in its home state.

DEFI HURLED AT FARM COMBINE



WM. E. IVORY

A farmers' publication recently published a statement that the committee was equally divided on the matter of reporting out the measure and that the chairman, Mr. Ivory had cast the deciding vote to keep the measure in committee.

Mr. Ivory denies this and declares the committee is standing unanimously behind him in his decision not to report out the measure. His stand is based largely he said, on the results of the poll, which showed the house to be overwhelmingly against the bill.

Mr. Ivory is himself a farmer, but does not believe in the idea which is being advocated by some of the more talkative agriculturalists of the legislature.

DESIRE TO KILL WAREHOUSE BILL

REPRESENTATIVES ASK FOR CHANCE.

IVORY STANDING PAT

"We do not want you to take the blame for this," representatives told Mr. Ivory. "Report it, and we will kill it on the floor of the house. It is not right that you alone should have to bear the burden of killing this idea. We are with you. We will stand behind you if you report it out and the resolution will not have a ghost of a chance."

The Lapeer legislator, however, is still standing pat. With only Thursday and Friday of the regular session remaining, he has so far not reported out the bill which would put

WAREHOUSE BILL GOES TO MORGUE

McNAUGHTON BAKER PLOT explained. Only one member, a farmer has asked me to report out the bill.

"You may quote me as saying that the warehouse amendment would probably have been reported out of committee sooner had Ivory called a meeting of the committee. I wish to be quoted as being in favor of this amendment at all times."—Rep. Nelson G. Farrier, Member Committee.

We Commend this Detroit Journal Editorial to Stand-patters who Killed Warehouse Amend't

THE FARMER must do it. The prosperity of the country is measured by that of the farmer as certainly and regularly as water from the pump follows the motion of the handle.

Here are some of the things the farmer needs, and for which a writer in the *Independence* pleads:

Better schools in the rural districts—school that will make better farmers, instead of city dwellers, out of the children of the soil.

State or federal control in the matter of shipping produce, to prevent the unnecessary over-head of cost and the enormous waste.

Warehouses, state or federal, where the farmer can store his produce and put it on the market as it is needed, instead of periodically glutting the market, accepting low price, then failing for another period to supply the demand, at any price.

The writer adds that these needs are not new ones, and the farmer has been telling Congress about them for decades. All he got for his pleading was packages of free seeds and advice about how to raise more produce per acre.

With the present shortage of labor, and the certainty that the cost of machinery and all necessities (not usable fresh from the soil, cow or hen-house) will stay up for some time, the farmer's plea is as righteous as it is insistent.

If it is heeded there is no doubt that the benefits to him will equally benefit the general consumer.

Let Congress, or the states, strengthen the arm that works the pump-handle.—*Detroit Journal*.

that it be submitted to the people. Of course, that was different. The legal profession had asked for the salary amendment, while only farmers and consumers had asked for the warehouse amendment.

Some day Mr. Ivory may regret his lack of perception. He will wish that his eyes and his wits might have been a little sharper to have better discerned and understood the handwriting on the wall. Had Mr. Ivory performed his duty as a representative of the people he would still enjoy the respect of the farmers and the farmers might have had a chance to vote on the amendment thru legislative action. As it is Mr. Ivory has a life-long job on his hands explaining his position to the farmers, and the farmers will still have a chance to vote on the amendment.

The attitude of the metropolitan press on this proposition is amusing. As though to cloak the warehouse amendment with repugnant notoriety, its enemies and the "kept" press,—as they call it in the west,—charge that it was born of the Non-Partisan League. And in Michigan, you know, where well-paid servitors have sown the seeds of suspicion and hatred against the Non-Partisan League, a suspected offspring of that wicked institution is, indeed, an outcast. We imagine that henceforth every movement to better the conditions of the common people will be stigmatized by

the privileged few with the label of Non-Partisan Leagueism or Bolshevism.

"They Cannot Trust the People"

These are the "Farmers" who voted against submitting warehouse amendment to people:

Orville E. Atwood, Newaygo; Harrison H. Averill, Coopersville; Chas. O. Blinn, Caro; Burney E. Brower, Jackson; Henry Croll, Jr., Beaverton; Miles S. Curtis, Battle Creek; Herbert M. Gowdy, Union Pier; Albert G. Griggs, Pontiac; Will C. Hartway, Mt. Clemens; Arlie L. Hopkins, Bear Lake; Wm. E. Ivory, Lapeer; John L. Martin, Corunna; Joel C. Merriman, Deckerville; Edward G. Read, Richland; Henry T. Ross, Milford; Fred B. Wells, Dowagiac.

"They Can Trust the People"

Here are the farmers who favored submitting warehouse amendment to people:

Frank B. Aldrich, Longpoint; Oscar M. Bramar, Grand Rapids, R. F. D. No. 2; Warren Byrum, Leslie; Theodore N. Chapin, Bellaire; Jacob E. Chem, East Jordan; Hammond J. Coleman, Marshall; Chas. Evans, Tipton (Mr. Evans talked against the amendment but voted for it when the roll call was taken); Wm. S. Ewing, Marquette; Nelson G. Farrier, Hillman; Edward E. Galloway, Reading; Ezra S. Hall, Lake City; Milo N. Johnson, Northville; Fred K. Kappler, Lake Linden; Emmor O. Ladd, Old Mission; Geo. Leland, Fennville; Peter B. Lennon (Lawyer-Farmer) Lennon; Jas. E. McKeon, Pinconning; Frank A. Smith, Luther; C. Jay Town, Parma.

The following farmers favored the amendment but were absent at the time vote was taken: Simon D. Bryan, Charlotte; M. J. Howe, Azalia; Frank R. Mosier, Bravo.

Even though the warehouse amendment has been tabled by the House of Representatives,

it is not dead. Indeed, it is more alive today than at any time since its birth. The steam-roller tactics of the House committee have won the amendment friends by the thousands who eagerly await the opportunity to show by their vote that THEY are sovereign and the Legislature is but an instrument of the sovereign. This opportunity they will have. The farmers will deserve the contempt of the entire state if they shrink from the challenge the legislature has thrown down to them. The time has come for the farmers to show their strength, to take the first steps necessary to simplify the present system of marketing. Terminal warehouses, built at state expense for the benefit of those who make up the state and pay the majority of the taxes to support the state, will bring the producer closer to the consumer. Therefore, we ought to have terminal warehouses, and every farmer in Michigan should make a vow today that he will do his utmost to bring about the submission and adoption of a constitutional amendment that will enable the state to build warehouses. We do not speak with authority, but we understand that initiative petitions to submit the warehouse amendment to a vote of the people will be prepared and distributed within the next few months. Farmers who are willing to circulate these petitions among their neighbors are requested to advise us without delay.



FARMERS PETITION CONGRESS NOT TO INTERCEDE IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

The following petitions are being signed by the leading farm organizations of the country and will be submitted to the next session of Congress:

"We, the signers of this statement, have all signed appeals to the farmers of America to subscribe to the Victory Liberty Loan and to the preceding liberty loans and we have ourselves subscribed to these loans to our financial limit. We have to the utmost of our ability supported the "war to end war." We know that this war will not have been completely won and we cannot claim the victory unless we have crushed militarism in this country. The predatory and monopolistic interests of America seem to have learned nothing from this war. Many of them rendered only lip allegiance to the purposes for which our country entered the war. An effort is being made to establish in this country a system of universal compulsory military training. Such a system would mean that we had lost the war and this we will not concede. We respectfully and solemnly warn the Congress of the United States that the American farmers will not permit any such militaristic system to be fastened on this country, because we know what it means. Farmers' sons, farmers' wives, farmers' children and the farmers themselves have given their lives and their labor that we might crush militarism in Europe and we will not allow it to gain a foothold in this country.

"A movement, heavily financed, adroitly organized and cleverly manipulated, has been started in this country to attempt to embitter Americans against the Mexican people and the Mexican government, in the hope that the abortive effort made a few years ago to force this country into war with Mexico may be successful at this time. We respectfully and firmly serve notice on our Congress that the American farmers will not be a party to such a war against Mexico or against any other country. We have heartily endorsed the principle of the League of Nations to prevent war. If this war does not end war, the futility of war has been completely demonstrated. American holders of concessions in Mexico and large investors in that country shall not be permitted to involve us in a war to

enable them to secure some special privilege in Mexico or in any other country."

FARMERS' UNION OF KAWKAWLIN TOWNSHIP SETTLES THRESHING PRICES

In times past the threshers have told the farmers what they would charge them for threshing, but now the farmers are using the same tactics employed by those who buy things from the farmers. They are telling the threshers what they will pay them.

At a recent meeting of Kawkawlin Twp. Farmers' Union of Bay County, the farmers decided that they would pay no more than the following prices for threshing: Wheat, 4c; oats, 3c; barley, 3c; rye, 5c; peas, 6c; buckwheat, 10c; beans, 10c; with recleaner, and 8c without; set job, \$5. And if the threshers don't want to do business at these rates, the farmers declare they'll organize a threshing association and do the threshing for less.

NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN FARMERS CONTRACT TO GROW SUGAR BEETS

As a result of experiments instituted by W. P. Hartman, agricultural agent of the G. R. & L., which satisfactorily proved that sugar beets could be successfully grown in Northwestern Michigan, the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co. is contracting with farmers of the section to grow beets in 1919. None of the sugar companies have had any difficulty this year in signing up all the acreage they can take care of in their immediate territories, but the above named company is desirous of trying out the sugar possibilities of Northwestern Michigan with a view to establishing a factory in that section at a later date.

PRES. POTATO GROWERS' EXCHANGE ADVISES NORMAL PLANTING FOR 1919

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, the year's business and prospects were thoroughly discussed. A few of the local associations, it developed, had lost money, but the majority of

them were well satisfied and amply repaid for their investment. The early part of the shipping season was a declining market very unsatisfactory to the new associations. But the latter part of the season has been better and many of the associations are showing remarkably good results.

Speaking of the acreage for 1919, President Buel says:

"I can see no reason why the 1919 potato acreage should be either increased or diminished. I certainly do not look for the latter, and if prices keep up or get better this season, would not be surprised to see an increase. The fact that the war pulled down consumption, due to an effectual conservation program, and that consumption is gradually increasing, may be important elements that will work for an increase of acreage."

CORPORATION WILL GRAZE CATTLE AND SHEEP ON OTSEGO COUNTY LANDS

In the southern part of Otsego county a few years ago Henry Stephens, millionaire lumberman, built one of the largest and finest stock barns in the state of Michigan. But he did not carry out his plans for placing cattle and sheep upon the several thousand acres of grazing land which he owned adjoining his farm. Recently his entire holdings were sold to a group of men who organized the Michigan Cattle and Sheep company and are laying plans for importing large numbers of live stock from the west to graze upon the grassy and well watered plains. While the soil in that section of Otsego county is light, it has successfully grown leguminous crops which plowed under have enriched the soil and made it suitable for general farming. It is believed that one of the largest agricultural enterprises in the state will develop at this point, and if successful, will undoubtedly be the means of encouraging similar utilization of the millions of acres of plains and cut-over lands, now lying dormant and unused in the northern sections of the lower peninsula.

FARMERS PETITION RELEASE FARM HANDS

War Department Besieged With Letters From
Farmers in Desperate Need of Help
Urging that Farm Hands be Re-
leased From Military Service

When the armistice was signed six months ago the farmers had every reason to believe that their be released in ample time to help care for the spring farm work. But demobilization has been very slow and while thousands of soldiers, inexperienced in trade or occupation, have been released and now seek work in the cities, the farm hands are not coming back as fast as needed. There must be a reason for this. Perhaps farmers make better soldiers than the city lads and can not be spared.

There has been no concerted demand from Michigan farmers for the release of their farm hands, but other states, particularly those of the middle west, have been trying for some time to convince the government of the mistake of letting out men who are not needed and retaining those who are needed in civilian life.

Rep. Smith, of Illinois, has acted as the farmers' spokesman in Washington upon this subject and in a vigorous letter to Acting Secretary of War Crowell, he has voiced the demands of the farmers and their lack of comprehension of a demobilization system which releases thousands of men without jobs whom the government is expending hundreds of thousands of dollars to aid in procuring employment, while retaining in the service thousands of farm hands clamoring to be discharged in order to return to the jobs waiting for them.

Mr. Crowell has not replied to Mr. Smith's representations, but the war department has contended hitherto that only indispensable soldiers were being retained in the service and that the war emergency is not ended. Official utterances have broadly intimated that as a large army is still necessary to back up the president in forcing the enemy to conclude a satisfactory peace, it is a little short of unpatriotic if not of disloyalty, to demand discharges so numerous as to weaken our forces under arms.

The farmers retort that the forces could not be weakened, if men returned from overseas without jobs in sight were assigned to army camps to replace the farm hands and others with jobs awaiting them.

"The government is calling upon the farmers to produce food and more food; it is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars advertising the need to send food abroad. We are also spending hundreds of thousands urging school children to grow vacant lot gardens, when one soldier held in the service at \$30 a month could grow more food upon a sixty-acre farm in my district than a thousand school children will ever grow on a thousand back yards or vacant lots," wrote Representative Smith. "Each case in which the discharge of a soldier is asked to enable him to return to farm work is an emergency case—a desperately urgent case at this time, because the planting season is here and if a farm is not planted within the next few weeks, it must lie idle. It is up to somebody to do something, and do it quickly. Farmers have waited pa-

tiently for their sons and former employees to be discharged, but they are not discharged. There is not time now to go through the tedious process of getting up affidavits and waiting for discharge boards to act in each separate case. There must be relief at once or the food production of the country will be dangerously reduced, not only but there will be widespread dissatisfaction with the government."

Mr. Smith said he is flooded with appeals from farmers for relief but that "there is an increasing tendency upon the part of all officers—and particularly those of the regular army establishment—to disapprove all such applications."

A farmer seeking discharge of a farm hand sent an affidavit that he could get no other help, but the commanding officer replied:

"It is impossible to discharge him as his services are urgently needed in helping to care for the animals at this depot."

In regard to a provost guard, who owns a farm, but who has no one to cultivate it, a major general wrote to Congressman Smith:

"I appreciate the fact that this man is needed on his farm, but at the same time, the interests of the service do not warrant his discharge, so long as his services are needed by the government and a substitute is not available."

HERE IS PROOF THAT CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS PAYS GOOD DIVIDENDS

Often times the question is asked me "How much good in dollars and cents are these co-operative associations anyhow?" I find that that is a hard question to answer depending upon the locality. In some places the buyers have been running so close to the wind all the year in competition with our local co-operative associations with a view of putting them in a bad light on account of the price they received when selling the potatoes compared with the price they, the buyers paid, that it is hard to explain to the members of that particular association that there is as much benefit as they expected. We have to cite examples in different localities or make comparisons with the localities in which there are no co-operative associations. Some interesting facts and figures have appeared in the Bureau of Markets daily report the last ten days. According to this report the price received by the growers for the eleven days prior to and including April 22nd, was on the average, \$1.624 per hundred and the price received by the dealers on the average for the same period of time was \$1.935 or a spread of \$.311.

A year ago for corresponding days the price received by the growers was \$.712 per hundred and the dealers sold for \$1.169 as an average or a difference of \$.457 or a spread of nearly 15c per hundred more last year than this year.

Now sacks were somewhat higher last year at this time than they are now. Say that it costs 05c per hundred more to sack last year than it did this year,—it still leaves a difference of over 9c per hundred difference.

Now if there is any reason why the dealers are running closer to the wind this year than they have in the past, it must be the co-operative associations being in competition with them. Figure it out for yourself. There have been shipped out according to the April 22nd report 8,114 cars. How much have the associations been worth, and if anyone can tell me any other reason for the difference in price I would be glad to hear from them thru the columns of this valuable paper.

By Dorr D. Buell, Pres., Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

BIG INCREASE IN AGRICULT'L EXPORTS

Larger Movement of American Food Products
to Europe as Result of Improved Ship-
ping Situation, Reflected in Ad-
vancing Prices of Grains

The latest official statement on the world's ocean shipping situation is very reassuring and clearly indicates that before the present year is far advanced the world's merchant fleet may be as large as prior to the war. This will not mean an abundant supply of tonnage for all needs because a number of ships still will be required for military purposes, and a larger proportion of world's shortage of foodstuffs will be moved longer distances, owing to the shortage in eastern Europe. However, the general position will be greatly improved and is expected to grow better.

Allied and Neutral Tonnage

On August 1, 1914, the tonnage of non-Teutonic countries, amounted to 42,441,379 gross tons. The total losses (not including those of the Central Powers), due to submarine and all other war causes, from August 1, 1914, to November 30, 1918, amounted to 15,067,851 gross tons, of which amount the United States lost 6 per cent, Great Britain 60 per cent, other allied and neutral nations 34 per cent. The total gross tonnage built during the same period, excepting that in the Central-European countries, was 10,849,527. To this may be added the enemy tonnage in the possession of the Allies, totaling 2,392,675 gross tons, which would leave a net loss to the trade of the allied and neutral world of 1,825,649 gross tons. The present rate of construction for the shipyards of the world is estimated at 600,000 gross tons per month, at which rate the world's tonnage would be restored to the pre-war basis by the first part of March, 1919.

German and Austrian Tonnage

In addition, a considerable merchant tonnage now held by the Central Powers will be released supposedly when peace is signed. The steam marine tonnage of Germany on June 30, '14, amounted to 5,291,533 gross tons. The losses by seizure, capture, war, and marine loss, sales, etc., amounted to 2,705,133 gross tons, leaving in the possession of Germany at the close of the war 2,586,400 gross tons, which was distributed as follows: In trade with enemy ports 1,522,776 gross tons; sheltering or detained in neutral ports 764,669 gross tons; employment or location unknown 289,955 gross tons. Additions to the German fleet during the period of the war amounted to 721,241 gross tons, to which may be added 187,798 gross tons captured from the allied and neutral nations. The latter, according to the terms of the armistice, must be released. The total marine tonnage in possession of Germany at the time the armistice was signed was 3,307,641 gross tons.

The steam fleet of Austria on June 30, 1914, was 1,038,835 gross tons. The losses from all causes was 392,713 gross tons, leaving 646,122 gross tons in the possession of Austria at the close of the war, which was distributed as follows: 502,937 gross tons in trade or in Austrian, German, and Turkish ports; 123,861 (Continued on page 8)

Watch for these Timely Topics as presented from the Farmer's Viewpoint

M. B. F. has explicit faith in the intelligence and the judgment of the people. It is never afraid to tell the facts about any proposition. The farmers are as ignorant as children of many things that have been done and are being done contrary to their interests because they have had no newspaper to tell them the truth. The time has come when the farmer must have a better understanding of the great social and political developments that are taking place all about him. These and many other timely subjects of special interest to farmers will be discussed in these columns during the next few months. They should be read by every farmer who wants to be thoroly posted on the most talked-of topics of the times.

"Facts About North Dakota's New Laws"

You have read many conflicting stories about the Non-Partisan League. Beginning in an early issue we will publish serially the story of the farmers' legislative program in North Dakota. This will be an impartial setting forth of the FACTS. If you really want to know what the farmers of North Dakota have accomplished you should read this series.

"The Bean Future as seen by a Market Expert"

This author puts forth a most convincing argument that beans will be much higher by mid-summer. He says: "Can any sane, well-informed person seriously believe that every other food product can advance to high levels and have beans un-noticed and unchanged? Quite true they are slow to move

but the advance is nevertheless inevitable and when it comes it is the more likely to be rapid because of the delay in commencing." If that logic interests you be sure to read the complete article beginning in the May 10th issue.

"The Origin and Purpose of the Farm Bureaus"

How did the county agent and farm bureau idea originate? Is this organization wholly responsible and responsive to the farmers? What function does it perform that existing organizations cannot carry out? These and other questions have been asked us by farmers all over Michigan. It is a big subject, but we have gone to the bottom of it and will have some interesting facts to present to our readers.

"Resume of Sleeper Administration and Legislation of 1919"

A tremendously important subject treated in a dignified and constructive manner. We want the farmers to know more about the laws that have been passed; the bills that have been killed; the money that has been spent; the commissions that have been created and the salaries that have been raised. We intend that they shall know how their representative and senator voted on EVERY measure. We believe that future legislation will be of greater benefit to the many than to the few if the legislators know that the people who sent them there are watching their actions. We consider this legislative resume to be one of the most important matters ever placed before the farmers. See that you and your neighbor get the M. B. F. issues containing this series.

Michigan Takes Rank as Sheep-Grazing State

Both Peninsulas Attract Western Cattle Owners

By WALLACE A. ROWELL

CLOVERLAND, the upper peninsula of Michigan, has proven its worth as a grazing country. The story of what has been accomplished in the upper peninsula of Michigan is the story of a band of fearless men who had the strength of their convictions and made the most of it.

"Know that you are right and then go ahead," were the words of that famous American emancipator, Lincoln. No better phrase could have been coined for the men who went west and told the grazers of that great country what Cloverland was and what it could produce.

They told them at the convention at Salt Lake City, January 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1918. Their words took root and the plant grew. It started at Escanaba, spread to Menominee county, Marquette county, Luce county, Dickinson county and other counties in Cloverland.

And this little band of men were conservative. They did not paint pictures of a Utopia. They did not work on the basis of the old time land man. They went to the grazers with a well organized plan. They had something definite for him. They took him aside and told him exactly what Cloverland was. They talked English. They played all their cards face up and on top of the table.

Their honest methods won. A little ripple of enthusiasm started at that convention in Salt Lake City and now it is coming in the form of a great roar of thunder. The stream, with its head in the south and north and its mouth in Cloverland is gathering force and volume daily and sheep and cattle are going to find themselves in Cloverland when the feeding season begins in great numbers. This movement is not a boom. The grazers who go to Cloverland stay. And they take their friends and they stay.

Those men won because they had a real, live, legitimate proposition. They told the truth. They wanted grazers in Cloverland to make money. They knew they could. And they did.

These missionaries had no lands to sell. They were working under the supervision of the Upper Peninsula



Sheep, Chatham Experiment Sta. Chatham, Mich.

Development Bureau of Marquette, Cloverland, Michigan, an organization formed for the purpose of advertising Cloverland, kept up by private and county subscriptions, without an acre of land to sell.

Success went with these men and when the season for grazers opened in Cloverland a few western sheep men pulled up stakes and started for the little peninsula. This was the beginning of the sheep industry in Cloverland.

The men who turned the trick were Leo C. Harmon, president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau; Geo. W. Rowell, its secretary-manager, and Chas. R. Hutcheson, its extension

specialist. Before these men went to the west, however, they made very sure that Cloverland was a very good grazing country. They invited Mr. Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association to visit them in their own back yard. He did and they talked it over.

After studying conditions thoroughly and looking over the land and weather charts, Mr. Hagenbarth said, "Cloverland is the greatest dairying and livestock region in the United States—if not in the world."

And now that country has its own testimonials. They are from sheep and cattle men now located there. They are from men who have taken the chance—and won.

Francis R. K. Hewlett, who brought 1,500 head of Shropshire and Rambouillet yearling ewes into Cloverland from South Dakota, July 24, 1918, said, "The results I obtained are astounding. Western operators will hardly believe them, yet they are true."

Mr. Hewlett's yearling ewes gained for the first 30 days 12 pounds and the next 30 days 21 pounds, making a total gain of 33 pounds in 60 days. These gains were made entirely on the food they picked up in the pasture.

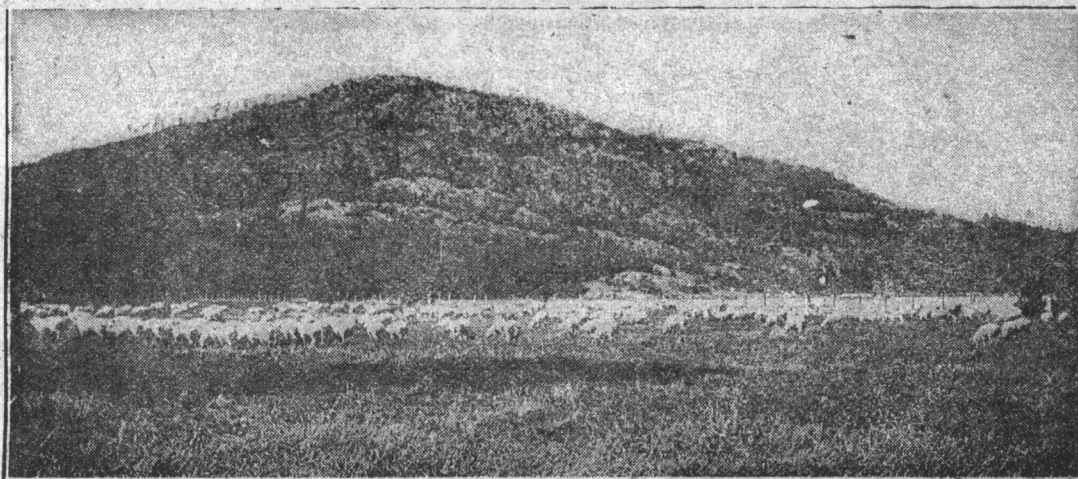
J. L. Gray, who brought to Cloverland his herd of sheep from Idaho on June 24, 1918, said that his sheep were in very good condition the early part of July, "although they had no feed worth while in Idaho before shipping." He predicts that Cloverland will be a "wonderful sheep country."

There are other sheep men from the south and west who went to Cloverland in 1918 and they made good. They made more than good and are increasing their flocks for the coming season.

And now grazers are on the way, getting ready to leave the south and west and take up cut-over lands in Cloverland.

These are the results of a few men who knew what they were talking about. They made sure of the venture before going ahead.

They played honest and fair, and won.



Sheep at Lake Ives Ranch, Upper Peninsula, Francis R. K. Hewlett, Proprietor.

Speltz and Emmer Are Profitable Crops for the Poorer Lands of the State

By J. F. COX

Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

Can you give me some information about spelt? When should it be sown and how, and if the straw is any good for feeding purposes?—M. B., Milford, Michigan.

INCREASING INTEREST has been taken of late in the growing of speltz in Michigan. The term "speltz" is commonly applied to both the true spelt and to emmer. In fact, the greatest proportion of the grain termed speltz in Michigan is emmer. The true spelt is characterized by a greater amount of chaff per bushel. After being threshed the chaffs adhere to the grains. In spelt the spikelet or group of kernels and enclosing chaff, carries a blunt piece of head stem attached and is broken off in a blunt fashion. In the case of emmer the spikelets have sharp points where once attached to the central stem of the head. The kernels are harder and are curved or arch shaped. Both bearded and beardless varieties of each are grown, and also black and white varieties. White emmer is most widely grown in Michigan.

I have this spring ordered speltz from six different sources and have received emmer in each case, and have noted that emmer is more widely grown in the field than the true spelt. Spring varieties are planted for the most part in Michigan. Winter varieties are seeded to a small extent.

Where Spelt is Best Adapted

Threshermen's returns for the past season show that speltz is grown to some extent in each county in Michigan, the leading counties being Ogemaw, Alcona and Huron, each of which reported approximately 11,000 bushels. Tuscola, Gratiot, Berrien, Branch, Cass, Calhoun, Genesee, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Lenawee, Shiawassee, St. Clair, Bay, Sanilac and Arenac counties all report more than 5,000 bushels during 1918. The

present state acreage is 9,425 and the yield is 256,857 bushels, giving an average yield of 27.25 bushels.

Large yields of speltz, from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, are frequently reported. It must be kept in mind, however, that the grain is bulky. The weight per bushel ranges from 32 to 42 pounds according to the amount of adhering chaff and stem.

Both emmer and spelt are better adapted to adverse conditions than barley, oats, or wheat. Their place in Michigan is therefore on light soils, or in fertile or poorly drained soils, or under conditions where preparations of land or seeding is delayed. On poorly drained soil, also, spelt and emmer will give comparatively good yields.

On soils which are in condition to produce average crops of oats, barley, or wheat, emmer and spelt are of comparatively little value.

The spring emmer, which is most largely seeded, should be planted in early spring under the same conditions that oats are planted. The ground should be plowed in fall or early spring, or prepared by a thorough disking after a culti-

vated crop, and the seeding made as early as weather conditions will permit (in April or early May).

Two bushels per acre of seed is advisable. Clover seed may accompany the seeding as in the case of barley or oats. For the benefit of the clover one bushel of emmer or spelt is advised. The seed should be treated with formaldehyde for smut in the same way that oats or wheat are treated.

Speltz as a Feed

Since spelt and emmer both carry the chaff after threshing they are fed in much the same way that barley or oats are fed. They are somewhat too bulky to use as concentrate for fattening animals unless mixed with corn or ground barley.

The feeding value is somewhat less than that of corn. The grain should be ground for best results in feeding cows and pigs. Excellent results are reported from feeding whole emmer to sheep and chickens.

The great majority of the acreage of grains commonly called speltz is white emmer. This variety is of some promise in Michigan, and will undoubtedly prove a useful feed crop for growing on soils which, owing to lack of organic matter, sandy nature, poor drainage, infertility, or poor handling are not well adapted to the production of barley or oats.

The straw is somewhat lighter in ash and protein than oat straw. It is inclined to be more pithy, particularly near the head. About the same results can be obtained from feeding emmer or spelt straw as from oat straw.

Farmers' Unions Spread in Eastern Michigan

DOES THE Farmers' Union movement that has been start-

ed in Bay county signify the birth of a new political power? Or is it merely a ripple on the surface which will quiet down when the early winds of the reconstruction period have subsided? These are questions the farmers of the state would like to have answered. They are questions, also, that the paid agents of Wall Street, who have been preaching against the Non-Partisan League, would like to have answered.

But we cannot answer them. Two months ago we would have laughed to scorn the suggestion that the farmers of Michigan could be banded together under a new political banner. But now we are not quite so sure. For since then the legislature and the governor have shown very plainly that they do not serve the people and cannot trust the people. So the complexion of Michigan's political situation has been somewhat changed, and we do not profess to know what the farmers would do if asked to join in a strictly farmers' political movement.

The speed with which over five hundred farmers of Bay county organized four farmers' unions almost takes our breath away. It is a surprise to all that farmers who have been so hard to organize in the past should take up so quickly with an entirely new movement, lacking in both leadership and program. Yet it is a fact that in less than two weeks after Farmer George Forster called together a handful of farmers and organized Williams' Township Farmers' Union, No. 1. The union became the talk of the county and three other unions were organized in quick succession. The rapid spread of the movement alarmed the officers of the Farm Bureau who immediately sought to take the new unions under the wings of the Bureau. But the union membership was so much larger and more active than the bureau membership that it refused to be mothered in any such fashion. Awkward as the founding is and without guide or precedent, it is nevertheless determined to keep free from "tangling alliances" and blaze its own trail.

But what is its program? Aye, that's the rub. What would you say if we were to tell you that it has no program? Then it will fail say you. But don't be so sure. It may be likened unto a ship at sea without a pilot. It flounders around a bit, buffeted by the waves, but it has form, strength

Movement Threatens to Become Political Factor

and all the accoutrements for sailing. Give it a chart and a master pilot and it will take its course unerringly.

You can't tell the farmers, who founded the movement, that it will fail. They can tell you in a few words why it is necessary for farmers to organize politically, and they are just as sure as anyone can be that the movement will prosper under proper leadership and sooner or later embrace all agricultural sections of the state within its grasp.

"Farmers aren't fairly represented in the government," said Mr. Forster to an M. B. F. representative. And that expresses the need which the Farmers' Union was organized to supply. "We aren't saying that the farmers have been intentionally mistreated. Maybe it's their own fault they are not better represented. But I want to tell you that so long as the lawyers and the commercial classes make the laws the problems of farmers will never be solved.

"There's too big a stretch between the farmer and the consumer," continued Mr. Forster. "It's always been that way and I want to know when there's ever been any attempt made by our legislators to investigate this problem of distribution and remedy it. Hasn't the time come when the farming business is big enough and important enough to demand the attention of the government and for it to see that the farmer gets a square deal and the middlemen are cut out?"

"The reason we call our organization 'Union' is that we wish to co-operate with other unions politically. You know that a union man will vote for any union man sooner than he would for a non-union man. We expect a lot of aid from the unions. No person who is not really earning his living by farming can hold an office in the union."

Mr. Forster is not entirely clear as to the exact laws that should be passed in Michigan, for in-

stance, to bring about the happy condition he describes. But he says that is

secondary. Elect your farmers to office first and they'll soon find out what is necessary to do to bring greater prosperity to the farmers and incidentally to the entire state.

The farmers expect to see every township of Bay county fully organized within the next few weeks, and they see no reason why the movement should not spread over the entire state before another state election. They believe that the organization is the one through which all the other farm organizations, Gleaners, the Grange, the Farmers' Clubs, the Farm Bureau, etc. may function politically without endangering any of the special projects which they support.

The Farmers' Union has not progressed far enough yet to enable us to make any predictions as to its future. If the farmers of the state are to have terminal warehouses, better credit facilities, and other things for the encouragement of agriculture, they realize now that they can secure them only thru a legislature in which farmers are represented proportionately with people of other occupations. It is a waste of time to listen to the promises of the politicians. Mr. Sleeper promised over his signature during his first campaign that he would work for some kind of state rural credits. That promise was an excellent vote-getter, and that was all that it was intended for. In the lower branch of the legislature this year were quite a number of men who were listed in the legislative hand-book as "farmers." Investigate the votes of those men and you will find that in many cases they took exactly the opposite stand that their farmer constituents would have had them take. Investigate the business of those men and you will find that while many of them live on farms they derive their major income from other sources of revenue. You can call a lawyer who lives on a country estate and employs a gardener a "farmer" if you want to but that doesn't make him one. You know and I know and every farmer knows that a man must live on a farm, derive his living from a farm or his interests must be wholly dependent upon the welfare of the farmers if he is to have the viewpoint of the farmer.

The farmers of Michigan are surely going into politics. If the several organizations go it alone, they won't get anywhere, but if they unite under a state federation or speak through a state "Farmers' Union," they will carry out their program.

"We Couldn't Get Along Without Our Tractor" say J. C. & J. M. Stafford, Van Buren County Farmers

WE BOUGHT a tractor through the State War Board last spring. It did not arrive till after the oats were sown so we did not use it quite as much as we might have otherwise. We used the tractor forty-one days, counting ten hours a day and only lost one-half day because of engine trouble. The timer wore out and we had to get a new one and put it on.

Now that we are familiar with the machine we keep an extra set of spark plugs, and an extra timer handy in case we should need them.

We used the tractor for all kinds of work and on all kinds of soil except muck. On one field of fifty acres we did not use a horse till we started drilling. The tractor plowed, rolled, disced, dragged twice and we never had a field fitted in better shape. We hauled some large stones from the field and also pulled oak grubs. Where the tractor has good footing (which is all important) we found it much more satisfactory than horses for this work because it was much quicker and handier to get around and in starting large stones or rolling them out of the holes it was much steadier than horses. At the same time, with good footing it would handle as large a stone as we wanted to move with a four-horse-team and it didn't have to rest every fifteen or twenty rods. We used the tractor on some steep hills but have come to the conclusion that it would not be practical to make this general practice. Our tractor does the work of about six horses for us. We couldn't get along without it and do the business we are now doing. We would need six more horses and two more men during the summer. We now keep six horses.

During one week preparing oat ground this spring, four horses and the tractor were working in the same field as much as weather would permit. The tractor did much more work than the horses and the cost for fuel was a few cents more than half the cost for horse feed. The difference would be less where working every day.

We are enthusiastic about our tractor but that doesn't mean we think every farm or farmer should have a tractor. One tractor such as ours will do all the tractor work on four to five hundred acres,



Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of letters we will publish from tractor users. The name of the tractor will not be published with the article, but will be supplied with full details as to price, manufacturer, etc., upon request. If you want to know what success others have had with the tractor, be sure to read this series.

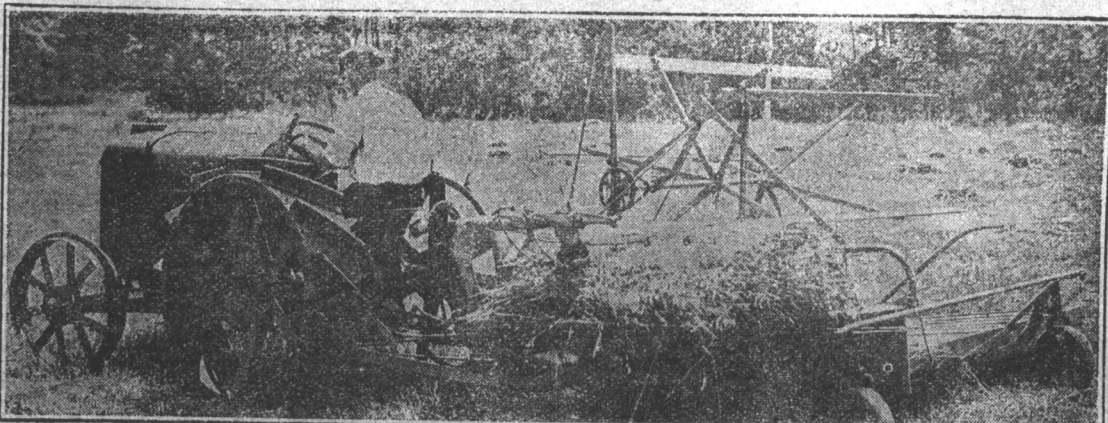
that a tractor should be kept busy at least forty days a year. Otherwise interest and depreciation charges make the cost of operation too high. There never will be work enough on an ordinary forty or eighty acres to keep the machine busy anywhere near that time.

First cost should be carefully considered because first cost determines interest and depreciation charges. Too many like to forget those interest and depreciation charges in counting costs. However most light tractors run fairly close together on first cost now. An important item to look at in choosing a tractor is versatility. We

like ours because it will "trot" on the road or to the field and back. Short turn and easy handling are important. We do not believe that the four-wheel type of tractor will ever be practical for light work such as cultivating, nor for haying unless it is too hot for the horses. There must always be horses on the farm and they must be kept busy to earn their board. The tractor doesn't have to be fed unless it works.

There may be some tractors suitable for hauling loads on the road to market etc., but we never had any trouble marketing our crops with the horses. If there is other work the tractor is better suited than to road work, and if there is no other work the horses ought to be doing something.

There are a number of tractors of various makes within a few miles of us and most of them give good satisfaction where they are in the hands of good operators. But there are some of them that are a money-losing proposition to the owners because the farm unit where they are used is too small. We have no pulley for our tractor yet but expect to equip it this year—J. C. & J. M. Stafford.



A Tractor in Action. It never stops for breath; it seldom goes "lame," and it eats nothing when it is not working.
—Photograph Used by Courtesy of Fordson Mfrs.

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The Sleeper Administration



SOME DAY, the historian will take his pen in hand to chronicle the deeds of the Sleeper administration. In fancy we can see him now. Before him lies yards of foolscap. He dips his pen, knits his brows, then starts to write. But he pauses,—for words. He frowns some more, and pauses some more. For in truth what shall he say? Boy, page Mr. Sleeper's press agent!

Perhaps we expected too much of Mr. Sleeper. We were so fed up by his pre-election promises that we were all primed for the best business administration the state had ever known. But the state's money has never been spent more lavishly or recklessly than during the two and a half years of Mr. Sleeper's administration. We shall show that the Sleeper regime was the costliest, if not the most un-business-like in the entire history of the state.

Perhaps Mr. Sleeper was ill-advised. We are quite sure that the character of some of the advisors he gathered about him was not such as to inspire the confidence of the rank and file of the people. Perhaps if Mr. Sleeper had depended more upon his own judgment and less upon the judgment of those who sought favors at his hands he might have done less for the politicians and more for the people.

Mr. Sleeper has been quite outspoken in his advocacy of measures calling for appropriations intended to benefit his personal and political friends. The finest grease for a political machine is state money and patronage. But Mr. Sleeper as engineer of the machine quite properly frowned on legislation that might gum up his machine and interfere with its efficient operation. On matters of legislation to which the people were strongly opposed but the members of his machine favored, or vice versa, Mr. Sleeper has been absolutely neutral. In such instances it did not become the gubernatorial dignity to "interfere with legislation in either the House or the Senate."

Mr. Sleeper's confessed neutrality on measures involving the public welfare is disgusting to those who believe public officials should stand four-square. His professed ignorance of the provisions of the warehouse amendment, his attempt to disclaim knowledge of why it was held up in House committee, and his refusal to take a stand for or against the measure are typically unworthy characteristics of the present governor. How can you expect a state's chief executive to protect the people's interests fearlessly at all times who is afraid,—yes, afraid,—to speak out and tell the people where he stands on such important measures as the warehouse amendment?

We intend to show the farmers of Michigan that the steward of their interests whom they

elected in 1916 and re-elected in 1918 has not always been true to the trust. We intend to show that he has been guided by men looking for special privileges at the expense of the taxpayers. We intend to show that great promises have been forgotten and great problems ignored lest the interests of the few might be disturbed. And, by the eternal, we intend to help elect a governor in 1920 that will have vision, ability and courage enough to give the old state a real business administration, with favoritism to none and a square deal for all.

Its Real Name is Militarism

BE NOT deceived. They may call it what they will. But the real name of universal military training is militarism.

Nearly every newspaper in the United States that opposes the president's plan for a League of Nations to prevent war is strong for compulsory training. That is no coincidence. It doesn't just "happen" that way. The same policy guides both actions. That policy is as militaristic as though made in Germany, and because it is dictated by Americans is no sign that it is any the less dangerous to American institutions.

Why military training? Because it provides a partial excuse for a large standing army and navy. Why a large standing army and navy? Because it provides business for certain manufacturers at the expense of the taxpayers. But the militarists laugh. "Military training," say they, "is to develop the physique and discipline the habits of the nation's young men, to protect our glorious institutions of freedom, and keep the fires of patriotism burning."

Sounds good, doesn't it? But can we not develop the physique of our youth by physical training in the common schools. And as for disciplining the youth at the hands of arrogant, ignorant, aristocratic officers, God forbid that we should want any of it! School and home discipline where every boy and girl can be given individual attention is a hundred times more desirable than the discipline of the military machine that creates false values, destroys initiative and ruins character.

To protect our freedom? From what, pray? Foreign aggression? But, good sirs, know you not that the League of Nations which you oppose is our protection against foreign aggression. Your insistence that there will be foreign aggression notwithstanding conveys a suspicion that you desire foreign aggression. Yes, that you may even invite or incite foreign aggression. Are we far from the truth?

Patriotism? Do we have to have war or play with the instruments of war to foster love of country and patriotism. Is such a thing as a patriotism of peace impossible?

Samuel Blythe writes from France that the American soldiers will have none of compulsory military training. He discovered this after many months of fraternizing among the



troops. Is it at all strange that they who have gone through the hell-fire of war to destroy the military machine of Germany should oppose the building up of a similar machine in this country?

"But," say the deceivers, "this is not Germany. There is no danger of militarism in this country."

Liars and hypocrites! Danger of militarism? The air is surcharged with it. The editorial columns of newspapers reek with it. The profiteers and the politicians who serve them exude it. Think you that army officers who blundered from obscurity into the flattering limelight and positions of authority wish to retire again to private life? Many of them do, but thousands do not. They devoutly hope for universal military training, not that the youth of the nation may be physically bettered, but that they may have a life tenure upon their jobs. All honor to those who enlisted as privates and earned their rank thru merit.

They are not of the type who find glamor in the life of the army. But what of the snobs and the sons of the rich men who bought their commissions? They who would buy position will abuse position, and the army is full of them. They and their friends enthusiastically endorse compulsory military training.

Millions of dollars will be spent in propaganda in behalf of military training and a great fight will be staged in congress when the bill is presented. We know where the farmers will stand. But standing will avail nothing. They will have to move and act if they keep these institutions of freedom unfettered and uncontaminated. Militarism brought on the Great War. And militarism, if permitted to masquerade under the cloak of universal training, will bring on a still greater war. Be not deceived. Militarism is seeking a foot-hold in this country of peace and democracy. Kill it, before it fastens its fangs, and the poison enters the system.

Daylight Saving



MEBBE YOU can forgive the Democratic administration for smashing some precedents and traditions but when it substitutes "daylight saving" time for "God's time," you prefer to let Jehovah do the pardoning. At least that's the way some farmers feel about it.

The new time may be very convenient for the city chap who goes to work at eight in the morning and knocks off at five in the afternoon, but it is not so kind to the farmer who goes to work at five and quits at eight. No law is required to compel the farmer to conserve daylight. He has always gotten up in the morning with the sun and gone to bed with the sun, and it's a bit unfair to make him change his life-time habits and let the sun do as it dang pleases.

The new time does not affect the farmer who employs no help. He may go to work when he pleases and quit when he pleases. But the farmer who employs hired hands who insist on more daylight for their evening amusement finds the time a nuisance and is protesting against it. The new time forces the farmer to go to work when everything is wet with dew. It is impossible to work among the fruit trees and berry bushes, and it is unpleasant to do any kind of work. Consequently an hour is often wasted waiting for the sun to dry things off. Then the stock is routed out an hour before the usual time; the children are hustled out of bed with sleep still in their eyes; and the old family rooster dies of sorrow at being deprived of his job of waking up the family every morning.

"It feeds the nation's live stock too early three times a day," says Jewell Mayer, secretary of Missouri state board of agriculture. "It overworks the women and the men on the farm, and upsets the permanent program of thousands of years of agricultural industry. There is no excuse, no logic, and no sound sense in forcing such a measure on the farmers of the nation."

Sen. Arthur Capper, Kansas farm paper publisher, will introduce a bill at the next session of congress to repeal the daylight-saving law. He has asked M. B. F. to join in the fight. Our coat is always off to help the farmer. Flash us the S. O. S., and we'll rush to the rescue of the good, old "summer" time.

In reviewing the deeds and misdeeds of men in public places we are always impressed with the futility of trying to make square pegs fit round holes. Good-hearted, genial fellows, all,—perhaps. You hesitate to criticize. You would not criticize were they occupying private positions. But having placed themselves in the range of the critics' gun-fire by accepting public favors they must take the consequences for their acts.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



By HERB BAKER

WHAT THEY DID

IN A FRIENDLY discussion of the record of the legislature just closed with Henry Croll of Beaverton, Gladwin county, Knight of the Red Tie, thirty-second degree standpatter, and "hit-man" of the House junkers, he was asked to name the things this legislature has done beside to make new jobs and boost salaries for which he thought the people would give it credit, and here's his list:—

Budget bill.

Workmen's Compensation Amendments.

Lemire public utilities bill.

Establishing State Constabulary.

Changing personnel of board of Equalization is a tion so that tax commission shall control it.

Central Purchasing Agency.

Lewis Prohibition bill.

The budget law whose advocates claimed for it that it would effect a saving for the people of the state instead, the first year of its operation will show by far the highest state tax rate in the history of the state. The workmen's compensation law amendments increased allowances made those who have suffered industrial accidents.

The Lemire bill establishes a Utilities Commission to supplant the present Railway Commission with powers broadened but little over those now exercised by the Railroad Commission. The salary of the commissioners has been increased 100% having been raised from \$3,500 to \$7,000 and the number of commissioners was increased from three to five with the understanding that not more than three of them shall come from Huron county. The junkers wanted to pass a bill that would abrogate all franchises and agreements and lodge with the commission the authority to fix rates without regard to local conditions and in spite of local authorities. The Lemire bill which the junkers finally had to swallow while smiling, preserves not only existing franchises but preserves the right to enter into new contracts under which franchise may be granted. The passage of this measure was a notable victory for Home Rule and a splendid tribute to the Escanaba senator. While Rep. Croll included this bill in his list of meritorious measures he admits that its meritorious features were put in it over his protest.

The State Constabulary has been pretty well discussed on this page and I am only asking you to remember that this little circus cost us only about \$350,000 or \$400,000 per year. A very important measure and its results will be more far reaching, perhaps than any other act of the present legislature. The state board of equalization at present consists of auditor general, secretary of state, state treasurer, supt. public instruction and secretary public domain commission, beside one member of tax commission. These are all elective state officers except tax commissioner. They are nominated at state conventions in which Wayne county has nearly one-third of the delegates. Men holding the offices mentioned, wish to retain them and Wayne county politicians

(Continued on following page)

REP. ORVILLE E. ATWOOD, OF NEWAYGO



Mr. Atwood is a real farmer and is serving his first term in the House. He was one of those who followed the p. be d. leaders in their successful onslaught on the Warehouse Amendment. He will have some questions to answer at home.

REP. H. H. AVERILL, OF OTTAWA COUNTY



Mr. Averill is a real farmer, living at Coopersville, and he is serving his first term in the House. He will be busy this summer explaining to his farmer constituents why he voted against letting the people vote on the Terminal Warehouse

Amendment, which he helped kill in the House.

REP. ARLIE L. HOPKINS, OF MANISTEE CO.



Mr. Hopkins lives near Bear Lake and owns and operates one of the large farms of the state. He is serving his third term in the house and has exerted much influence in shaping legislation. He is what is known as a "safe and

sane" legislator, and one whose mental attitude is decidedly conservative. He spoke and voted against the Terminal Warehouse Amendment.

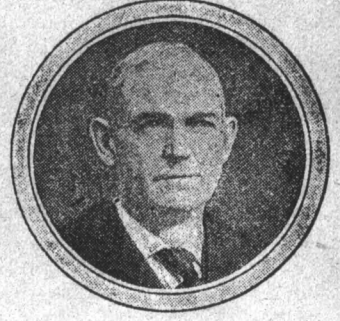
REP. M. J. HOWE, OF MONROE COUNTY



Mr. Howe is a farmer member of the House who lives at Azalia. He has just finished his first term in the House where he was successful in passing some legislation. Weight and length of loads on trucks and trailers and limiting the num-

ber of trailers to be used on the roads, an important matter to those who travel the Toledo-Detroit road in his county. He was for the Terminal Warehouse Amendment, but absent when vote was taken.

REP. JOHN Y. MARTIN, OF SHIAWASSEE



Mr. Martin is a farmer, living near Corrunna. He is serving his second term in the House and is Chairman of the important committee on State Affairs, and as such has rendered valuable service. He voted against the Terminal Warehouse Amendment, probably on account of his environment.

REP. HENRY T. ROSS, OF LIVINGSTON



Rep. Ross is the farmer member from Livingston county who threw the House into an uproar by asking that his bill affecting a state department be held over for a day or two that the department affected might have opportunity to lobby several members whom it had missed, against the measure. Mr. Ross is serving his second term. He voted against the Warehouse Amendment and I take it he has no further political ambitions.

REP. FRANK R. MOSIER OF ALLEGAN CO.



Rep. Mosier is a real farmer, living at Bravo. He has just finished his first term in the house. He has made good and if the farmers of Allegan county wish to reward their friends they will keep Mr. Mosier in the legislature as long as he cares to serve in the capacity of representative.

SENATOR CHARLES TUFTS, OF LUDINGTON



Senator Tufts is a successful farmer of Mason county. He spent some years in life saving service on the Great Lakes in which service he secured his title of "Captain." He has served three terms in the House and two in the Senate.

"If Legislature Cannot Trust the People, How can the People Trust Legislature"

IT IS REPORTED that members of the House gave Mr. Ivory an ovation for his "courage" in defying the farmers and refusing to let the members of his committee vote on reporting out the warehouse amendment. Conscience-stricken, perhaps, because they had used Ivory as a tool to shield them from an unpleasant situation, in a final moment of bravado when all chance of passing the resolution was gone, they rushed heroically to Ivory's rescue and urged him to let the amendment out of his committee. And Mr. Ivory, still obedient to their wishes, responded. Deaf as he was to the petitions of the farmers he always listened and obeyed when his colleagues in the House spoke. Then, as though to repay him for his faithful service to them, they lauded him to the skies, and promised that "if any attempt was made to invade his district by outside agencies and defeat him for re-election he would get plenty of support from his House colleagues." While Mr. Ivory's colleagues may dominate the House at Lansing, unfortunately they do not dominate the ballot in Lapeer county.

No question at all but what Rep. Ivory is a "good fellow." He demonstrated it beyond peradventure. But "good fellows" and "good legislators" are not synonymous terms. Are we sending men to Lansing to make "good fellows" of themselves or to represent the people?

Every voter in Michigan who believes in government of, for and by the people should repudiate at the next election the men who voted against giving the people the right to vote on the warehouse amendment. If they cannot trust the people, how can the people trust them? That is the all-important issue now before the voters of the state. The farmers should think a long time before they vote again for any man who denied them the right to vote on the warehouse amendment. No matter how much faith they might have had in these men in the past, they can never trust them again. Play safe. At the next election, elect men to office whom you know can be trusted. To do what? To vote for class legislation? No! But to trust all the people all the time to exercise their right to make laws and amend the constitution.—The Editor.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

FOR A MOMENT just let your mind run back to the autumn of the year 1916; for in that year, and in that particular season of the year, my story has its beginning. Zeb Weaver and Jas. J. Britt were candidates for Congress at the 1916 election; each desired to represent the 10th district of North Carolina. "Zeb" secured the certificate of election, and here my story begins.

"Jim" Britt instituted a contest, and the matter was placed before the proper committees of Congress. Now Congress has three separate committees to handle election contests—and the machinery was set in motion. On Saturday, March 1st, 1919, it was determined by Congress—and the verdict was solemnly rendered, to-wit: That the said James J. Britt had been legally elected back in 1916, and that he, and not "Zeb" Weaver, was entitled to represent the 10th North Carolina district in the 65th Congress.

And this is what "Jim" Britt was privileged to do: He represented his district in Congress from the evening of March 1st, 1919, to the evening of March 4th, 1919, making four full days, including Sunday. Please bear in mind that the verdict was rendered by Congress just two working days before the 65th Congress became a thing of the past.

Custom or rule, or some sort of a provision, provides that while a contest is on, both contestants draw their salaries. Mr. Weaver, therefore, drew his full fifteen thousand dollars and his mileage for two years' service, lacking two days. James J. Britt drew his fifteen thousand dollars for his two days' work and a mileage charge of \$191.60; making a total of \$16,191.60.

Now that the war is over and the last Liberty Loan provided for, should I be accused of being unpatriotic suggesting that such manipulation, such downright "damfoolishness," is all rot; a disgrace to the law-making body of the nation and unworthy of the men who assist in playing the game. Why should not these election contests be decided promptly; not only that the districts may be legally represented, but to save this uncalled for waste of money as well? And here my story ends.

WHY NOT A PEOPLE'S LOBBY? It would seem that whenever and wherever a few were gathered together to make laws, there will be found a "lobbyist" in the midst of them. The sugar trust maintains its elegantly furnished offices in Washington, with a high-salaried official always in charge. In fact the moment a law is presented which affects any of the combinations, the lobby representing the particular interest, is on deck instantly.

Among the fellows stirred up during the Packer investigation, was one Thomas E. Logan. He was asked if he represented Swift & Co., and he answered, "Among other employments, I am an adviser of Swift & Co., in all matters relating to their public policy." Here he tripped himself; for he was next asked, to explain what he meant in mentioning "other employments."

And then he gave this surprising list of companies, for whom he was acting and from whom he was receiving retainers: Swift & Co., \$6,000; Standard Oil Company of Indiana, \$6,000; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, \$6,000; General Electric Company, \$6,000; Freeport Sulphur Com-

pany, \$6,000; Atlantic Refining Company, \$8,600. The total retainers amounted to thirty-eight thousand six hundred dollars annually.

Thomas is not a "doubting Thomas," for he shure do know whar hiz bred and butah am comin' from. And who shall say that a lobby isn't necessary; far from me to even suggest that all interests should not have a man or many men to represent their particular interests in Washington. What is bothering me is "why is there not a people's lobby at Washington?" The public interest ought to be as important as the other fellow's.

AS A CANDIDATE for Governor Albert E. Sleeper went about the state asking for support on the strength of a promise to give the people a business administration. At the close of his first term some felt that he had not made good; but the war was on, people were mightily interested in the work at hand, and he was given another opportunity to show what he could accomplish.

During his first two years as Governor his business administration increased the tax budget from \$10,500,000, under the schoolmaster Governor to \$17,700,000. Many excuses were made for this enormous increase. The real work of the second Sleeper administration is now over, and the voter can size up the situation with some degree of accuracy.

The Governor has not only given us a "business administration," but has more than made good, for the figures will show that we have indeed had a "Big Biz" administration. The tax budget for the present year will reach about \$25,000,000, or an increase over the first business (?) administration of seven million two hundred thousand dollars.

Or let us put it this way: Take the tax budget of \$10,500,000 of four years ago; now double it, making twenty-one million dollars; now add four million dollars and you have the total budget provided under the "Big Biz" administration of Governor Albert E. Sleeper. The time limit for using the vote power has not yet expired; possibly the Governor may use the axe on some of the appropriations, but such action is not probable.

However, you should not get excited, Mr. Tax Payer, for one administration organ has already figured it out. The valuation of the state has been increased about six hundred million dollars, therefore the tax rate will be about the same as last year. In other words in order to raise the extra millions the tax commission has raised the valuation of your farm; if it was worth \$8,000 last year, presto, it is worth \$10,000 this year.

And the extra rate on the extra two thousand pays your portion of the extra millions. Easy, isn't it? And mind you this budget does not include the proposed road bond issue; and but interest payments on the more than three millions paid out for war purposes during the past two years. A study of Michigan's present condition will be of interest, in preparation for the surprise you have in store when you ask for your tax receipt next December.

Perhaps it is better to close by quoting from Whipple: "A politician weakly and amiably in the right, is no match for the politicians tenaciously in the wrong. You can not, by tying an opinion to a man's tongue, make him the representative of that opinion; and, at the close of any battle for principle, his name will be found neither among the dead or wounded, but among the missing." *Grant Alloum*

LIFTING THE LID AT LANSING-

(Continued from preceding page)

have been shrewd enough to take advantage of this situation and as a result, it has been pointed out, the equalization last made in spite of the protest of the tax commission, unloaded \$750,000 of the legitimate taxes of Wayne county and distributed them over the other counties of the state. In other words everybody outside of Wayne county paid more money for taxes because certain of our state officials wished to make good fellows of themselves with Wayne county politicians.

Under the new law the state officials will have no power to favor Wayne county for political reasons and the rest of the state will get a square deal regardless of its vote in the state convention.

The central purchasing agency is a move of which much is expected and its work will be watched with interest. It is a new job of course and much will depend on which particular citizen of Bad Axe the governor selects for the position.

THE WAREHOUSE AMENDMENT AGAIN

WHEN SENATOR Boulanger arose in the senate and after reviewing the fight made by the friends of the movement to provide better marketing facilities for farm products as exemplified in the proposed terminal warehouse constitutional amendment, and admitted defeat of the amendment at the hands of the house committee on constitutional amendments, and announced that all further efforts for the amendment would be abandoned and advised those concerned that the responsibility for the failure of the amendment and any consequences which might entail, would rest with those responsible for its retention in the committee he opened the way for a record vote on the matter in the House. It finally dawned on Mr. Ivory that the other fellows who wanted the resolution stopped had made him the goat and the resolution was reported out. Diamond Crystal Salt Moore of St. Clair, moved to lay it on the table, which meant to kill it. The speaker called for a vive voce vote and there was a great preponderance of "ayes." Braman of Kent, however, de-

* Senator Baker's nom de plume

manded a roll call and on that the motion carried 45 to 33. Sixteen farmer members voting to kill it and five lawyers and all the labor men voting to save it, and so it went on the table by the votes of farmers scared by call of "Wolf, "Wolf" by those who will profit by its defeat. It would have stopped right there if it had been left to the farmers in the House. They have been eating out of the hands of the salary grabbers and junkers so long that there seems to be no initiative and little self-respect left among them. It remained for Peter Lennon, a lawyer member from Genesee county, to move later to take the resolution from the table which he did after making a strong speech giving reasons why the matter should go to the people for their decision. Among other things he said "The divergence in price received by the farmer and that paid by the consumer discloses a very faulty marketing system which this is intended in some measure to remedy." And "there will be eighteen months for discussion of this matter before the people will be called upon to vote on it, and if it has no merit, its enemies can surely, in that time show the people its faults."

Fred Kappler, the farmer member from the Copper country, made some telling points in its favor. Then George Welch, publisher of *The Fruit Belt* of Grand Rapids, started out like a man who had been paid in advance to do a dirty piece of work. He advanced no argument but confined himself to billingsgate. He said the proposition was the child of a disordered brain; that it involved bolshevism, anarchy, socialism, non-partisan leagueism, Ku Kluxism, damnation and death. He warned all the devotees of special privilege to avoid it as they would avoid the sirens of the sea. He extolled the gentleman with the Ivory dome as a self-sacrificing patriot and sat down amid cheers with the air bespeaking confidence of having done what was expected of him. Bramar of Jackson, Hopkins of Manistee, and Fitzgerald of Detroit, threw a few gas shells at it and then Evans of Lenawee the only farmer to open his mouth, got up and stabbed it in the back though he had promised to support it. When the Lennon motion was put no one asked for the "ayes and nays" and it was lost in a chorus of "No's."

BIG INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

(Continued from page 3) gross tons sheltering or detained in neutral ports; and 19,324 gross tons not located. Additions to the Austrian fleet during the war were 56,672 gross tons, making the total merchant tonnage in the possession of Austria at the time the armistice was signed 702,794 gross tons.

British Import Restrictions on Agricultural Products Removed

This would leave in possession of the Central Powers on November 11, 1918 a grand total of 4,010,435 gross tons to be added to the merchant tonnage of the world. A portion of this has been turned over already to the Allied Government for operation in exchange for foodstuffs.

Condensed Milk

The consul general also reported that the British food controller on May 31 will release all control of canned condensed milk, except that the maximum retail prices (\$0.23 to \$0.29 per tin of 12 to 16 oz. for full cream) still will be retained. After June 1, general licenses will be issued for the importation of condensed milk.

Bacon, Hams and Lard

The existing stocks of imported bacon, hams and lard bought by the Food Ministry will be sold through approved agents after March 31. Agents will be allotted not less than 200 boxes of bacon or hams or 10 tons of lard, and will receive a commission of 2 shillings 3 pence (\$0.55) per cwt.

Additional Foodstuffs under General License

The consul general reported that the following agricultural products, which formerly were restricted, may now be imported freely into United Kingdom under general licenses: Baked beans; canned beans baked with pork and tomato sauce; canned pork and beans, coffee; canned, bottled, and preserved fruits; hams; tallow and vegetables, except gherkins in brine. The articles in the foregoing list are either additions to previous general-license lists or are amendments to those lists.

(To be concluded)



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



THE FARMER AND PROSPERITY

One of the Detroit dailies has a correspondent in Washington who has been telling the farmers of the country how prosperous they have been since the war began. He tells us that the average farmer has, in the past four years, been able to add five thousand dollars to his bank account, and in addition to that add five per cent on his investment; put aside twenty per cent to maintain machinery, and five per cent for repairs on buildings, feed and clothe his family, pay his taxes, probably pay off the mortgage or at least cut a hole in it, paid the highest wages and highest prices known, and in addition to all this the value of his property has climbed out of sight.

Will some one please pass the hat and take up a collection to reward that bright correspondent for his discovery? It was very fortunate for him that he went directly to headquarters for his information instead of going out in the country and interviewing the farmers themselves. Had he gone to the farmers he never would have learned any such fairy tales as he has doped out. The correspondent did happen to stumble on a bit of truth, for the farmer has had to pay the highest wages and prices known, but where the rest of his great prosperity comes in is beyond the ability of the average farmer to figure out.

I wish he had been a little more specific, so that the farmers could tell in what line they had been making such undreamed of profits. It might have helped to a continuance of the prosperous days for a while longer, but he failed to specify whether the farmer made more money by raising stock to enrich the packers, or beans to make money for a government official and his friends. He leaves the farmers in doubt, and should proceed to impart some more of his wisdom.

It gives a farmer "that tired feeling" to read some of the stuff that is sent broadcast over the country thru the medium of the daily press. We are told that Secretary Lane asked a crowd of soldiers how many of them wanted farms (at government expense) and they all held up their hands. Naturally they did. Suppose the government offered you and me a good city lot with a nice residence on it. Would we refuse? We might want to stay on the farm and work from twelve to fifteen hours out of twenty-four, but we could rent or sell the city place and be able to pay off the debts we owe or to start a bank account.

In another place we are told that the government is planning to buy four million acres of Michigan's cut-over lands to be used to provide farms for the soldiers. The most of these lands are held by the big lumber companies and they have been asking from twelve to twenty dollars an acre for them if a prospective settler wanted to buy. (To digress a little, I would like to inquire at what price these lands were assessed for taxation purposes). If the plan is carried out the government will pay several times what the lands are worth and then not one soldier in a hundred and I doubt if one in a thousand could be induced to live on such lands and try to make a living from them. I say try advisedly, for how many of the young men from the cities would know the first thing about farming. For the sake of argument we will suppose that the government buys the four million acres and divides it up into forty-acre farms, and that a hundred thousand soldiers can be found willing and able to work these farms at a profit. Do the farmers of Michigan who are already trying none too successfully, to make a living and get a little ahead for old age, want the competition of a hundred thousand more farmers in the state all at once?

The farmers of the country did their best to supply the world with food during the war, and at a great disadvantage because it was almost impossible to secure adequate help. The government helped (?) them out by limiting the prices on wheat, beans, corn, etc., and now the farmer is to be made the "goat" by having a million returning soldiers, more or less, compete with him in the markets of the country and the world.

A majority of the returning soldiers would prefer to go into business in the cities and towns. If the government wants to help them to start, let it set them up in business in dry goods, groceries, clothing, and drug stores. They may

never have worked in such stores, but they would know as much about running them as they would about running a farm, and the stores would cost less than the farms. One idea is just as sensible as the other, but imagine the government starting a few such stores in the average small town, and listen to the howl that would go up from those who are already doing business in those places.

Let the soldier choose for himself; if he wants a farm then put him on one, and if he wants a store, put him in a store. Many of the soldiers have learned a lot about motor cars and trucks, and some of them might like to start a repair shop and do something they know how to do, rather than to try to run a farm that they know nothing about.

Last of all. I do not believe there is any call for Secretary Lane, or anyone else, worrying about jobs for the returning soldiers. The most of them had jobs before they went away, if they wanted them, and the most of these will find their old jobs waiting for them. Many of the boys, owing to the training which they received before being sent across are better able to do certain lines of work than they were before. Then there are many men urgently needed on the farms at once, and there will be jobs for many thousands of them in building the good roads in Michigan and other states.—*Apollo Long, Wexford county*

THE FIFTH CARD



FARMER ASSESSED ON IMPROVEMENTS ALMOST TO EXTINCTION

If the U. S. Government attempts any wholesale buying of farm land, it is inevitable that it will stimulate speculation in farm land—not only in the farm land the government wishes to buy, but in all farm land on the market that can be put to this use. Possibly the government might "condemn" the land it wishes to acquire, when a jury would decide on its value; but the simple fact that land was required would raise the price of such land wherever it might lie. And the jury would so decide.

Put say, 50,000 more people on the land in any county in Michigan, and what would be the value of that land the day this was done compared to the day before this movement was thought of? Wouldn't it have the same effect as had the announcement that Mr. Ford was going to employ 20,000 more workmen in his factory at Highland Park on the area in and around his great plant? The price of every available lot in that vicinity "went to the sky" almost instantly. And naturally so. It increased competition for lots available for workmen's homes. And just so, when the government steps into the market for land to make over into farms, up will go the price of farm land.

By the way, almost simultaneously with the announcement of the increase in the number to be employed by the Ford plant, the wages of common laborers were increased to \$5.00 per day. But the increase in land values actually absorbed more than the increase in wages. That is to say, the speculators in vacant land were the ones who profited most by Mr. Ford's apparent generosity.

Stanley Warner of Doster should also consider another thing. There is not today too much land being used, as he suggests. There is a market for everything the farmer can raise.

The trouble is in underconsumption. Half the world is today underfed. I can take Mr. Warner to Detroit and show him plenty who have no recollection of getting three adequate meals a day; yes, even once a day. That is the fault with our inequitable system of distribution—a system under which farmers as well as other wealth producers suffer. But that is another story.

Mr. Warner has guessed right. I have "more capital invested in improvements than in land." But so has every farmer in Michigan. Take away his improvements and he would have only wild land left. And wild land in Michigan today is not worth on the average \$5 an acre. I am offered partially improved land for \$12.50 an acre. The farmer has little value except labor value, unless he is located on one of Oakland county's beautiful lakes, when he has, in addition to labor value, site value—land someone in Detroit wishes to buy for a summer home. But as the farmer does not make site value, why should he be allowed to obtain something he did not earn? Wouldn't it be more equitable to return this site value to society in the shape of taxes?

The farmer is assessed on his improvements almost to extinction; most of the taxes in the country are on improvements. The large owners of improvements in congested districts have a way of hiding them, or shifting the taxes on them. In the present tax system the poor devil of a farmer who pays more than his share of taxes, and the shifter of taxes who pays less than his share are partners.—*Judson Grenell*

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE CAT

I am a reader of your valuable paper and have been glad to see two letters in your paper in defense of the cat. I have lived on a farm all my life and never lost a chicken yet by a cat, not even by a stray one. Our cats get all the milk they want and other food if they want it and they never offer to touch my chickens. If I have a young kitten around I keep watch a little when the young chickens come, and if I see the kitten watching the chickens I just scare it away by either cuffing its ears lightly or chasing it away with a small switch, striking the switch against a board or something that will make a noise. A few times will be all that is required. When they grow up then they pay no attention to the chickens. I raise my chickens with hens and the old clucks are pretty good themselves at scaring a kitten away. In fact I had to rescue one kitten from an old cluck. It was so surprised and frightened it didn't know what to do. Now, if a war of extermination, cruelty and terror is started against the cats, the next thing would be a rat and mice plague, and when the rats get good and thick there will not be much poultry or rabbits either raised. Rats are too cute to be caught in traps very much. Dogs might kill a few rats but all they would get wouldn't keep them down much. And as for using poison, that is disagreeable and dangerous, and if very much of it were used would likely destroy a lot of birds too. I think there are other reasons for the scarcity of birds besides the cat. Cats have always been kept and about 25 or 30 years ago there seemed to be plenty of birds. Now cats seldom if ever get a swallow, yet they are just as scarce now as the other nice birds. The English sparrow has crowded them out. The crows and hawks are thick as ever. The timber is getting thinned out and the extensive spraying of fruits and vegetables that is done now is not any benefit to either birds or bees.—*Mrs. W. J. Parker, Lapeer county*

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE FARM BUREAU

Odd combination, is it not? One is supposed to represent the farmers and their interests, the other to work in the interests of the city business men; the very class that is plucking the farmer with one hand and the consumer with the other, to feather their own nests. A sort of lion and lamb gathering; not of the mil-lin-eum order as the lion showed no disposition to "eat grass," so what was he there for? Did the farmers call him in to run their business? Not at all, for he plainly said that the Board of Trade told him he must come and he told the farmers the purpose of the meeting and who would be the chairman of it, and thus depriving the people of their right to elect their own men for chairman and secretary, contrary to all right usage. This is not hearsay, as I was present at the meeting and heard Mr. — say the B. of T. sent him.

Now shall I tell you why these men acted so high-handed with the farmers' rights? The farmers are beginning to get out of the old rut:

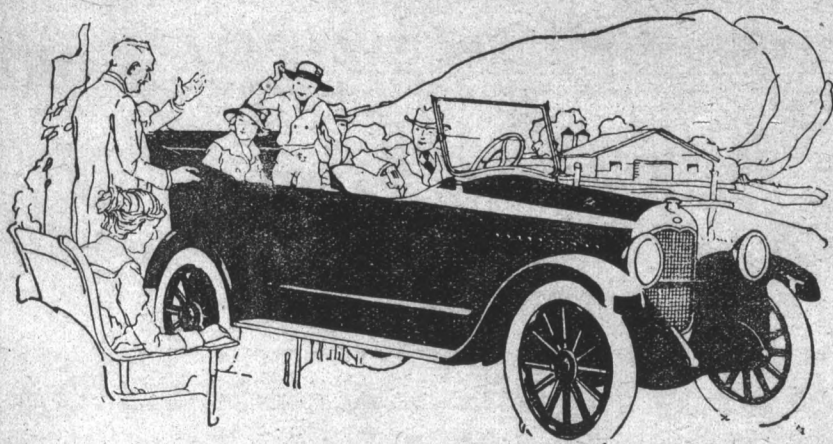
They are talking of profits and not all of big crops, and that you know is very irregular for farmers. And then, they might even favor "terminal elevators," too, owned by the state or some other thing against the interests of their oppressors, so a man was sent down from the county seat and he secured his helpers to help him herd the farmers and keep them out of mischief. But the herding was not very successful as the most of the farmers broke loose from their herd, saying that they did not think city men had any business to run farm affairs any more than farmers would have to run city affairs. Evidently the city men do not object much to the little shipping societies that the farm bureau has been organizing as they serve to take attention from the bigger farmers' societies that might get strong enough to influence state and national

affairs so as to win a fair deal for farmers and then if little independent societies did get troublesome the big trusts could smash them easy enough.

Not so with the Gleaners and some other state and interstate societies that have been worrying the trusts some and hope to worry them much more. If the farm bureaus are to amount to much they must be freed from the control of opposing interests and united under one head that will enable them to work together and in harmony with other farmers' societies and perhaps the consumers in the cities would make common cause with us against unjust prices for the distribution of farm and other products that we too are consumers of. Naturally it is the business of farmers to raise foods and of the city men to distribute it to the consumers. We have done our part so well and they theirs

so poorly that the markets here are glutted and we are greatly underpaid for our labor and yet the city consumer is being overcharged for what he eats and wants the farmers to raise more foods so it will be cheaper when the trouble is not on the farm, but right in the city as the distributors charge all they can get no matter how cheap they buy. If the city men will do their part as well as we have done ours they will get their foods cheaper and we might get a living price for production and that would increase the amount of stuff for more than a little smooth talk can when we have already more stuff than we get paid wages for raising.

Then it is rather weak for the city consumer to expect the farmers to do everything and him nothing to make his foods cheap to him. If they can not buy right through present channels let them help pass laws to favor other ways of distribution.—Francis G. Smith, Blanchard, Mich.



GRANT SIX

*Judge it on a Price Basis or
Judge it on a Quality Basis*

The quality of a motor car is the most important thing. The quality of design, the quality of workmanship and the quality of performance are really the only things that count.

Price is secondary. The Grant Six has never been sold on price. It has been on the market, a tremendous success for five seasons. Sales enlarging—popularity growing each season.

Yet, we say judge the Grant Six either way. Price or quality!

Every known economy in production that does not reduce quality is employed in the big Grant factory. It is well known that Grant "overhead" is much lower than that of most factories.

Thus we are able to give you the advantage of both quality and price. We don't have to talk about it. Our dealers don't talk about it. They simply point to the Grant Six which is a perfectly convincing "proof" of these statements.

One of the advantages of Grant quality is the low operating cost of the Grant Six. Owners average 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline, 900 miles to the gallon of oil and 7000 miles to the set of tires.

Price of the

Five-Passenger Touring Car is \$1120—Roadster \$1120—Coupe \$1625
All-Weather Sedan \$1645—Demountable Sedan \$1400
All Prices F. O. B. Cleveland

GRANT MOTOR TRUCKS

We build a complete line of motor trucks: 1800 lb.; 1½ tons; 2 tons; 3½ tons. All electrically started and lighted and completely equipped and Grant Trucks give more truck value for every dollar than any other trucks made.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION—CLEVELAND

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

WHENEVER I want to look on to real money, feast my eyes on it, so to speak, I most always step into one of the banks here in town—banks most always have quite a little bit of money on hand you know—an', while it's easy to see it's darn hard to git, but I like to see a little of it once in a while, an' so the other day, havein' a hankerin' to look at some of the filthy stuff, I went into one of the big banks to get a squint at it.

There was quite a crowd into the bank, talkin' an' some of 'em tradin' pieces of paper with a little writin' onto 'em, for what looked like real good money. After watchin' these purceedin's a few minutes I wrote onto a little slip of paper like this: "Please gim'me 2 hundred dollars. I'm kinda busted financially an' need it." Well, I handed it to the feller that was givin' away the money an' he looked at it an' then at me an' sez, sez he, "Well, Uncle, when did you git out o' the 'sylum'?"—Well, what I started to tell about was a man I see walkin' around in the bank. He was dressed up, slick as could be, nice suit of clothes an' collar an' everything. Why even the hairs on his head was numbered, an' it wouldn't take a feller long to count 'em either. Well, this man seemed to know everything an' most everybody. He'd take folks by the hand an' show 'em 'round an' tell 'em what they wanted to know—oh gosh! he was a wise guy, believe me, an' useful too. Well, purty soon a man stepped into the bank that I know the minnit I clapped my eyes onto. He was a farmer an' this slick lookin' feller knew he was too an' he rushed clear across the room an' grabbed him by the hand an' asked him all about his folks, an' crops, an' everything, an' then sez, "do you know, Mr. Brown, I wish I knew how to farm—you bet I wouldn't be here a minnit," he sez. Now Mr. Brown seemed to have quite a little money by him but I guess he didn't care for it much for he give it all to the feller standin' back where the bank's money was kep, an' all he got for that whole bunch of money was jest a little slip of paper—they told me afterward it was a receipt for money he had paid onto a mortgage on his farm. Well, after he went out, wantin' to be sociable, I asked the slick little man why he wanted to be a farmer. "'Cause," sez he, "the farmers are jest a gittin' rich, makein' money hand over fist," he sez. "Jest see what that man jest paid onto his mortgage—Why at that rate," he sez, "in ten or fifteen years he'll have his farm all paid for an' be independent for life." "An' then," sez he, "jest see how easy he gets the money—Why his stuff grows while he sleeps,"—talked jest as though all the farmer had to do was

to sleep; wake up once in a while an' eat you know—but mostly sleep.

Now I like to be nice to folks so I didn't bust right out at him as I might, but I looked at him kind a sorrowful like an' all I said was, "Well, my dear misguided sir I wish you knew enough to go onto a farm an' was obliged to do it—take it jest as this man did—have to pay for it, take his chances on everything, be robbed by banks as he has been, be held up an' skinned by every darned scalawag that comes along to buy from him or sell to him, pay the taxes as he has to pay 'em—an' then I got het up a little an' I sez, "Why gosh sakes! Here you fellers be, protected in every way by laws, able to git any kind of legislation you want, 'cause you've got the money to do it—an' what does the farmer git? Dirt, by gosh!" I sez.

"Yes," I sez, "darned if I wouldn't like to see a lot of you hifalutin' fellers be compelled to go right out an' make your livin' on the farm; then, mebbe you would know somethin' about what the farmers are up against; know that they have no bed of roses an' that their money don't grow on bushes. You might then have a little mite of sense an' would see that the farmers are up against a hard problem. With everythin' workin' agin 'em, even our legislatur' is made up of lawyers, bankers an' capitalists from the cities," I sez, "an' the farmers an' their interests stand 'bout as much chance there as a snowball in—well I might have said more but the darn fool had fainted an' I wanted a little air anyway so I went out where money wasn't so free but the air was purer.—Uncle Rube.

TIME TO CALL A HALT

Thermometer down to 20 this morning. That is going some for the last of April. Spuds sold at Tru-fant yesterday at \$2.16. Why don't that committee at Lansing report out the farmers' Warehouse bill? Can't they see the handwriting on the wall? Don't they know that the farmers and farm women and farm employees now have the controlling vote in our state? Looks as though they wanted a job of "slopping the hogs," don't it? If they would play the role of servant, which they are supposed to be, and not that of master, they might be able to put off the "hog-slopping" job for some time yet.

Why don't the farmers of our state raise a fund to advertise in some of the leading city daily papers to educate the city people as to where the farmers are at; what it costs us to produce the various farm commodities and that we are not hogs nor profiteers, just want cost of production and a living profit.

Here is a serious question that ought to be put up to producers and consumers of farm produce; it is this: As things are going at present and have been in the past, how long will it be before farmers and consumers will become Bolsheviks? Are we not rapidly coming to that? If I can understand what I read, conditions in Russia are similar to ours only of longer duration is what has driven the people to Bolshevism.

There have crept in between the farmer and the consumer so many middlemen and food speculators that they take pretty nearly the whole hog.

Political economy teaches us that it is better to have a division of labor. Every man work at and produce that for which he is best fitted by nature and buy the products of the other fellow. That would work out nicely if every man could sell his product for enough to cover cost of production and a living profit. But 9 times out of 10 does the farmer get cost of production, say nothing about profit, and at the same time it makes the "rank and file" of the city people sweat blood to buy food.

Ought such conditions be allowed to exist?—A. A. Lambertson, Kent 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.)

TIME DOES NOT LEGALIZE MARRIAGE

If a couple were married thirty-one years and he had a wife living from whom he had no divorce, are they legally married? Does the passing of time make them lawfully married because they lived together? Does her will hold good saying to my husband I will, and her only child by a former marriage (she has none by the last), is to have \$500 at the death of said Blank. If he uses all the money how could her son be said to be left anything? The real estate was left to Blank his lifetime and to go to her grandchildren. Does he have to keep up the taxes and take care of the property while he has it? Your opinion would be greatly appreciated.—*Mrs. F. E. R., Newberry, Mich.*

The lapse of time does not legalize a marriage made while an undivorced wife of the husband was living; but, if the first wife dies or is divorced, the continuation in the marriage relation with the second wife makes a lawful marriage of the husband with the second wife. I am of the opinion that the will of the second wife to her "husband" would be good to the one who stood in that relation and was known in the community as such. The life tenant has to keep up the ordinary taxes and keep the property in good condition except natural wear and tear. I am unable to advise concerning the estate in the \$500 from the brief statements of facts, but a life estate may be created in personal property by proper words; and, also, provision may be made that the devisees may use the whole personal estate and if \$500 is left it goes as provided in the will.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

TENANT'S RIGHTS

Being a subscriber to your valuable paper I would like to have you answer the following questions: According to the laws of Michigan, would a tenant, who was renting a place on shares, be entitled to remove his share of the straw, at the expiration of said lease? Would bean pods come under the same status as other straw? Please answer these questions through the Legal Department of your paper. I must say that the publishers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING are rendering a most valuable service to the farmers of Michigan.—*H. F. B., Whittemore.*

Unless a tenant on shares has agreed to leave or to feed the straw or bean pods upon the premises he has a right to remove his share upon the expiration of the term of the lease. Straw and bean pods are a part of the "share."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

SUPERVISOR MUST BE RESIDENT AND VOTER OF TOWNSHIP

Can a man hold the office of supervisor in a township if he owns a farm, the personal property and machinery on his farm in this township, but rents the farm on shares to his son-in-law, while he and his family live in a city in another township, excepting a few weeks in summer or a week or so before election? This man has held the office of supervisor in this township, but has made his home in the city of Midland for the last three years and it seems to me as though something could be done about this matter.—*J. D., Merrill, Mich.*

A supervisor must be a resident and voter of the township in which he holds the office of supervisor. The question of residence very largely controlled by one's intent. The supreme court has said, "A citizen who has elected his domicile is entitled to enjoy it. The only question is as to the particular action which indicates his choice. There can never in the eye of the law, be more than one domicile of citizenship, and that continues in the case of a citizen, till he himself renounces it absolutely, and takes up another in its stead; and such a domi-

cile is not lost by mere absence in the state or out of the state, whether within or without the United States. Mere bodily presence or absence can have no effect in determining residence when once existing." In another case a man's family resided at Royal Oak and had resided there for some years and he had been in the habit of going there Saturday night and spending Sunday there but was himself employed in Detroit. The court said of such a case: "No one will contend that a party lose his residence and rights as an elector because himself and family temporarily reside in some other city, township or ward even though such temporary residence should extend over a series of years. The intention of the party, coupled with certain other facts is what governs."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

NO DISEASE OF ALSIKE SEED

"Will you please inform me as to whether there is a cure for diseased seeds in alsike clover and what the cure is?"—*Reader.*

There is no disease recorded which causes disease of alsike seed. It may be that your correspondent has in mind hard seed or shrivelled seed. This seed is slow to germinate and perhaps scarification—scratching—of the seed would remedy the trouble. I would suggest that a sample be sent to the state seed analyst at the Michigan Agricultural College for analysis and test.—*G. H. Coons, Plant Pathologist, M. A. C.*

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

I have 80 acres of land purchased from a land company on contract. Another man bought 80 acres adjoining, making a square one-fourth section formerly assessed to land company as one description yet to this company. One man has improved 40 acres on his 80 acres. The other man has scarcely any improvement but wants the other to stand one-half of the taxes on this land, which is not a just tax as I understand it. The county clerk is supposed to notify the supervisor of each township of the transfers of land in his department. The supervisor of this township has lived here for years and has known the owners of this land. And it looks like neglect of duty on his part. Can you inform me what to do in this matter?—*F. S., McMillan, Michigan.*

The tax law provides that:

"Any person owning an undivided share or other part or parcel of real property assessed in one description may pay on the part thus owned by paying an amount having the same relation to the whole tax as the part on which payment is made has to the whole parcel." I would be of the opinion that this would mean the acreage and not the value.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ENDORSEMENT BRINGS TROUBLE

I would like to have you answer this question through your service bureau. A purchased an article from B and gave B a property note. C backed the note with the understanding with B that D, the fourth party, would back it too and D did back it. A is in the army now in France and he failed to take care of the note. B started suit against C. C paid the note and now has the note and the article. Can C recover half or any from D?—*D. S. A., Durand.*

Where a person not otherwise a party to an instrument places his signature in blank before delivery he is liable as an indorser in accordance with the following rules:

First, if the instrument is payable to the order of a third person he is liable to the payee and to all subsequent parties.

I am of the opinion that C could not collect anything from D.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Solvay's Three Essential Plant Foods

With the introduction of U. S. Potash into the Solvay line, The Solvay Process Company now produces three elementary, essential plant foods.

Pulverized Limestone
well-known, and long established, for the neutralizing of acids in soil. Quick acting—high in lime carbonates.

So great has been the demand for this one product that our orders have shown over a 100% increase since last year.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia

20.75% nitrogen. A vegetable and crop nourishment, and a stimulant to plant growth, manufactured by The Semet-Solvay Company.

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Made in America. Manufactured and distributed by the Solvay Process Co., and not through the usual middleman channels. A better potash than has been produced before—50.54% potash.

Orders for Sulphate and Potash Filled Promptly

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Michigan



SOLVAY'S Three Essential Plant Foods



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.70	2.50	2.51
No. 3 Red			
No. 2 White	2.68	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.68	2.47	2.48

THE ANTICS of the wheat market constitutes perhaps the biggest surprise of any of the late developments of the grain deal. Neither producers nor operators are able to understand the apparent lack of surprise and the strength which the market has shown during the past two months. Speaking of the situation a well-known trade paper says:

"At the rate wheat is leaving this country indications are that the carry-over into the new crop will not much exceed the 28,000,000 bushels on hand July 1 last year. Strange as it may seem there has been a remarkable disappearance of grain in the last few weeks, far beyond what almost everyone in the trade had any reason to believe. It is quite apparent now that practically all the commercial grain of the country was in the show windows, and while mills had fairly liberal stocks of wheat early in the year the great rush to fill the export orders for flour from the Food Administration absorbed this and when the domestic call commenced in volume efforts to secure more from the producer developed the fact that there was little to be had. The Government promptly released its surplus holdings, probably around 40,000,000 bushels, but this has already been sold, and what little is received from the interior is passing out of sight rapidly at the highest figures on the crop, and at close to the record levels of two years ago."

The renewed and unsatisfied demand for this grain from many European countries is rapidly overcoming the fears of the alarmists that the 1919 crop would be far in excess of the requirements and makes the possibility of a government loss very remote. Perhaps nothing has better illustrated the world shortage of foodstuffs than the rapidity with which an apparent surplus of wheat has been dissipated by domestic consumption and export. The strength of the wheat market has been one of the most important factors in keeping other grain markets in good condition.

We learn from many sources that many farmers are planning to plant spring wheat instead of beans this year. The certainty of a fair price, and the now apparent need for every bushel of wheat grown are the deciding factors. In view of the latest developments in this market, we think no farmer need let his conscience bother him if he takes advantage of the guaranteed price and plants wheat. Perhaps even, as Mr. Barnes has intimated, the price of wheat may go to \$3.50 a bushel before the European countries are in a position to again raise the bulk of their requirements.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.84
No. 3 Yellow	1.74	1.70	1.83
No. 4 Yellow	1.71	1.68	1.81

Up to the first of the present week the corn market has shown unusually strong tendencies, and prices have jumped a little each day. The first of the week finds the market slightly erratic and less firm. This is due to some extent to the desperate attempts of the bears who have been foiled at every turn so far to inject uncertainty into the market. Their efforts are bearing fruit temporarily. Farmers should not become alarmed at occasional slumps in the markets. They must know that desperate attempts are being made to hold prices down and that prices only advance because in the final analysis people must be fed and



LAST MINUTE WIRE



Beans slightly firmer. Potatoes firm in good demand, prices higher some sections. Producing sections quote \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. Dressed live stock in poor demand.

All grains weaker and prices slightly lower. Further temporary declines expected. **DON'T SELL GRAINS ON THIS DECLINING MARKET.** Turn in market fault of speculators.

there is none too much wherewith to feed them. The price of wheat and hogs keeps the corn market in good condition. Little if any corn is being exported, the Argentine supplies taking care of most of the European demand. But pork raised on American corn is being exported in enormous quantities and will continue to be. It makes no difference to corn growers whether corn goes over-seas as a grain or via the pig. The results to the farmer are the same.

We are much amused at this admission by one of the nation's leading grain papers which has persistently talked lower prices and overproduction of the grains:

"The action of the grain markets in persistently ignoring the routine news, which has been almost entirely of a bearish character, has created considerable surprise. The secret of this is found in the fact that there is always a sympathetic action between corn and oats and wheat. The latter is to all practical purposes 'cornered,' and while the Government has been talking lower prices for foodstuffs, the wheat has persistently advanced. It commences to look as though the last wheat crop was somewhat overestimated."



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.76	.74 1/2	.81
No. 3 White	.75 1/2	.73 1/2	.80
No. 4 White	.74 1/2	.72 1/2	.78

Strength and extreme optimism rules in the oat market. The low

price of oats as compared with other grains has caused many farmers to turn to spring wheat, and it is predicted that the oat acreage will suffer materially as the result. Present prices of oats, while the highest of the season, are not attractive at all, and there is no question but what the price will go higher. Visible supplies, that is, supplies in hands of local elevators, in transit and at terminal points, are the smallest of the year, but farmers are holding back large supplies for higher prices. There has been no export activity to speak of in oats, but because of the guaranteed price for wheat and the certainty of a decreased acreage the feeling is strong. We still believe that Michigan farmers should grow more oats this year.

Rye and Barley

Rye is not showing the strength so much in evidence in other grains. With plenty of wheat in sight rye is not in the demand as substitute that it once was. However, there is not expected to be any declines in this grain. The market is quoted firm and steady at \$1.76 per bushel, Detroit.

Barley is looking up and there is an active demand for all grades. Prices range, \$2.30 @ \$2.40 per cwt.



BEANS

There is no change in this market. Exportation to Europe continues freely but the supplies which accumulated

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. F.	7.25	7.50	8.00
Prime	6.50	7.00	7.25
Red Kidney	10.25	11.00	10.75

during the winter months have not yet been cleaned out and the western states with the possible exception of California are offering their cheap beans at almost any figure. The feeling everywhere predominates that this market will strengthen and prices will be higher by mid-summer. We concur in this belief.

We were much interested in a report that was made to the *Price Current Grain Reporter* by a Michigan elevator, as follows:

"We doubt if there are over 800 cars of beans left in Michigan. In our opinion 300 of these are owned by elevators while the balance is in the growers' hands. At the present time elevators are reluctant to sell, inasmuch as their stocks are being carried at an average cost of 25 to 75c above what they could obtain for beans today, and as they cannot replace on today's market at a profit by additional purchases from growers. Growers have been advised by their farm journals to hold for higher prices, and as they realize the Michigan crop is getting pretty well cleaned up and as they feel as do many of the country elevators, that as soon as peace is signed there will be a demand for beans for export, they are firm holders."

"There has been considerable talk around the state of the possibility of another Government purchase within the next few days. While all the Michigan shippers feel that California would be given the bulk of an additional order, they have been led to believe that Michigan will not be overlooked and will possibly receive about the same percentage on a future order that California did on the last order when Michigan was awarded 350 cars and California 150 cars."

"There is little business at the present time; still, we believe recognized jobbers' stocks are well cleaned up and should they sell any volume of stock it would necessitate their buying in from country elevators. They would meet with difficulty in buying in any quantity at present. A little demand therefore, in our opinion, would show us a better market. However, if lack of demand continues for two or three weeks longer, it may be some country elevators who are firm holders at present will have a change of heart."

THAT BEAN ACREAGE

A contemporary takes exception to the advice given by M. B. F. to farmers to reduce their bean acreage. It believes that because it is still following in the same rut worn out by its early founders that the farmers should follow suit. As an argument for an average acreage of beans, it presents the theory that because grandfather planted beans and dad planted beans, that thou should go and do likewise. The matter of profits should not enter into the matter at all. It would, in the judgment of our contemporary, be suicidal for any farmer to plant less than ten acres of beans in a ten-acre field, and quite out of keeping with long-established and honorable custom to divide the field and put some other crop on two or five acres of it. Now perhaps the primary reason why men till the soil is to maintain a perfect symmetry of vegetation, but we don't think so. We have a new-fashioned idea that the reason farmers till the soil is to make money. And if the planting of an entire field to beans means less money to them than dividing the field and planting part to some other crop, that good business will lead them to adopt the latter course. Mebbe we are wrong.

Just because farmers of Michigan have always grown beans in certain quantities is nary an argument why they must always grow beans in the same quantity. To all appearances the acreage of beans last year was excessive and the production too large. If every bean-growing state in the union fools itself into thinking that every other bean state is going to cut its acreage and that is a reason why it should not the acreage won't be cut, and we'll have another situation like that prevailing. To bring the production down to safe level every state

Monthly Market and Financial Review

MICHIGAN went over the top in the Victory loan without any fuss and with flying colors,—the first state in the union to raise her quota. due to anyone for having done the job in so prompt and thorough a manner. Inasmuch as other sections are finding it difficult to meet their quota, the remarkable success of the campaign in this state is taken to indicate that business conditions are good, and the people fairly prosperous.

Analysis of reports made by 4,400 industrial establishments comprising the National Association of Manufacturers in a survey of conditions and outlook is as follows:

	Present Conditions, Per cent.	1919 Prospects, Per cent.
Poor	31.14	14.36
Fair	34.27	33.86
Good	23.82	39.41
Excellent	10.86	12.38

The association's membership is divided into 22 groups, 16 of which reported business below 50% of prewar normal, 5 reported prosperity and one reported its trade about equally divided between fair and good. This was the leather and the leather manufacturing trade. The "prosperous five" are jewelry and silverware, musical instruments, vehicle groups, including automobile manufacture, rubber and tobacco. The country is running to luxuries, truly.

The month of April was very good to the farmers. It witnessed the greatest increases in the prices of his products of any previous month since before the war. This is taken as an indication that there is a market for all his surplus at as good if not better prices than now prevail. During the month the shipping situation cleared up considerably. We have been given a much better understanding of the world's food needs, information based on facts and not on guesses with which we have been formerly fed up. Except for the nation-wide shortage of farm help, the farmer approaches the planting season with optimism and confidence that it will be a good year. Farmers have delayed purchasing much of their supplies for the summer months, owing probably to the depressed conditions of the market. Now that things are looking up a bit we expect to see him become a much heavier purchaser. Industrial prosperity is now peculiarly dependent upon the farmer since the war came to a close. Unless the farmer buys his usual needs and what luxuries he can afford, the industries of the nation will suffer, and this in turn will react against the farmer. It is high time that everybody began to think of things in their normal, pre-war light and conduct themselves accordingly.

must cut its acreage a little. The admonition given in M. B. F., was not intended to be taken literally and will not be. Some farmers for individual reasons may find it to their advantage to increase their acreage of beans in preference to something else. Others may desire to plant their regular acreage. But the majority will cut their acreage, perhaps not one-half or one-third or one-fifth, but some. This will not be because we have advised them to do but because as business men they can see for themselves that this is the logical thing for them to do.

The bean jobbers held a meeting in Detroit a couple weeks ago to which a representative of M. B. F. was invited. On account of other engagements he was unable to attend. The sole purpose of that meeting was to inaugurate a campaign for increasing the bean acreage. And to the sentiments expressed there by the bean jobbers our critical contemporary has apparently fallen a victim. When the bean market is in such a chaotic condition as it is today we refuse to join hands with our contemporary and the bean jobbers to urge the farmers to increase their acreage. Over-large production as a rule means more money for the jobbers and less for the farmers. We are quite willing the jobbers should do a larger volume of business and make a larger profit by reason thereof, but we are not willing to lend our efforts to bring this about, unless we have better assurance than is now available that farmers will make greater profits also. When popularity of the Michigan bean has been re-established and we have some assurance that the crop will not go begging we shall be in a better frame of mind to co-operate in an increased production campaign. We don't have to advise our readers this year not to increase their acreage. They don't intend to anyway and we know that not a few of them are going to reduce their acreage even if they have to break into that ten-acre field with some other crop.



HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	St'd. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	36.50 37.00 33.50 36.00 34.50 35.00		
Chicago	37.00 38.00 36.00 37.00 35.00 42.00		
Cincinnati	39.50 40.00 39.00 39.50 38.00 39.00		
Pitts.	38.00 38.50 36.50 34.50 34.50 35.50		
N. Y.	42.00 42.00 41.00 41.50 40.00 41.00		
Markets	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	35.50 36.00 34.50 35.00 31.00 32.00		
Chicago	35.00 36.00 33.00 35.00 31.00 33.00		
Cincinnati	37.50 38.50 36.50 37.50 33.00 34.00		
Pitts.	35.50 36.50 36.50 37.50 35.00 35.50		
N. Y.	40.00 41.00 38.00 39.00 34.00 34.00		

HAY VERY SCARCE IN THE EAST

Widespread surprise is manifest over the scantiness of hay supplies in the East. Dealers having orders are finding difficulty in filling their contracts on time, and the arrival of new crop supplies will be indeed welcome to them. In many quarters heavy losses are resulting from the scarcity. The secret is the recent buying by the Government to meet calls from the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Canada has been unable to meet the full needs of the army for over-seas shipments. The Atlantic coast has been called upon for supplies, and it is busily engaged filling orders. Prices have worked up to higher levels, and the situation in the market gives no promise of a turn until the army contracts are filled. Demand for civilian purposes is being held down to a minimum, but there is always a volume of hay trade passing for domestic purposes at this season which must be filled at any price. Perhaps the best reflection of this fact is the report from the Southwest that prairie hay has sold as high as \$41 a ton lately. Eastern prices have been ruling at the highest level of the year. —Rosenbaum Review.



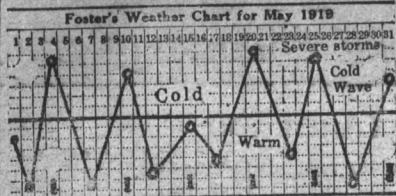
POTATOES

Markets	Choice R'd white-sk'd	R'd White Bulk
Detroit	2.30 cwt.	2.20 cwt.
Chicago	2.15 cwt.	2.05 cwt.
Cincinnati	2.30 cwt.	2.25 cwt.
New York	2.50 cwt.	2.35 cwt.
Pittsburgh	2.50 cwt.	2.30 cwt.

If anyone has had any fear that the strengthening of the potato market a month ago was only temporary they have probably bidden it "be gone" by this time. We have analyzed this market very closely and cannot find

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1919. —Last Bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent May 2 to 6, storm wave 3 to 7, cool wave 4 to 8. This will be from about to above average force; temperatures will average above, rainfall below; but some localities will get good rains. The general trend of temperatures will be downward till near May 14 and some good rains are expected in limited localities but too much scattered to be forecasted. The general average of rainfall will be less than usual to the end of May and temperatures will be near normal, or the average of forty years. Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about May 7 and 12 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rock-

ies by close of May 8 and 13, plains sections 9 and 14, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 10 and 15, eastern sections 11 and 16, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 12 and 17. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves.

This storm period will begin, near May 8, in a moderate way and all weather features will be of little importance. Its forces will slowly increase and its weather features gradually become more important till near May 13, when it will begin to develop great storms and increasing rains followed by a cold wave and frosts that will go farther south than is usual for the season. During the five days centering on May 16 severe storms will prevail, followed by cold, dangerous storms are expected.

Balance of May will average warmer but during the week centering on May 28 great weather extremes and bad weather.

W. T. Foster

an element of weakness in it. We have communicated with various potato marketing authorities and they all agree that the future of the old potato deal can be nothing but a series of advances. Potatoes went up to \$2.35 per cwt., in Detroit on April 23rd, and there they have stayed. All other consuming markets which reached their high point about that time show no indications of a slump. Developments are all of a bullish nature, and higher prices are expected, though none believe that they will reach the top prices of 1917. Early potatoes are reaching the market in fairly sizable quantities and are generally of good quality, but the prices are too high to attract many from old potatoes. Florida Rose have been jobbing in Detroit around \$5 a bu., which means more a peck than a bushel of old ones, to the consumer. Of course, as shipments increase the southern varieties will drop but the abnormally small yield will not permit prices low enough to offer much competition with old stock.

The Packer says: "Potato prices are working higher as predicted. There seems to be a strong feeling among Western New York dealers that the advance has only begun and that before the wind-up of the crop, potatoes will command a round price. This is based on the narrowing stocks available, which are considerably below earlier estimates and the belief that the Southern crop will be below average and rather late."

Farmers should have their spuds pretty well off their hands by May 20th or June 1st at the very latest. Prices should reach levels high enough to make it unsafe and unwise to hold longer.

The Braman potato grading bill providing among other things for licensing of warehouses to prevent discrimination, has become a law. We will publish this bill complete in a later issue.



BUTTER

New York, N. Y., April 26, 1919. —The week just closing has been fairly free of strikes although there was a strong rumor on Wednesday that the dock workers were dissatisfied and might walk out at any time. That had the usual effect of causing a nervous feeling on the Exchange and, without doubt, was partially responsible for the strengthening of the market that took place during the last part of the week. Receipts have been unexpectedly light during the week as there have been fewer accumulated shipments and practically no stock for export has been received from inland cities. Advance notices indicate that production is increasing greatly and that the coming week will see greatly increased receipts. Exporters, while they have been in evidence during the week have purchased very little butter but have talked principally about their needs at a little later date. However, there is a scarcity of available shipping space in ocean-going vessels at the present time which tends to curtail any buying that exporters might do. Something like 32,000 packages were shipped to Europe during the week but a high percentage of that butter was purchased some time ago.

mand. The storage people have put off their purchases hoping for lower prices, but they now see that prices will go up instead of down and are taking a large part of current receipts. Much higher prices are expected as the summer advances, for while supplies are large the loss of poultry killed for meat during the war is very much in evidence. Detroit quotations are 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2 for fresh eggs, and 44 1/4 @ 45c for storage. A subscriber wants to know why storage eggs are quoted higher than fresh eggs. We're stumped, but the case is in the hands of our faithful Sherlocko and we expect to have a report in the coming issue.



POULTRY

There is little change in this market. Supplies are small but demand is not heavy. No. 1 springs, 33 to 34c; stags, 29 to 30c; fat hens, 37 to 38c; small hens and Legghorns, 34 to 35c; roosters, 24 to 25c; geese, 27 to 28c; ducks, 38 to 40c; turkeys, 38 to 40c per pound.

(Continued on page 17)

* I put off sending before. I am glad you sent another copy. You have the best paper for the farmer I have seen in a long time. —Hugh Watson, Isabella county.

About 15,000 packages more are said to be held in store awaiting shipping facilities.

Eggs

Owing to active buying for storage, eggs are firm and in great de-

Until All Roads Are Concrete—

—ruts will continue to send thousands of tires to the junk pile before their time.

For this reason, the side-wall toughness of HORSE-SHOE TIRES is particularly valuable.

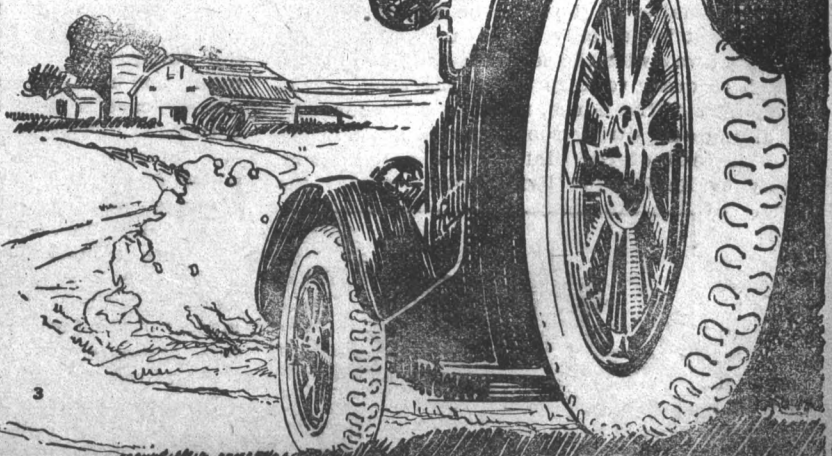
No motorist should drive in ruts habitually. They act like grindstones on the sides of his tires. But he cannot always avoid them—therefore, extra care is taken to make the walls of Horse-Shoe Tires as tough and durable as possible without undue stiffness.

So if you have to drive over rutted roads a good deal—

"Remember the Horse-Shoe Tread"

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

Brown & Sehler
Grand Rapids



RACING
HORSE-SHOE TIRES



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm

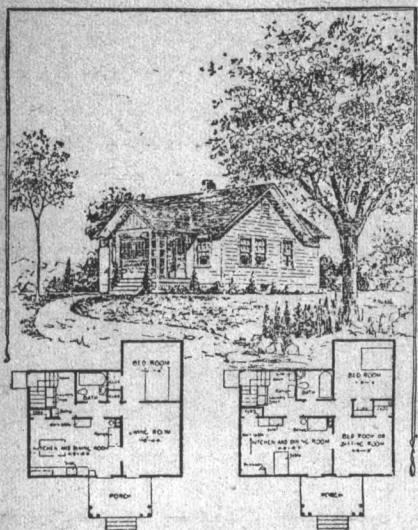


THE NEW HOME

"A cottage, if God be there, will hold as much happiness as might stock a palace."—J. Hamilton.

FOR TWO years now all thoughts of a new home have been abandoned; plans in the making were stopped while we turned all the material and labor into war work, but now once more

we can turn our attention to the joy of designing our new home. And perhaps our ideas of that new home have changed a bit while we waited; certain it is that more and more we see outlined plans for



the house all on one floor, designed to save steps for the woman who does her own work as most of us do.

A good farm is worth good buildings but this does not mean that they shall be great rambling mansions which will tax the strength and take all the time of the wife and mother to keep in order. Probably there isn't a homemaker alive who hasn't at some time in her life made the statement "If I were to build," I would do thus and so, and now that the time has come, just spend a few evenings with the family carefully planning the little details which later will mean such a saving in time to you, for a new home is rarely ever built more than once or twice in a life time, and it is so much easier to plan for the conveniences before the carpenters get to work. The home is woman's realm; it is there she spends most of her time and it should be her right to plan her home; especially so far as the arrangement of the rooms, fixtures, etc., are concerned.

One of the first considerations should be the site. If the present home is on the best site obtainable, then it should be moved so that the ground will be available. The ideal site is one which is higher than the surrounding land so that it will have a natural drainage; then the plans should be laid so that each room will have outside air and sunshine; nature's own tonics.

Then will follow the general outline of the house with arrangements of rooms. The two houses shown on this page will commend themselves to the prospective builder who is fortunate enough not to be able to hire an architect; for then you will have the joy of making your own plans. These houses were both designed by the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington, D. C., and will lend themselves to a different arrangement according to the taste and requirements of the builder.

In the smaller of the two, the arrangement is such that it is not only a compact little cottage but does away with the separate dining room, although in order to keep the dining room in the cooler part of the house, there is no reason why the dining and sitting rooms should not be combined instead of the dining room and kitchen, simply by having the living room made the larger of the two.

One of the very good features of this cottage is the arrangement of the kitchen sink under the windows, so that light will always be pouring in on this very necessary work spot. And another very useful arrangement, not spoken of



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

here, but which your carpenter and plumber can help you to plan is that of the built-in wash tub, under the drain board. Many city apartments have this feature. It saves carrying the big heavy tub from the basement or outhouse every time you want to wash, and is very easily attached to the same drain pipe with the sink. The drain board cover lifts on hinges and fastens up to the window sill above by a hook while you wash. This is one of the biggest savings in time that can be devised as it obviates the necessity of carrying the heavy wash tubs of water out, when the clothes are washed. Just pull the stopper the same as in your wash basin. It is then only necessary to provide for the rinse and bluing tubs, and these can be emptied into this tub afterwards instead of being carried out.

Another feature which every housewife should insist upon when making her plans is that this kitchen sink be high enough so that the back won't be half broken when the dishes are washed. These little things are "First Aids" to a healthy and happy life for the woman of either town or country.

The second cottage illustrated is somewhat larger, and has a separate dining room. A very

PHILOSOPHY

H E LIVED a calm, contented life
here with his children and his wife,
And though his home was small and plain,
He loved it more than fame or gain.
He had a curious notion, which
Kept him from envying the rich.
And many a time he used to say:
"These walls keep every wind away.
These chairs and tables are not fine,
But they serve every need of mine,
And love abides within our door.
What man of wealth possesses more?"

"At night when I turn into bed
Peace pillows here my weary head.
I soundly sleep the night hours through.
Can more than that a rich man do?
We've all we wish to eat and wear
And mother, in her rocking chair,
Sings nightly all the lullabies
Which soothe and close the baby's eyes,
More sweetly mother couldn't sing
Within the palace of a king.
Here let me live and let me die,
No millionaire has more than I."

"A rich man's home is fine to see,
But it would not be home to me.
Nor would I find one touch of cheer
That is not mine to know right here.
The sunbeams find my window panes,
My roof is shelter when it rains,
And when the winter brings a storm
As all the rich, we're just as warm.
Here love and laughter fill the day,
Here we can sing and romp and play,
Here we have all that gold can buy,
No man of wealth has more than I."

(Copyright, 1919, by Edgar A. Guest.)

nice arrangement of rooms has been attained here in planning for the bath room. Many of the bungalows and cottages are so arranged that one has to go through either the living or the dining room in order to reach the bath room, but here, the small hall provides the necessary space so that access may be had to this bath from any one of the three bed rooms without entering another room. Then there is the added attraction in this larger cottage of the separate laundry which lends itself to a good wash room and room where the boots and overalls worn around the barns and in the mud can be hung before the men folks enter the clean living or dining room. And then provision is made for the fuel to be placed into the kitchen from the outside, thus saving many steps. Note the fact that the trees and shrubbery do not obscure the view or shut out the air and sunshine from the front rooms. The porch on this low type of house provides all the shade necessary. The old fashioned idea of the built-in cupboard between kitchen and dining room has again taken a new lease on life and it certainly is a step-saver. The dishes are washed and put away in the kitchen and the table is set in the dining room without entering the kitchen except for the hot food.

"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE"

Questions Asked and Answered by Readers of This Page

"Can some reader of Michigan Business Farming tell me how to remove old paint from woodwork? I have recently bought a house and I am doing over the inside, which has several coats of paint which I am anxious to remove."

You have asked a question which has been asked by many amateurs, as it is difficult to do so successfully. We painters usually burn it off with a blow torch, but no one should attempt that unless they are absolutely familiar with the torch and the process. There are several patent paint removers on the market but they are expensive if used on a large job. And then, in order to secure the right one, you must know whether you are removing White Lead and Oil, Ready Mixed Paint or Flat Finish, as all these require a different treatment. To remove paint without burning, you must first soften or dissolve the paint. But remember, what will penetrate and dissolve paint will also go through and penetrate into the woodwork, and if it is not soaked out and washed off, it will eat up and loosen the new paint. Here is one way to remove paint:

Make a batch of starch, same as for starching clothes, then add caustic soda, dissolved in water. Apply to paint and in a few hours, paint can be scraped off. Apply with an old brush or wad of cotton on stick, being careful not to allow the hands to come in contact with the mixture. After removing paint, wash the woodwork to remove caustic soda.

Another formula is: Dissolve six pounds of salsoda in 5 gallons boiling water. Add 1 pound carbonate of Potash and ¼ pound bichromatic of potash, then add 3 gals. more water, when the mass should be the constituency of jelly. This may be applied with a brush, cleaning it off with a sponge. If the first treatment fails, try a second. If this does not succeed, use less water, thus making the remover stronger, but be sure and wash wood thoroughly after removing paint. Use clear water only to wash wood.—Thos. H., St. Clair county, Michigan.

"I have a problem in painting kitchen wall. It is Grand Rapids pulp plaster and has been on two years. How shall I begin?"

I also have a bedroom of pulp plaster. Can I remove the paper, (it has been papered just once) and put on some of the new wall finishes we have now?—Mrs. J. L. J., St. Johns, Mich.

If plaster is smooth and hard, go ahead and apply paint directly on plaster. The first coat may look cloudy or spotted and the second even may look the same but generally the third coat will result successfully. Be sure and give ample time for paint to dry between coats or the next coat will soften. Do not use glue size or water first as the first coat is your foundation for the next coat and you would not think of building a fine house on a poor foundation, so don't use glue size as a foundation for your paint.

Question No. 2—To remove paper make a heavy paste like you would for paper hanging, of flour and water, and apply a heavy coat of this over paper. Allow it time to soak through paper. If one coat does not loosen it, apply the second. Paste is better than water as you can apply it hot and it will penetrate better and not run off all over the room like water. When paper loosens, scrape off with a flat knife, being careful not to gouge holes in the plaster. If you make holes in the plaster, you will have dull spots in your wall finish. If paper is on wall solid and there are no strong colors in it like red, blue or green, you can do a very nice job by applying finish right over the paper, but be careful if you do this to not use a finish too thin or brush it out much, but put it on as quickly and evenly as possible.—Thos. H., St. Clair county, Michigan.

"Could you please give me good advice for falling hair? For years my hair has been falling, and it does not grow in again as rapidly as it falls. I have a little dandruff and have used several preparations but do not seem to get any lasting good."—J. W., DeWitt, Michigan.

There is nothing that can be guaranteed to make the hair grow, but the main thing that can be relied upon to help is to look to the general condition of the health. The hair is af-

LATEST STYLES

and New York Patterns.

Nos. 2822-2818—A Smart Sports Costume. Blous 2822 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, and requires 3 yards of 36 inch material. Skirt 2818 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material. Skirt measures about 12-3 yards at the lower edge. Two separate patterns.

No. 2508—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material for the dress in and 1½ yards for the gump.

No. 2812—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5½ yards of 36 inch material. The skirt measures 2 yards at the foot.

No. 2814—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 10 requires 4½ yards of 27 inch material.

Nos. 2824-2616—A Stylish Costume. Waist 2824 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 2616 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The skirt measures 2 yards at the lower edge, with plaits drawn out. It will require, for the entire costume 6½ yards of 40 inch material. Two separate patterns.

No. 2829—Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 will require 3 yards of 44 inch material.

No. 2811—Ladies' Negligee. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 4½ yards of 44 inch material.

No. 2639—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material.



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

M

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

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

fect by a rundown condition just as any other part of the body is. This is readily proven by the fact that during a run of fever, almost always the patient loses the hair. Therefore, be sure that you are in good, physical condition.

The essential needs of the hair, like the rest of the body, are cleanliness, air and friction. We bathe frequently, allow the air to reach the body when bathing and the brisk rub with the towel insures the flow of blood to the surface of the skin. The scalp should have the same treatment. Wash it frequently enough so that the scalp and hair are clean, wear no "rats" and refrain from wearing any false hair if possible as this heats the head, and then when you take it down at night, with the tips of the fingers, rub the scalp thoroughly and end by brushing the hair. There are good tonics, but these should only be used under the advice of a specialist, if the above treatment fails.

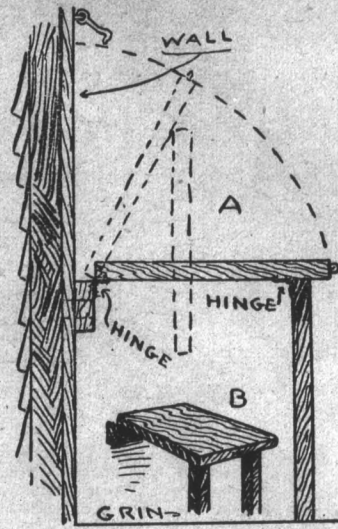
HOW TO COOK FISH

"I saw an inquiry as to how to cook fish so that the bones would be soft. I have taken suckers and packed them in a gallon jar, preferably a flat one, seasoning with salt and pepper, as they were put in. Then I added one cup of good vinegar and baked several hours—at least one-half day—and the bones will be soft like canned salmon."—A Subscriber, Levering, Mich.

HANDY KITCHEN TABLE

First get a large bread board, a 2 inches wide strip as long as your board is wide, a couple of 1½ inches strips about 4 feet long and 2 sets of hinges: next fasten your 2-inch

strip to the wall at the height you desire your table; then fasten hinges to the edge of bread board and edge of strip as in sketch. Now take your 2 1½-inch strips, which will be the only legs, and cut them the desired length and hinge as shown in sketch,



and when you wish the table out of the way just take hold of the front side and lift up. By fastening a hook and eye in the wall and a screw eye in the edge of the board you can fasten the board up.

STATE FAIR DATES

G. W. Dickinson, Sec-Mgr. of the State Fair, says that Aug. 12th to September 7th inclusive, have been selected as the dates for the 1919 exposition.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors, Mr. Dickinson was unanimously re-elected as head of the fair for the seventh consecutive year.

Indications point toward the com-

ing exposition as being the greatest in the history of the Michigan State Fair. The 1918 fair leaped into the lead of state fairs throughout the country, with the largest single day's attendance, the largest gross attendance of any ten days' exhibition and an outstanding payment of premiums.

During the past two years the state of Michigan has assumed a leadership among the states of the union in agricultural, industrial, and live stock activities. As the state has progressed, the State Fair has increased its exhibits and attractions in both number and quality, until it is now recognized not as one of the five leading fairs of the country, but as the leader.

"There seems to be no limit to what the State Fair can do this year," Mr. Dickinson said today. "While we have one of the greatest exhibition grounds of the country, indications at present point towards their being too limited. The exhibitors are flooding us with requests for space.

"We are receiving hundreds of requests for premium lists from farmers and others who have not heretofore exhibited. This condition exists in every part of the state.

"Of course this is partially occasioned by the fact that the people throughout the country are awakening to the advantages of fairs. They see they can benefit from their neighbor's experience. Then, our premiums are such that the producers of the state can not afford to keep out of the competition. Last year, we paid nearly \$75,000 in prizes and this year the premium list will not only show more prizes, but also larger individual amounts.

To Be Healthful Food Must Be Uniformly Cooked

The good cook slices the potatoes so that all pieces will be of equal size and cook uniformly.

Otherwise some portions of the potato would be cooked to pieces while others would be underdone.

This principle is one of the most important to consider when buying flour.

If the flour is unevenly ground, the granulation will be uneven and consequently will not bake uniformly, which is bound to result in poor success.

Bake day has no terrors for the cook using

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

because it is so uniformly good that success is assured in advance.

By placing LILY WHITE FLOUR under a powerful magnifying glass you will be greatly impressed by the absolute uniformity of the granulation.

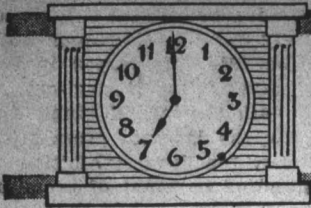
This evenness of granulation insures positively uniform baking qualities which means the best possible results with the least effort.

Besides the uniformity of the flour, please note in particular the flavor of everything baked from LILY WHITE.

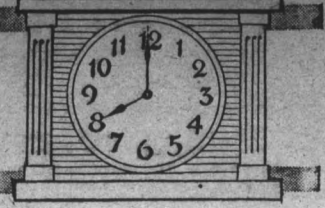
Right there is another pleasant surprise for you.

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—Some of my little friends had a hard time trying to guess the great man with the white hair and whiskers, but few of our little friends have written some good sketches of his life which appear below. John Burroughs, for he it was, is one of the most interesting as well as one of the most noted men living in the United States today. He recently passed his eighty-second birthday and yet last year he spent his vacation travelling by auto with friends through the country, spending two weeks in this way, sleeping in a tent nights and proving to the world that the men who live the simple, out-of-door life are the healthiest, longest-lived of all men. He has made a study of plants and vegetables and soils and has given many wonderful discoveries to the world through his books on these subjects.

The answer to last week's puzzle appears below, together with a new puzzle and the Doo Dads and then we will crowd in all the letters we have space for. Affectionately yours, "Laddie."

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLES

Take 1 from 9 and make it 10.

Answer—IX; take 1 away and leave X.

Place three twos together so as to make 24.

Answer—22 plus 2 equals 24.

What number of three figures multiplied by 8 will make exactly 10?

Answer— $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 1.25.

Add 1 to 9 and make 20.

Answer—IX; cross the I and you have XX.

Letters from Our Boys and Girls

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old. My birthday was April 14th. The answer to the last picture is "John Burroughs." I could not find much to write about him except that he loved Mother Nature and wrote about birds. He was called a great naturalist. Some of the books he wrote were "Wake Robin," "Birds and Poets," "River by Winter Sunshine."—Vera Camfield, Buchanan, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I guess this man is John C. Burroughs. He is a great man. He likes to watch birds building nests and he writes it all down in a book. Though he is an old man he sits down on a sand pile and watches ants carrying their eggs running back and forth. He made a study of ants and birds. They call such men naturalists. There is another man like him and his name is J. Muir. Both men have done great good for the world.—Anna McGuigan, Fostoria, Mich.

Dear Laddie—The man we had for this week was born April 3, 1837 in the state of New York. He was a great lover of nature. His father was a farmer and the only work that appealed to the son was the making of maple sugar, because it brought him closer to nature. He used to sell sugar in the little village in which he lived. He bought his first algebra and grammar books with this money. He also was a hunter. His life as a farmer boy had much to do with his love of nature. He wrote many essays and some poetry.—Celia D. Allen, Mason, Michigan.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 9 years old and in the 4th grade. I have one brother 13 years old. My papa takes the M. B. F. I read two letters in this paper from two little girls I used to know, Dorothy and Muriel Walton. They live in East Jordan. I like to go to school and have passed in every grade so far. We live on a 40-acre farm, a mile and a half

from a store. There are five in our family, grandma, papa, mama, my brother and I. I weigh 87½ pounds and am four feet, four inches high. My cousin, Theresa Lamb, is my chum. She is in the 4th grade too. I am three months older than she is. We have five horses, four cows and two little calves. My brother has a big pair of bobs but we could not slide down hill this winter very much. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, except when I'm sick, have a bad cold, or sometimes when it is very stormy.—Gladys Norton, Manton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—As I have never written before I would like to see my letter in print. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. When it comes I always get it before any other of the children. I like to read the Doo Dads, also the boys' and girls' page. As I have never seen any letter from Cassopolis I thought I would write one. I am a girl 12 years old and four feet three inches tall. I go to school and am in the 7th grade. There are 15 scholars in our school. The name of our school is Mt. Zion school. I have seven sisters and three brothers. There are only four girls at home, the others being married. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have 35 chickens, two geese, five ducks, two pigs, three turkeys, three cows and a little calf.—Esther Coker, Cassopolis, Mich.

ANIMAL PUZZLE

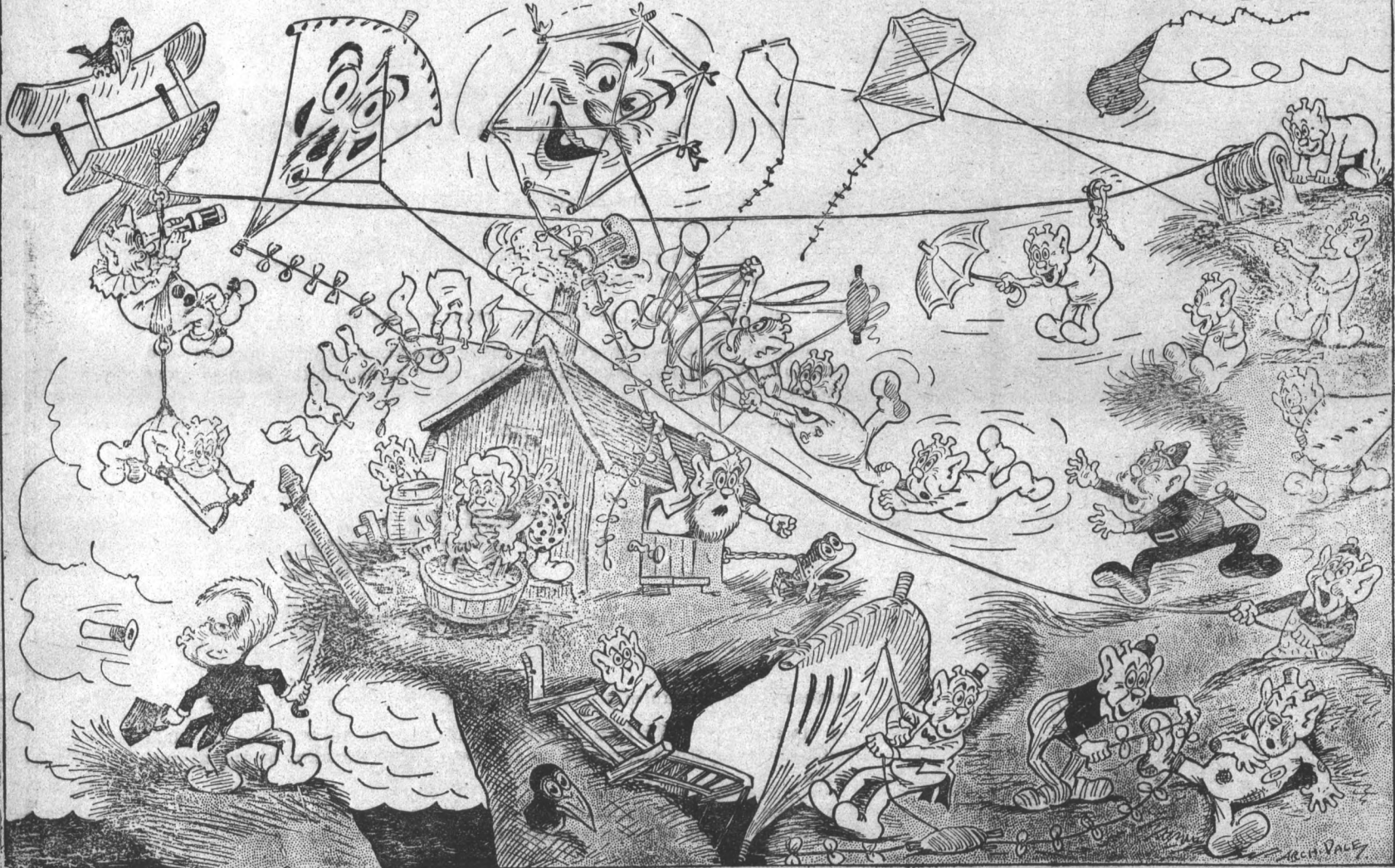
LE A f
N a i l
S T o n e
P l a t e
H a n d l e
A e r o p l a n e
P I N
T r e e

Elephant
Antelope

WHAT DOLLY THINKS



I THINK it a shame that I
Must sit here on the floor
'Til my clothes are washed and dry
And I get dressed once more.
Without a thing to cover me
Or keep the cold away,
I have to sit here as you see
Each blessed wasting day.
My mistress often will declare
She loves me fond and true;
I think she'd get me more to wear
If that was so; don't you?



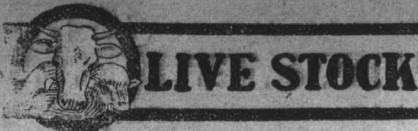
THIS IS A very windy day in the Wonderland of Doo. The Doo Dads are having great fun flying their kites. They are on the cliffs, where the wind has a great sweep. An old Doo Dad and his wife have their house on one of the cliffs. They thought they were safely removed from the troublesome little rascals, but they were greatly mistaken. The old lady is doing the family washing. See how the tail of Roly's kite has

Kite-Flying in the Wonderland of Doo

caught in her clothes line. Here is Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, and Poly, playing a trick on Sleepy Sam. Percy is holding a kite while Poly is tying the tail to Sam's leg. Wouldn't it be fun to see the little hobo flying away over the Wonderland of Doo? Three of the Doo Dads have been caught up by a

strong kite. It has also whisked off the old man's chimney. Flannel-feet, the Cop, just let go in time. He was arresting that little codger, but if he had not let go in time he would have gone up too. See what a wonderful aerial tramway they have fixed up. The young Doo Dad with the umbrella is having a fine

ride on it, and Smiles, the Clown, with his telescope in hand, seems to be enjoying himself immensely. The young fellow with the catapult doesn't seem to be afraid of falling. He is aiming at Old Doc Sawbones. Poor old Doc's whiskers are playing about with the strong wind. He expects there will be several accidents before the day is over and is looking forward to having a lot of broken arms and legs to set.



Dressed calves, 20 to 23c. Tone easy. Dressed hogs, 21 to 24c. Tone easy and demand light.

Chicago, Monday, April 28.—The steady advance in corn prices and the decline in cattle rates of late have caused feeders to lose confidence in the future cattle trade and the result has been a large outpouring of cattle. Last week's receipts numbered 58,300, 20,000 in excess of the previous week, while a run of 25,000 the first day of this week was the largest one day supply in quite a long time.

Last week's trade closed all the way from 25 to 65c lower, light weight and half fat steers suffering most of the decline, while added to that was a fresh reduction of 25 to 50c on Monday of this week. The drop in values made it doubtful whether prime steers would now reach the \$20 mark, while bulk of the offerings are selling at \$14.50 to \$17. Cows and heifers have suffered about the same price recession as steers. Strictly prime cows and heifers, fit for kosher outlet, are quotable at \$15.50 and \$16 respectively, while cutters are now quotable as high as \$7.75 and good strong weight canners as high as \$6.50. Bulls were 25c lower Monday of this week and showed about that decline as compared with prices in force a week ago. Calves are 25 to 50c lower today, making values \$1.50 to \$2 lower than a week ago. Prime vealers are now selling as high as \$13.50.

The hog trade finally exceeded the record price of \$21, which was established last September. Short advances up to Wednesday of last week established prices highest in trade history and a new record of \$21.15 was made on the mid-week session, this price being paid for a load of prime fat-backs which had been fed in an experiment test by the Iowa State College.

The dizzy highest attained by hogs caused a large outpouring of porkers last week-end and Monday of this week resulting in a reaction of 25 to 40c since Wednesday of last week. Best price on the initial session of this week was \$20.95, while bulk of the very best hogs sold at \$20.65 to \$20.90, with a less desirable kind at \$20.25 to \$20.60; rough and throwout packers \$19.50 to \$20. Pigs are forming only a very small quota of the supply hardly enough arriving to make a market. Those getting in, however, are sellings at 17 to 19c according to weight and quality.

The sheep trade has not apparently struck bottom. A decline of 40 to 50c on woolled lambs and 75 to \$1 on shorn stock last week was thought to have brought values down to a rock-bottom basis. However, on the trade of this date a fresh decline of 10 to 15c was in force. Best woolled lambs are now selling as high as \$19.50, while a week ago \$19.85 was taking the best. Best shorn lambs are quotable as high as \$16.50 while today \$16 stopped the best.

The run of woolled sheep is practically over for this season and very few shorn offerings in the aged line are coming.

U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Market Fairly Steady; Shipments Increasing

Price changes were moderate. Potatoes and celery advanced. Onions, strawberries and lettuce declined. Other prominent lines were fairly steady, carlot movement increased to 7,456 cars compared with 6,561 last week and 7,639 a year ago. Increases included old and new potatoes, dry beans, new onions and cabbage also cucumbers, celery and strawberries. Principal decreases were in lettuce, spinach, stringbeans and in apples, citrus fruit, old onions and sweet potatoes.

Old Potatoes Advance Further
Price gains of 5 to 25 cents were quite general. No. 1 northern sacked white stock closed at slight advance in Chicago carlot market at

\$2.20 to \$2.25 per cwt., and at \$2.25 to \$2.45 in middle western jobbing markets, while Michigan shipping points quoted strong at \$2.12 to \$2.22 f. o. b. Colorado No. 1 sacked white stock ranged nearly steady, closing at \$1.70 to \$1.75 f. o. b. but advanced 10 to 25 cents in Texas carlot markets, closing at \$2.40 to \$2.75. Western track side and warehouse sales by growers averaged at least 15 cents advance, ruling at the close \$1.50 in Idaho and \$2 in Michigan producing sections. New York round whites in bulk strengthened slightly reaching \$2.52 to \$2.57 f. o. b. shipping points, while consuming markets gained 20 to 50 cents, closing at \$2.55 to \$3.15. Sacked Maine Green Mountains also advanced slightly in producing sections to \$2.88 f. o. b. Presque Isle, and gained 30 cents in consuming markets, closing at \$3 to \$3.25. Shipments 2,651 cars compared with 2,269 last week and with 2,950 the corresponding week last year. Maine shipped over 600 cars and Michigan 467. Movement from other states was moderate. Imports from Canada increased to 101 cars. New Florida Spaulding Rose declined nearly \$3 in leading northern markets, reaching \$8 to \$9.50 per barrel and closing in producing sections at \$7 to \$7.50 f. o. b. shipping points compared with \$9 last week. Texas Bliss triumphs declined slightly in Chicago to a range of \$3.75 to \$4 per bushel hamper, but held at \$4 in New Orleans. Shipments of new stock 398 cars, compared with 186 last week. Movement still mostly from Florida. Acreage of potatoes in North Carolina only about 50 per cent of last year according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates. Active shipping season begins about June 1

and yield estimated probably not over forty barrels per acre. Acreage early crop potatoes in San Joaquin Delta, Calif., larger than last year, being reported to Bureau of Crop Estimates at 3,200 acres.

Onions Lower

Declines were most noticeable in western markets, apparently on account of increasing supplies of new stock. The range of old yellow onions weakened slightly in leading eastern consuming markets, ranging \$4.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. sacked, but ranged lower in middlewestern cities at \$3.75 to \$4.75. Texas No. 2 yellow Bermudas declined about 50c in producing sections, closing \$2.40 to \$2.60 per crate f. o. b. cash. Eastern consuming markets ranged \$4.25 to \$5 per crate and midwestern \$3.75 to \$4.75. Shipments more than doubled with 483 cars compared with 212 last week and 633 for the corresponding week last year. Shipments of old onions 48 cars, a decrease of twenty-two.

Bean Markets Steady

Eastern handpicked sacked white beans continued steady in consuming markets at \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt. Southern California sacked small whites were also steady in consuming markets and sold unchanged in producing sections at \$6.25 to \$6.50. California Limas showed slightly stronger tone in terminal markets, ranging \$8.25 to \$8.75. Colorado Pintos still ranged \$4.50 per cwt. in bulk cash to growers and were steady in Kansas City around \$6 for jobbing sales. Shipments increased to 192 cars, a gain of 62, with 157 cars from California. Exports of beans during the four months, November, December, January and February were 990,693 bushels. Shipments have been liberal to France, Italy, Eng-

land, the West Indies and Belgium in the order named. These shipments compare with exports for the calendar years as follows: 514,655 bushels in 1914, 1,210,281 bushels in 1915, 1,760,383 bushels in 1916, 2,164,943 bushels in 1917, 1,783,348 bushels in 1918. Although the markets of Europe seem to be liberally supplied with Asiatic beans American beans continue to go forward to Europe in substantial quantities. Export demand fairly active and in-

(Continued on page 19)

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. C. Ketzler and Floyd Pierson, Flint, Mich.

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

DAYTON AIRLESS TIRES

Can't Puncture Can't Blow Out

Piers of live, elastic rubber built about one inch apart inside the casing and vulcanized or welded to it take the place of an inner tube. Nothing can happen but wear. 30x3 and 30x3½ sizes only—Ford Sizes. More than 50,000 cars equipped with them in 6 years. Big Money in becoming our exclusive dealer in your county. Tire experience unnecessary. Write today for terms. Dept. G The Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. Dayton, O.

---what other ladies can do---surely YOU can do!

—read these three recent letters:

Shiawassee county
March 16, 1919

Dear Sirs: I have received the set of dishes which I ordered from the subscriptions sent in. I received them Friday, the 14th, and am very much delighted with them, and I thank you very much for the very beautiful set sent me. If I can get some more subscriptions I will send them in immediately.

Yours sincerely,
MISS MYRTLE KRIESCH,

Lapeer county.
April 10, 1919.

Michigan Business Farming.

Dear Sir: I am writing to tell you that I received the "Blue Bird" dinner set. It arrived in first-class condition. It is a beauty. It is everything you said it would be, and all that it could be.

I have the promise of more subscribers and will probably send them in soon.

The set was well worth the work.
MRS. SYLVESTER SOBER

Livingston county.
March 11, 1919

Michigan Business Farming.

Dear Sir: I received the set of dishes yesterday and I am very much pleased with them.

When the roads get better again I would like to get enough signers for another set just like them if you still have them on hand.

Yours truly,
MISS THELMA LAHRING,

BEAUTIFUL SET OF DISHES FREE!

One cannot read these three recent letters from Michigan business farmers' wives and daughters who have earned a beautiful set of dishes, without admiring their ambition! They are not the kind of women who are always wanting something—wishing for it, begging for it, or paying for it—they saw our way for them to get a new set of dishes free, without spending or asking for a penny of their own money and they got it! And yet these three recent letters are only samples of the kind remarks that come in from women and girls all over the state who are earning an M. B. F. Dish Set.

MANY BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS TO PICK FROM!

When you send in the coupon below, we send you Color Plates showing how each of the different patterns look, we also send you sample copies and everything necessary to distribute to your neighbors, so you can start earning the set right away, and pick out the pattern you want at your leisure.

It is not hard to get subscribers for this weekly—you know every farmer in our state ought to have it, if he wants to make farming a profitable business. We send you sample copies each week, free, these you hand out and the paper sells itself so you really

DO NO CANVASSING!

The dishes come to you safely packed, by prepaid express—we pay all the express charges and there is not one penny's expense connected with this simple plan to give every lady reader of our weekly a

chance to grace her table with a brand new set of glistening, beautifully designed and up-to-date dishes. If you want to earn a set just as easily as these ladies and many others have—stop right now, fill out this coupon and get it in the next mail!

Send in Coupon Now

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

I would like to earn a new set of dishes by getting a few new subscribers to your weekly. Send me color plates of the sets you offer and your terms, free, and I'll do my best to win a set.

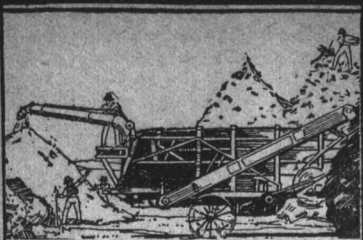
M

P. O.

R. F. D. No.

County

Michigan



Let Your Repair Man Go

You won't need him with a Red River Special threshing outfit. Red River Special construction stays in good condition year after year. It's the threshing outfit that saves grain for the farmer and makes money for its owner. It has made a reputation for itself wherever grain is threshed. Get a

RED RIVER SPECIAL

and get the cream of the thresher business in your territory. You don't see owners of Red River Special machines losing business. It's because they don't lose the farmers' grain. Their threshers "thresh clean." The big cylinder and the "Man Behind the Gun" beat out the grain and save it. Other makes wait for the grain to drop out.

It Saves the Farmers' Thresh Bill

If you want a thresher for your own use, ask about our Red River Special Junior.

The Nichols & Shepard Co. steam and gas traction engines are the strongest and most substantial built today. They are built for service. For the man who buys or makes an investment they will pay him big returns.

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In Continuous Business Since 1848
Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines
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He knows that nothing

will keep him dry like a



Waterproof Coat. From the clouds of France to the ploughed fields of the U. S., there is no wet-weather Service Coat like a

Fish Brand
Reflex
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A. J.
Tower
Co.
Boston,
Mass.

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Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2.

Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY

Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on

30 Days' FREE TRIAL

and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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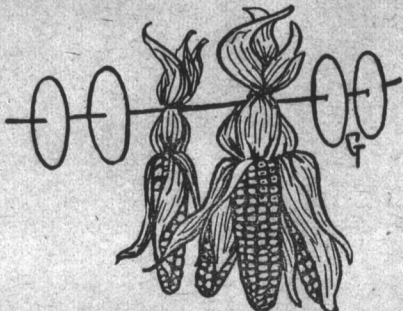
2260 Marshall St., Chicago.

LABOR SAVING HINTS

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

A RAT GUARD

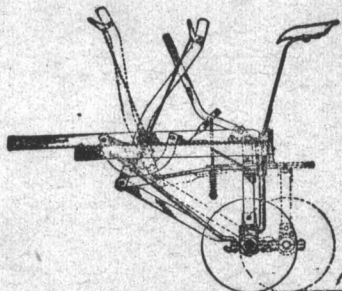
To keep rats and mice from anything that is hung up, the following simple method may be used: Procure the bottoms of some old fruitcans, by melting the sodder which holds them,



upon a hot stove. Bore holes in the center of these dishes, and string a few of them upon the cord, wire or rope upon which corn, other grain, bags, and so on is hung. When a mouse or rat attempts to pass upon the rope by climbing over the tin disks, they turn and throw the animal upon the floor. This plan will be found very effective.—E. B., Sheridan, Mich.

DISK HARROW

This invention relates to harrows in which the gangs can travel at varying angles fore and aft, and also vertical-



ly. The improvement is an adjustable spring which controls the up and down movement of the inner end of the gang relative to the frame. (International Harvester Co., Auburn, N. Y. U. S. Patent 1,221,230.)—C. J. Lynde, Can.

TO GRIND THE MOWER KNIVES

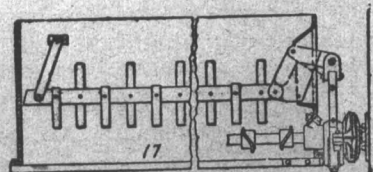
When grinding the knives of the mowing machine one's arm usually tires of holding one end up when grinding the other end of them. It is a hard task also to get them ground at the right angle. All of this can be



overcome by means of a rope as shown. Tie one end of the rope to the sickle as shown and pass the other over a beam or tree limb or whatever happens to be convenient, and grasp the other end of the rope with the hand together with the knives. The knives are then easily held and can be adjusted to the right angle for grinding and held there without the arms getting tired.—P. A. G., Big Rapids, Michigan.

FERTILIZER SOWER

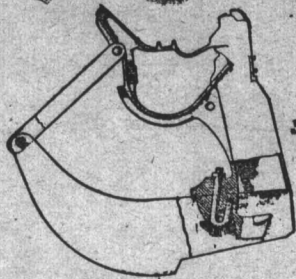
The new device here is the agitator which shakes down the fertilizer. It swings lengthwise in the hopper and



is operated by means of an eccentric on the axle of the ground wheels. (American Seeding Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio. U. S. Patent 1,276,047.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

CORN PLANTER SHOE

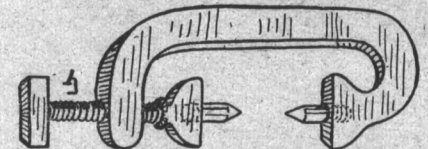
The runners of corn planters have formerly been attached to the shank by two rivets, and it has been neces-



sary to take them to a blacksmith for any repairs. The runner shown here is attached by means of a hook bolt which enables anyone to attach or detach it quickly. (Gale Mfg. Co., Albion, Michigan. U. S. Patent 1,219,996.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

SPREADER FOR AUTO SPRINGS

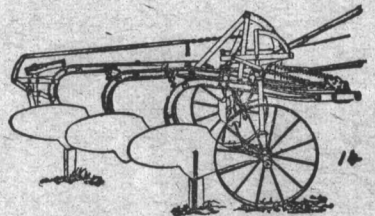
When oiling the springs on the auto the spreader shown in the sketch is very handy. The construction is clear-



ly shown. The size of the spreader will depend on the size of the springs.—A Reader.

PLOW ADJUSTMENT

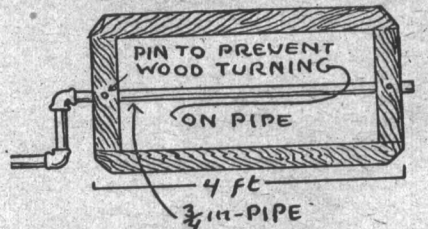
This plow has one lever which adjusts the relation between the furrow wheel and the land wheel, and thus adjusts the depth of the furrow; and a second lever which lifts the plows



out of the ground without altering the depth adjustment. (Vulcan Plow Co., Evansville, Ind. U. S. Patent 1,217,864.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

REEL FOR THE HAY SLINGS

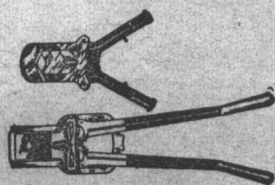
The time and annoyance caused by tangled and twisted ropes on hay slings can be avoided by use of this simple and easily made device when drawing hay, grain, corn, fodder, etc. It consists of a wood frame as shown



and a pipe thru the middle which also serves as a crank. It is fastened to the front standard by passing the pipe thru holes in the sides of the standard. The front end of the sling is fastened to the reel and the sling wound up. The number of reels will depend on the number of slings used for each load.—P. A. G., Big Rapids, Mich.

DEHORNING CATTLE

Methods of dehorning and castrating cattle are described in Farmers' Bulletin 949, "Dehorning and Castrating



Cattle" issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Write for it to Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

Dependable When Time Counts Most

When your corn is ready for the silo you need a machine to do this job without loss of time. Good silage depends largely on cutting and filling at the corn's most succulent stage. That you can be sure of with an

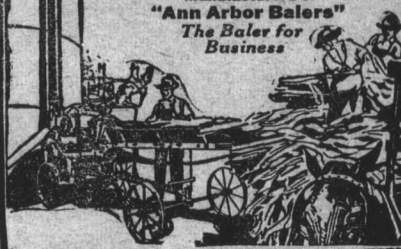
Ann Arbor DISC THROWER SILO FILLER

Knife on the Fly-Wheel Type

Cuts as fast as you can feed it and elevates to any height with small power. Has a capacity up to 20 Tons per hour. Blower and Cutter on one wheel—made of cast steel and unbreakable. Can't choke or "blow up". A dozen other good features on 1919 model makes this machine the simplest, safest, most efficient machine you can buy. Write for catalog and complete details.

Ann Arbor Machine Co.
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Manufacturers of
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The Baler for Business



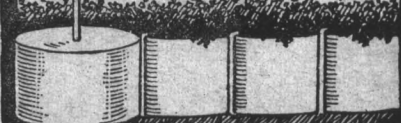
Bleaches Celery Better than Boards

This broad band of water-proof paper, held up by arches, excludes all light from the stalks and keeps them clean.

The Areanddee Celery Bleacher

is applied to the rows five times as fast as boards, is a whole lot cheaper, and will last for several seasons. One trial will convince you that this is a trucking necessity and a time- and money-saver. Sample and circular mailed to you free upon request.

The Russeloid Company
Dept. M Harrisburg, Penna.



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

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.

HAVE YOU HEARD

of Wonderful Sano-Black Salve?

The most wonderful healer on earth. For man or beast. This salve is in this state, with this trial and goes the first chance for the agency in your neighborhood. This agency ought to be good for quite a few dollars' worth every month, without any canvassing because folks will come to you once they have heard of it. Write for full sized, 25c box for just five cents stamps, be the first to send.

MRS. LIZZIE GRIMES
Potoskey, Mich.

21¢ A ROD UP

150 Styles
BROWN FENCE
150 Styles
21¢ Per Rod Up

Write for Greatest money saving fence bargain book ever printed. Brown fence is made of Heavy DOUBLE GALVANIZED Wire. Resists rust longest. Also Gates and Barb Wire. Low Factory Prices. Freight Prepaid. Write for free fence book and sample to test.

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Dept. 28 Cleveland, Ohio

County Crop Reports

Jackson, (N. E.)—The past week has seen a very severe storm for this time of year. The cold was intense with a high northwest wind, the thermometer registering 22 degrees at 6 a. m., on the 25th. It has been reported that wheat has been severely damaged as well as the fruit especially the peaches. Very little produce being sold besides butter and eggs, also cream. The following prices were paid at Munnith April 26—Beans, \$6; butter, 50; eggs, 39 to 40; hogs, \$20.25 to \$19.50; wool 50 to 55.—A. F. W., Munnith, April 26.

Calhoun, (east)—Farmers are trying hard to get their oats in between showers. The weather is very cold. The ground froze hard Friday night. The soil is cold. Wheat and rye are looking fine. There is not much moving. All the prices are going up. The following prices were paid at Battle Creek April 25—Wheat, red, \$2.40; white, \$2.38; oats, 68; rye, \$1.40; hay, timothy, 30; light mixed, 30; potatoes, 80; hens, 32; springers, 35; butter, 55; eggs, 40; lambs, \$12 to \$14; hogs \$18; beef steers, \$7; beef cows, \$6; veal calves, \$11.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, April 25.

Genesee, (center)—The farmers are very busy at this time. They are plowing, sowing oats and also spring wheat, trimming trees, shearing sheep and doing other jobs. The weather has not been very good, with the exception of a few days. Yesterday we had some rain but today it is freezing and we had a slight snow. The soil is extra wet this year and is very slow in drying out, especially on the heavier soils. Farmers are not selling much at this time, although a few are selling potatoes. The price of potatoes has weakened and dropped in Flint this week. This seems odd when prices are going up in other sections. Farmers are ordering binder twine and a few are getting fertilizer, but farmers as a rule are not buying much. Not much cloverseed being sown on account of high price of seed. The following prices were paid at Flint April 23—Wheat, \$2.50; corn, \$1.60; oats, 67; rye, \$1.55; hay, timothy, \$2.20 to \$2.25; light mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.20; beans, \$6.50; red kidney, \$9; potatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.30; onions, old, \$5; cabbage, 10c lb.; cucumbers, \$2.40 per doz.; hens, 29; springers, 29; ducks, 26 to 30; geese, 18 to 22; turkeys, 32 to 34; butter, creamery, 64; dairy, 55; eggs, 43 per doz.; sheep, \$8; lambs, \$14.50 to \$15; hogs, \$18; beef steers, \$10 to \$11; beef cows, \$6.30 to \$8; veal calves, \$15; wool, 50; apples, \$1.50 to \$2.50.—C. W. S., Fenton, April 24.

Monroe, (east)—Are having very bad weather for farming. It rains before it gets dry enough to work on land. Very little oats or barley sown

yet. It was very cold yesterday and today, this morning, (April 25) 24 above zero. Ice one-half inch thick on tub. Apricots and early peaches out in bloom. Muddy roads and very few can travel on them now. The following prices were paid at Monroe on April 23—Wheat, \$2.45; corn, \$2.15; oats, 65; rye, \$1.55; hens, 28 to 30; butter, 35 to 50; eggs, 39 to 40; sheep, \$8 to \$9; lambs, live, \$14 to \$16; hogs, live, \$19 to \$19.15; dressed, \$23 to \$25; beef steers, \$6 to \$14; veal calves, live, \$15 to \$16; dressed, \$21 to \$22.—E. C. M., Monroe, April 25.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

(Continued from page 17)

creasing. Special efforts are being made by California bean interests to develop an export outlet for their large surplus stock of beans from the crops of 1917 and 1918. Commercial stocks of dry beans April 1, including holdings of dealers, wholesale growers, warehouses and grain elevators were 7,635,539 bushels, equivalent to about 7,635 cars. Comparative increase is 52.5 per cent over April 1, 1918.

Detroit—Cattle: Market 25 to 35c lower than Monday; prospects lower remainder of week; best heavy steers \$14 to \$11.75; best handy weight butcher steers, \$13.50 to \$13.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$12.50 to \$13; handy light butchers, \$11.50 to \$12; light butchers, \$8.50 to \$9.75; best cows, \$11 to \$12; butcher cows, \$9.50 to \$11.25; cutters, \$7.50 to \$8.25; canners, \$6.25 to \$6.75; best heavy bulls, \$11 to \$11.75; bologna bulls, \$9 to \$9.75; stock bulls, \$8.50 to \$8.75; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.50; stockers, \$9.50 to \$11; milkers and springers, \$8 to \$16.50. Veal calves: Market dull and 50c lower; best, \$14 to \$14.50; others, \$9 to \$10.75. Sheep and lambs: Market, 25 to 50c lower; best lambs, \$15.50 to \$15.75; fair lambs, \$14.50 to \$15; light to common lambs, \$10 to \$13; wool lambs, \$16.25 to \$17.25; fair to good sheep, \$12 to \$12.75; culls and common, \$7 to \$8.50. Hogs: market 25c lower; pigs, \$18.50; mixed hogs, \$20.

DO YOU KNOW A SOLDIER

or sailor back from service, who for physical or other reasons is finding it hard to adjust himself to old conditions. He does not want to go to the city to find work, yet he cannot stand hard labor. We have a plan that will make his time profitable, particularly if he can have the use of an auto, horse and buggy or bicycle. The work is all out-of-doors and can be confined to his county where he can get home as often as he desires. If you know such a soldier or sailor, who has secured an honorable discharge and whom you think would like this kind of work, have him write Mr. F. R. Schalck, in care of M. B. F.

"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!

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THREE YEARS....\$2
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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.

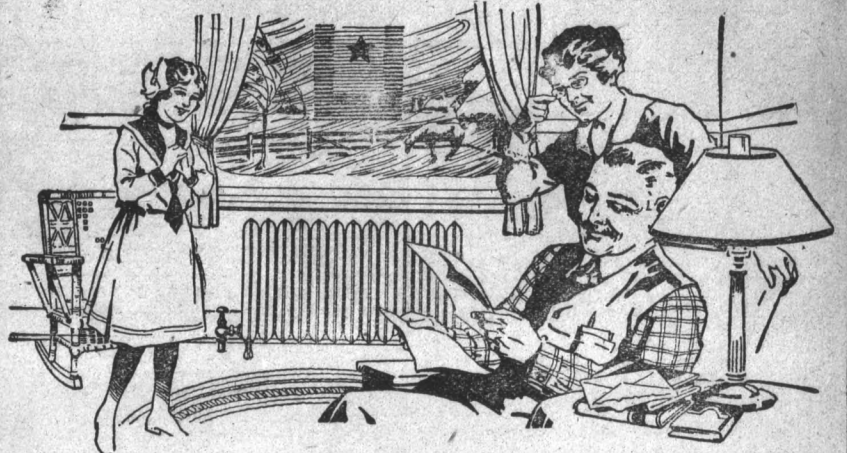
Name

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.

Welcome him with IDEAL HEATING!



Your boy writes he expects to be home soon to enjoy all future winters in comfort with an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators in the old home

Fit up the farm home with IDEAL-AMERICAN heating so that the young man will want to stay on the land. He has fought hard for us and deserves to enjoy every comfort that he has missed so much in Europe.

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

Puts June in every room throughout severest winter.



IDEAL Boilers will supply ample heat on one charging of coal for 8 to 24 hours, depending on severity of weather. Every ounce of fuel is made to yield utmost results.

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Have this great comfort in your farm house

You will say that IDEAL heating is the greatest improvement and necessity that you can put on your farm for it gives you the needed comfort and enjoyment during the long season of zero, chilly, and damp weather.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a cellar or running water in order to operate an IDEAL heating outfit. There is no need to burn high priced fuel because IDEAL Boilers burn any local fuel with great economy and development of heat.

Send for our Free Heating Book We want you to have a copy of "Ideal Heating." It goes into the subject very completely and tells you things you ought to know about heating your home. Puts you under no obligation to buy.



IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for season. Temperature kept just right by Syphon Regulator. Write for booklet.

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Western Canada's "Horn of Plenty" Offers You Health & Wealth



Western Canada for years has helped to feed the world—the same responsibility of production still rests upon her. While high prices for Grain, Cattle and Sheep are sure to remain, price of land is much below its value.

Land capable of yielding 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre can be had on easy terms at from \$15 to \$30 per acre—good grazing land at much less.

Many farms paid for from a single year's crop. Raising cattle, sheep and hogs brings equal success. The Government encourages farming and stock raising. Railway and Land Co's. offer unusual inducements to Home Seekers. Farms may be stocked by loans at moderate interest. Western Canada offers low taxation, good markets and shipping; free schools, churches and healthful climate.

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

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

FARMS AND LAND

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

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

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

STORE FOR SALE WITH FIVE LIVING rooms above; fixtures complete; warehouse. For further particulars write Peter Cook, Pewamo, Mich. 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—GOING OUT OF BUSI-ness—Blacksmith shop, tools and stock; also seven-room-house, well equipped well, cellar, water in house; 1 1/4 acre 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.

WANTED — TO RENT—EQUIPPED farm—on Shares. By reliable, industrious man. John Walsh, 20 Sproat St., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM; OR-chard, good water, buildings, hay, grain, crops, stocks, tools; everything to work with. \$4,500. Owner, Hattie Carothers, Fife Lake, Mich., R. 1.

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.

\$2,500 DOWN SECURES 308 ACRES, 28 cows and other stock, hay, etc. Two miles RR town. 100 acres smooth machine-worked fields, hal land cutting 100 tons, spring-watered wire-fenced 50-cow pasture, estimated 2,000 cords wood, 100,000 ft. timber; 60 apple trees; good 8-room house, big basement stock barn, horse barns, granary, corn houses, etc. Owner's interests elsewhere demanding quick sale, \$9,350 takes all, easy terms. Details this big money-maker page 35 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free, Strout Farm Agency, 814 BE Ford Bldg., Detroit.



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

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 — 6,000 ASPARAGUS Plants. \$20 takes the bunch. F. J. Stratton, Three Oaks, Michigan.

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, Bedford, 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.

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.

"Results came quickly from the Ad."

Shepherd, Mich., Apr. 1, 1919
M. B. F.: You may take out my ad. for sweet clover seed for sale. I am about sold out. Results came quick from the ad.

C. A. THOMAS.

If it is anything the farm folks want or need a little ad in M. B. F.'s Classified Farmers' Exchange will sell it for you.

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MICHIGANBUSINESS FARMING
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Banks as Factors in Livestock Improvement

I WOULD like to ask you through your legal department if there is any law that prevents a state bank in Michigan from making loans on breeding cattle for one year.

I know that many of our banks are carrying farm mortgages for a longer period. The farmer's herd of dairy cows on many farms in Lenawee county is worth as much as the farm itself or nearly so and many pure-bred herds are worth more.

In order that farmers might be encouraged to improve their herds and to carry as many animals as the farm should carry with profit to the owner, it would seem that some method should obtain, whereby a farmer could borrow on long time paper on his herd of cows, at least.

Some years ago, having grown weary of strenuous business life in Chicago, and mindful of the tranquil days of my youth on the farm, I purchased the half section, on which my grandfather settled near Addison in 1838.

Desiring to be an up-to-date farmer I purchased some pure-bred Aberdeen Angus cattle and some Duroc Jersey Hogs also pure-bred and carrying the best blood lines that I could afford to buy.

Looking back over these years I find that my days have been full of trembling and my nights of terrible dreams because of these ever recurring four months' renewals, and the

fear, well-grounded, from previous letters from the bank that it was about time that I should pay up.

On a smaller farm the matter could have been handled easier. However, on a half section I could easily carry \$20,000 worth of cattle invoiced at grade beef prices. The cattle were making more money than grade cattle would make and naturally I wanted to keep them.

I believe the system should be re-adjusted so the future generations of men who wish to keep breeding stock may borrow on longer notes. I wish to ask another question. Not many farmers like to give a chattel mortgage. Could a note be drawn with spaces for the registry numbers of the animals included in the security, which on filing with the register of deeds would become a lien on the property like a mortgage? I hope some plan may be devised. We have the Federal Loan System which enables the farmer to borrow on his farm, and the Federal Reserve System which facilitates marketing and feeding operations and has, no doubt, contributed largely to the present position of the United States among the nations of the world as a commercial factor, but in order to stimulate the greatest internal agricultural advancement some method should be devised for loans on breeding stock for a longer period than six months.—Geo. B. Smith, Addison.

PEAS AND OATS MAKE GOOD PASTURE

I would like to ask thru the columns of your paper what would be advisable to sow for summer pasture for calves and spring pigs. I have ten calves about eight weeks old as I have no clover, I would like to sow something that answers for summer pasture. I also expect to have six or eight spring pigs and would it be advisable to pasture the pigs with the calves thru the summer? How much pasture would that many stock require?—Subscriber, Leroy.

For real early spring pasture a mixture of peas and oats, sown at the rate of from four to five pecks of each per acre, furnishes as good a pasture as can be obtained for June. The peas and oats can be sown earlier than anything else and comes on quicker than does rape. The only objection to this crop is the fact that if once eaten off it will not come up and made a second growth. Consequently, it is not available for pasture much after the middle of July.

At this date I would advise to depend entirely upon Dwarf Essex rape which may be sown broadcast at the rate of five to six pounds per acre or drilled at the rate of from two to three pounds per acre.

It would be advisable to put in about two to two and one-half acres for the ten calves and pigs, and, if possible, it would be well to divide this into two lots alternating them from one to the other each three or four weeks to insure a constant supply of fresh green feed thruout the season.—Geo. A. Brown, Prof. Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

WOULD NOT ADVISE RAPE FOR HORSES

I am very short of hay for my horses and would like to know if it would harm them to pasture them in rape field in evenings after they have been working hard and then work them the next day during the summer.

Would also like to know if I can

feed them good marsh hay cut fresh every day. Would they do all right by feeding that and a good feed of oats three times a day while working?

If these two substitutes will not do what can I sow that will be ready to pasture in June? I have light, sandy ground.—M. B., Milford, Mich.

I would not advise pasturing work horses on rape, as it is far too succulent. They would need dry matter in the shape of hay or straw in addition. Fresh marsh hay, along with oats, would make a very good feed, if you did not have too far to go to get it.

If you have an area close to the barn which you can pasture, I would suggest that you sow spring barley at the rate of two bushels per acre and use it for your horses instead of rape as you suggested. Barley has been found to be well adapted to horse feeding and of particular value for brood mares nursing foals. I am sure you will find it better than anything else you can use to take the place of hay.—R. S. Hudson, Farm Superintendent, M. A. C.

I have a two weeks' old half-er calf perfect in all respects but born minus her right foreleg. She is as active as any calf with four legs, and I wish you'd make an item and put in M. B. F. I wish to sell her as a freak for she is a beauty.—Courtney M. Howe, R. No. 1, South Haven, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE WANTED

Mr. Wm. S. Grow of Conandaigua, N. Y., an M. B. F. subscriber, writes us as follows: "Could you put me in line where I could buy some registered Shropshire ewes with lambs by their side, or some yearlings that have not been bred?"

If any of our readers have Shropshires for sale will they please write to Mr. Grow?

TRACTOR EXPERIENCE WANTED

W E HAVE received a number of very interesting tractor letters. The first of these, from a Fordson owner, is published in this issue. Next week we will give the experience of C. M. Lampkin & Son of Saranac, with their I. H. C. Titan 10.20. This exchange of tractor experiences will be of value to every farmer who uses a tractor or contemplates the purchase of a tractor. We offer cash prizes for tractor letters and photographs. Tell us your experience, giving name and model of tractor, number of acres farmed, number of horses displaced by tractor and whatever other information you think is of value. Address, Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



USES OF THE SILO

THE FIRST and most important use of the silo is to store succulent forage for winter and summer use. Some farmers get a large service from their silos by keeping them employed as storage for fodder. I know of cases where the silo has been filled in the fall with corn, fed out during the late fall and early winter months, and filled in January with shocked corn with water added. This, if properly made from good fodder, produces an excellent silage and very much better results can be obtained than feeding the fodder dry. An early planting of oats and peas in March or early April will mature a good crop in June, which can again be put in the silo and fed out during July and August when pastures are poor and feed scarce. In this way it is possible to use in a practical and economic way the silo three times a year. Few farmers or stock keepers aim to put all their corn in the silo. This means that a large amount of corn stalks must either be left in the field as stalks or cut and put in shocks as fodder.

The prevailing high prices for hay demand that fodder should be carefully saved, and it is very practical and wise policy to cut up the corn in the fall before it becomes dry or frosted and put in large well-built shocks. It can then be fed as fodder, shredded, cut up, or put in the silo.

It sometimes happens that a silo will not be used for fodder where herds are sold or stock disposed of. The silo in this case can be turned to excellent use as a storage for grain. It is the best kind of granary and many of them are being used for this purpose. I have a friend who makes it a point to put up ice in his large silo each spring. He has two winter silos; feeds out the large one first and the smaller diameter later, then fills his large silo with ice, which supplies him during the summer months. By using sawdust around the edge, the silo will prove an excellent ice house.

There are many farmers who feed cattle only when conditions are favorable. The market may favor their decision in this venture, or it may be they will have a surplus of fodder or feed which they consider can best be marketed thru cattle. These men certainly need a silo or two even though they use them only once in three years. It will give them an opportunity to save forage crops which otherwise might be wasted, and the silo in this case serves as a forage insurance and stands ready to make a feeding operation profitable.

With these many uses, the silo should be considered as one of the most important equipments on the farm, and for the stock farmer; he should build it as he builds his barn. Several years ago the statement was made that a silo was needed wherever a corn crib was found, but present day experience has proven that a silo is often needed where a corn crib is not. There are large sections in the northern states where corn seldom matures but the silo is depended upon to harvest the crop. There are also cases where the bulk of the corn raised in a community goes into the silo. We now say, a silo for every barn.—A. L. Haecker.

DANGEROUS HORSE SITUATION

WE CAN well liken the horse business to an ocean. At times come tides, at other times come the ebb flow. Just now, the tide is setting very strongly in one direction—that of getting out of the horse business. Due to the inability of horse

prices to follow the large increases in prices of wheat, corn, pork, beef and mutton, many farmers have quit the horse business. Their mares have been for sale to the horse buyer, in many cases and even though mares were held, breeding has been neglected. The ebb flow of the ocean is just upon us.

It takes a very strongly anchored person to stand against the flow of tide. It is also usually a rather thankless job to advise going against any popular or well nigh universal practice or habit. But there is always a tomorrow to be considered.

To illustrate the way the draft horse business is going, a short review of the history of the last several years in Tazewell county, Illinois, can be cited. Tazewell county has earned the fame of having more purebred Percheron horses per square mile of area than any other county in America. Old Louis Napoleon made history for the county in early days and the draft horse interests have always been very large in the county. To obtain an accurate opinion as to the decrease in breeding in Tazewell county, the Tazewell County Percheron Association a short time ago canvassed the men owning stallions for the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Direct questions were asked of each stallion owner as to the number of mares bred per stallion during these years. Enough replies were obtained to furnish reliable estimates. In 1915, there were recorded 155 stallions for public service. The average number of mares bred per stallion was 65. Counting a fifty per cent. colt crop, there should have been 5,036 colts of the 1916 crop. In 1916, the number of registered stallions decreased to 140 and the average number of mares per horse also decreased to 55. This would be 3,850 colts for 1917. In 1917, the stallions again dropped to 115 and mares per stallion to 45½. According to this only 2,616 colts could be expected in 1918. Last year, 1918, the stallions only numbered 88 and the owners reported an average of 41 mares per stallion. This year we can expect about 1,800 colts. From 1915 to 1918 the stallions decreased from 155 to 88. The number of colts decreased from 5,036 to 1,800 or almost 180 per cent. Here is food for thought. If one of the big draft horse counties cuts down its horse production in this manner, what is going to happen to the supply of horses for market three and four years from now?

A like decrease can be seen in the decrease in stallions registered in the entire state. In 1912, there were 9,677 purebred and grade stallions licensed to stand at public service. In 1918, there were 7,120 or a decrease of 36 per cent.

The result is already becoming apparent in Tazewell county. The other day, the secretary of the County Percheron Association was trying to find some real geldings to price to a buyer. In the course of his search, a considerable number of men were consulted. No one knew of any big sound geldings of market age. A buyer of express horses told the secretary a short time ago that he was finding it very hard to find any horses suitable for his trade. Last August in response to an inquiry for grade mares to over 500 men in Tazewell county, only 29 mares for sale were located.

In the light of these figures and from recent history, it begins to appear that there will be practically no horses soon. When that happens what will we do for work stock? And we need work horses three, five, ten years from now.—Chester G. Starr, Farm Adviser of Tazewell County, Illinois.

Very, very interesting. Please send it to my address for one year. Enclosed find one dollar.—Chas. W. Collar, Kent county.



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of a tobacco smoke—whether it's through a jimmy pipe or via a home made cigarette! P. A. is such a revelation it wins your friendship completely, giving you a brand of satisfaction and keen enjoyment that never before has been yours.

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What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

AUTOMOBILES	DAIRY FEED	INCUBATORS	SHOES
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(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

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CATTLE

E. L. Salisbury Breeds High Class

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Twenty dams of our herd sire Walter Lyons average 30.11 lbs. of butter in seven days. Nothing for sale at this time but young bull calves.
E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff 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 will have ever known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

Bull Calves

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

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

LANGHURST STOCK FARM

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

BEAUTIFUL BABY BULL

Calf advertised in last issue is sold. This baby bull born March 11, 1919. Sire's dam's average 37.76 lbs. Butter 7 days, 145.93 lbs. Butter 30 days, testing 5.62% 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 near-est 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, Van Ar, Michigan.

Reg. HOLSTEIN COWS, bull and heifer calves for sale. Come and see them. C. L. HULETT & SON, Okemos, 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., 2,419 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.

JERSEY



Dollars in profit go with Jerseys. They actually milk money. They feed less. They look real value. Jerseys are a gilt-edge investment for the one-cow home or the hundred-cow dairy farm. There are a thousand proofs of superiority. Write to breeders for prices and pedigrees. Let us send you "Jersey Facts", free. The American Jersey Cattle Club, 367 West 23rd St. New York City

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

GUERNSEY

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

Registered Guernsey Bulls

For Sale
One born April 2, 1918 Price \$75
One born Dec 1, 1918 Price \$60
One born April 7, 1919 Price \$50
Wm. T. Fisk, 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, well-fed; dams' good milkers; the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS
Of Quality, Scotch and Scotch topped. Maxwellton Monarch 2nd & Maxwellton 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—4 DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls, age from 7 to 14 months. Edw. Gunden, Pigeon, Mich.

Wichita, Brandon, Ft. Worth, Denver, Buffalo, Oklahoma City

Aberdeen-Angus steers and Baby Bees have won over all breeds at these points since the first of the year. Grand championships for single steer went to the "Doddies" at Brandon and Kansas National Fat Stock Shows. Best carlot at Buffalo's first show was a load of "Doddie" heifers. The Boys' and Girls' grand champions at Fort Worth, Oklahoma City and Brandon were all "Doddies." Denver's champion of the grades and crosses was a California Aberdeen-Angus. Write for list of breeders and literature.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
817 M. B. Exchange Ave., Chicago

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 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, Fates, 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.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 800 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commissior. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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 99855; weight, 2,100. E. Zingrebe, Latty, Ohio.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

HOMESTEAD FARMS. POLAND China's are the large, big-boned prolific kind. Wm. Cox, Prop., Williamston, Michigan.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE, 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, DUROC 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; BREED 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, DUROC 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. BREED 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. 79931; 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.

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

O. I. C.

Saginaw Valley Herd

Headed by C. C. Michigan Boy

son of Grand Champion Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. February pigs for sale.

John Gibson,
Bridgeport, Michigan

O.I.C. FALL BOARS AND GILTS; Extra large boned. Best 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

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.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE FALL GILTS NOW ready. Book your order for Spring Boar 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 healer. J. H. Sessions, St. Johns, Mich., R. 8.

RABBITS

PEDIGREED RUFUS RED BELGIAN Hare bucks. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hanley Bros., R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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

Bloomington, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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. Middletown, 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.

LEGHOEN

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.

ORPINGTON

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

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

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.

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

S. C. B. BLACK MINORCAS; EGGS from pen No. 1, \$1.30 per setting of 15; pen No. 2, \$2 per setting. Selected eggs from main flock, \$7 per 100. R. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.

R.C. Br. Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 100. Pekin duck, \$1.50 for 3. W. Chinese goose eggs 40 cents each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

S. O. 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 laid 950 Eggs in one year. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. W. C. Coffman, Benton Harbor, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 8.

HATCHING EGGS; SETTINGS OF 15 eggs postpaid. S. O. 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, Fife Lake, Michigan.

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

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

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

HATCHING EGGS WANTED

Hundreds of readers of Michigan Business Farming want to buy Hatching Eggs.

If you have any to spare, a little ad in this column will sell them in a hurry. Write out your ad and send it in. We will set it in type and tell you what it will cost to run.

Address Poultry Dept., M. B. F.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

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.

The Fifth Annual Sale of**The Livingston County Breeders' Sale Company**

will be at

HOWELL, MICHIGAN

Wednesday, May 21, 1919

At 12:30 o'clock P. M.

70 Head of High Class

Registered Holsteins

will be offered

A large percentage of the offerings either have A. R. O. records or are from record dams.

Among the lot are three daughters of 32-lb. cows and a 25-lb. 3-year-old daughter of a 28-lb. cow.

A few high-class young bulls will be included.

Many of the females are bred to bulls whose dams have records from 30 to 35 lbs.

P. M. TAFT, Secretary
Oak Grove, Mich.

Catalogs ready May 10th

Col. J. E. MACK, Auctioneer.

Great Dispersion Sale!

of the Entire Herd of 55 Head Owned by

MARK H. PIPER

and 22 Head of Similar Breeding From the Herds of

L. C. Ketzler and Floyd Pierson

77 Choice Registered Holsteins
FLINT, MICH., MAY 13, 1919

The sale includes the two herd sires—

ADMIRAL RAG APPLE, 234267, a yearling son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. His dam, at 4 yrs., and sire's dam average 35.26 lbs. butter and 612.7 lbs. milk in 7 days. A remarkably bred young sire and a fine individual.

FLINT HENGERVELD LAD, 124989, senior herd sire, a son of the former World's Champion, Flint Bertjusca Pauline. His dam, at 4 yrs., and sire's dam average 32.7 lbs. butter and 735 lbs. milk in 7 days. A show bull with a remarkable pedigree. 17 daughters of this great sire will be included in the sale.

53 COWS AND HEIFERS in calf to these two great herd sires, including 11 A. R. O. heifers ranging from 17-lb. yearling to 27.8 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old records. A 31-lb. cow and a 34.8-lb. cow and 11 others from 22.5 to 29.5 lbs.

A few choice bull calves from high record cows.

Tuberculin-tested by approved veterinarians.

Michigan's Greatest Opportunity

Sale held under cover at the Piper Farm, 1 mile north of Flint, starting promptly at 12:30 p. m., Tuesday, May 13th.

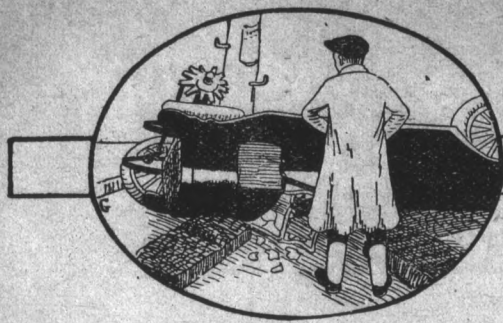
Sale headquarters at Hotel Bryant, Flint.

Write for a catalog to

Mark H. Piper, Flint, Michigan

If you like MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and what it stands for, help us get acquainted with other farm folks who ought to know about this weekly. Tell them what you like in it. Spread the good news, that here is a farm paper that is published in their interests—and theirs alone. Show one of your copies to your neighbors. It will help a lot.

—no business farmer in Michigan can afford to drive an automobile which is not insured in the



CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE
FIRE - THEFT - LIABILITY - COLLISION
INSURANCE COMPANY
HOWELL, MICHIGAN

It is not enough to know your
auto is insured—today the question is

“WHO INSURED YOUR AUTO?”

Read the experience of this Michigan auto-owner who would have saved \$3,275 if he had been particular about the company he insured with, and had a policy which protected him up to \$5,000 liability in case of personal injury to another person!

KALAMAZOO, MICH., April 2, 1919.—In the circuit court today the jury brought in a verdict of \$4,075 against J. Allen Snyder to recover for injuries sustained by Frederick Uithoven as a result of an automobile accident in which it is claimed that Frederick Uithoven has suffered injuries of a serious nature. J. Allen Snyder was insured in one of the small insurance companies which gave him protection for \$800 for liability and he will have to pay the amount of \$3,275.

As a result of this verdict automobile owners are much interested in the policy of insurance they take. The big mutual automobile insurance company of Howell, protects the owner of the car against damage claims made against him above \$25 up to \$5,000. During the five seasons that the company has been operating no member has had to pay to exceed \$25 upon a claim, as the policy has been sufficient to take care of large claims.

Insure the Day You buy!

Don't wait a minute before you get in touch with our nearest agent, the first days of auto driving are risky, more than ever you want to be protected. Most good auto dealers in Michigan will tell you how to get insured in the Citizens' and will advise you to do it the day you get your auto, whether it be a brand new or used car. The kind of a dealer who advises you to get protected immediately is the kind you can trust because he is looking out for your future!

Look at this Record:

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company was the pioneer Michigan company and was formed to protect the interests of auto owners who live outside of Detroit and Grand Rapids and were therefore entitled to the saving of a great amount which was being assessed them from the great losses in these two cities.

This company has now written more than 46,000 policies, paid over 1,650 claims against its members amounting to over \$215,000 and has today in its treasury assets of more than \$70,000! An income sufficient to pay \$15,000 in claims monthly!

The rates are so low that no man can afford to own and drive an automobile which is not insured against Fire, Theft and Liability. A collision policy is also now available at a low cost.

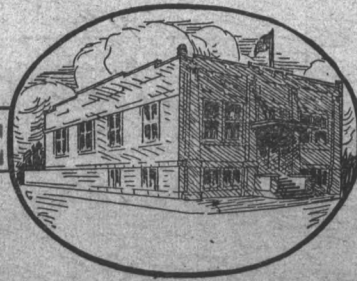
Don't put it off another day, if you do not know our representative in your neighborhood, tell me on a postal card the name and number of your auto and we will tell you the cost of insuring by return mail. Address,

W. E. ROBB, Secretary

America's Largest Mutual
Auto Insurance Company.

CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE

Howell, Michigan



COMPANY

Our own modern Office
Building at Howell.