

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Turning Idle Land into Wool, Beef and Mutton

LAND IS of no value to civilization unless it works. Land is working which supports a building, yields mineral, or grows crops and grasses. Every state in the union has idle lands. They all contain potential wealth, but man has not yet discovered the method through which that wealth may all be developed and converted into something useful.

Here in Michigan there are several million acres of light, sandy lands, commonly though erroneously called "arid." These soils will sustain leguminous growths, but agricultural investigators have not yet been able to find a method of treatment and tillage that will induce them to grow with any success cereal or root crops. But contrary to the general opinion of those unacquainted with the lighter soils of the state, they are not barren, by any means. Year in and year out they yield more or less luxuriant growths of grasses which start up in the spring-time, thrive during the summer and are stricken down by the frosts of winter. Every season witnesses the same cycle and the same waste of thousands of tons of live stock fodder.

Sheep and cattle are the machines which will transform the grasses of the idle lands of Michigan into useful products. Well-watered by streams and lakes and abundant rainfall, and in easy access to lines of transportation, these lands are attracting the attention of sheep and cattle grazers of the west and trainload after trainload of half-famished western live stock have been brought into the best sections of Northern and Upper Michigan. Resident farmers of the state, also, are beginning to open their eyes to the wonderful facilities existing in the state for live stock grazing, and numerous live stock cattle associations have been formed of late for the purpose of taking over some of these lands and setting them to work feeding sheep and cattle.

A movement is on foot at the present time to organize a Sheep-Wool Ass'n in Michigan, similar to one that has been in operation for some time in Indiana. This is a mutual plan between persons who have money to invest and land owners, whereby the former furnish the capital to buy and the

(Continued on following page)



These are the Machines that will Transform the Grasses of Michigan's Idle Lands into Wool and Mutton



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



ANTRIM COUNTY BUREAU'S LIVESTOCK CAMPAIGN ATTRACTING FARMERS

The interest in good registered livestock is quite noticeable. Every week there is some addition to the holdings of registered cattle in the county. There are several good herds of Shorthorns, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys in the county and more are being purchased every week.

Not only are the men of every community getting together on some breed, buying good bulls, but the men are purchasing females which are registered as fast as good ones can be located.

Several exceptionally good sires owned within the county have been shifted so they can be used longer.

Mr. Fred Smith of Elk Rapids, returned two weeks ago from Indiana with two shorthorn cows and a heifer calf.

Mr. Wm. Hoyt of Alden, brought in a Guernsey cow from Charlevoix and the latest and largest deal was made last Friday and Saturday when Edward Fox purchased a Guernsey cow in Charlevoix and on Saturday a heifer in North Port and Chas. Fox came back from North Port with three registered cows and Wm. Hooper with two young heifers two years old and Lewis Hickin with two heifers one two years and one a calf.

These were all purchased from Mr. Branan & Son who own one of the finest herds of Guernsey cattle in the northern part of the state.

The Farm Bureau is promoting the breeding of registered cattle in every way possible, because the members know that live stock is the one big thing for Northern Michigan and there can be no movement which will advance the interests of this country like real good registered cattle.

Last year the Farm Bureau took the markets' problem on as the one thing which needed immediate attention and they have today a county which has a co-operative marketing association in every town, thru which the farmers have saved thousands of dollars.

This year the Market Associations are receiving what little attention they may need, but the livestock is the large program for this year. Nearly all of the live stock which will be shipped out of the county will go thru the Market Associations where the farmers are getting better prices than when marketed in the old way.—R. E. Morrow, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ALBION FARMERS' CLUB ENDORSING FARM BUREAU

WHEREAS: We, the members of the Albion Farmers' Club, believe that the Calhoun County Farm Bureau is a firm foundation on which to build a strong county organization, and,

WHEREAS: This club has a member on the Executive Committee of the Farm Bureau, and our Co. agent is chosen from our membership. Be it

Resolved: That we declare the Albion Farmers' Club to be a volunteer member of the County Farm Bureau, opening our meeting for the discussion of farm bureau subjects. And that we spread the gospel of county organizations thruout our whole community. Also, that we invite all farmers' clubs, Granges, Gleaners, improvement clubs, ladies' societies, Red Cross sewing circles, and all other organizations in Calhoun county having members engaged in the business of farming to endorse the farm bureau and to join us as members of that organization. Be it further

Resolved: That we as members of the farm bureau recommend to the Executive Committee that a large part of their effort for the year 1919 be given to extending the organization and that all facilities for publicity be used to teach the principle of co-operation, and that they encourage the organization of co-operative companies thruout the county. Signed, S. A. Bascom, Paul O. Jamieson, H. Eugene Bradley.

WM. NEWTON, 90 YEARS OLD WILL EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

The first live stock entry to be made for the 1919 Michigan State Fair, August 29th to September 7th, was filed by William Newton, a veteran sheep breeder of Michigan. Mr. Newton, who is ninety years old, made a special trip on Sunday from St. Clair, Michigan, to the home of Secretary-Manager G. W. Dickinson in Pontiac, to file his entries and pay his fees.

This exhibit at the ensuing fair will be the fifty-fifth consecutive showing he has made at the State Fair, having started contesting in 1864. Mr. Newton entered ten pens of sheep containing seven different varieties, and purchased his 1919 membership in the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Newton is the oldest sheep breeding specialist in the state. During the past half century he has made many trips to England, where he purchased sheep for importation into Michigan.

ECKFORD FARMERS ORGANIZE FOR BETTER BUSINESS AND POLITICS

At a meeting of the farmers of Eckford the committee in charge of the elevator proposition reported that very good results had been secured, and that the farmers are wholly alive to their own interests and in favor of owning their own elevator. A large majority favored taking stock in the Albion company and having it buy and operate the Eckford plant in connection with their own business. The committee was made permanent and instructed to get in touch with the Al-

World Situation as to Sheep Encouraging to this Industry

THE world sheep situation is a confused knot of conflicting factors that fail to furnish indications of the industry's status in all countries, but that seems to make it certain that the United States has about ten per cent of all the sheep, and that leaves unaltered the dependence of the world upon sheep for clothing, food and other comforts. These statements were made by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in an address here today before the More-Sheep-More-Wool Association of the United States.

"Raising sheep for wool alone or for wool principally must eventually give way as a farm practice to the double-purpose animal," said Dr. Mohler, who called attention to the comparatively small proportion of mutton that is eaten in the United States, with the possibility that the consumption of that meat may be largely increased, not to the detriment of beef or pork, but to take the place of these meat products that have been imported from other countries.

Keep Production Cost Low

"It is highly important that the cost of producing all sheep products to be kept low," he declared, "so that the price factor will attract consumers rather than repel them. This is one of the underlying reasons for the bureau's constant effort to eliminate losses from disease, from parasites, and from other causes. Losses that in the past seemed unavoidable already have been reduced, and we are trying to hammer the per cent of loss still lower. We are confident that a more effective control of disease will mean more yards of woolen cloth sold over the counter and more pounds of mutton in the market basket.

"If the women of the United States learned how unrestrained dogs menace the sheep industry and

bion directors at once. The Eckford Farmers' and Voters' League was also launched, with L. J. Decker at the helm as president; Mrs. Jeannette Taylor, vice president, and Mrs. Luella Adams, secretary-treasurer. H. E. Bradley, A. E. Adams and Mrs. Bertha Ball were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws and the chair will appoint a program committee. The league will meet regularly the last Friday evening of each month alternating between the two churches. The aim and intentions of the league will be explained in later issues.

TURNING IDLE LANDS INTO WOOL, BEEF AND MUTTON

(Continued from page 1)

latter furnish the lands to support sheep. We shall have more to say of this movement later.

That sheep and cattle can be profitably fed on the cheaper lands of Michigan is now a development of the live stock industry in Michigan as a result of this discovery.

Men have grown gray and weary trying to discover the elixir that would magically change these unresponsive lands into fertile soils capable of producing human food. But they have bent so closely to their testing tube that their eyes have not seen and their minds have not appreciated the abundance of animal food which these lands are producing every year without any artificial stimulation or treatment. In these foods is found the origin of the meat we eat, the milk we drink, and the woolen clothing we wear. Therefore, the simple solution of the utilization of these lands is the utilization of the grasses which they naturally grow.

are a factor in the price of lamb chops and woolen clothing, they would do something about it, directly or indirectly.

Save by Eating Mutton

"The average housewife would be surprised to learn that in a year she buys for every person in the household only about five pounds of mutton or lamb, as compared with about 71 pounds of pork and 67 of beef. If we could induce all the people to use sheep meat one day a week in the average amount of other meats, that would mean more than 20 pounds of mutton and lamb annually per capita, or four times its present consumption. More than that, the head of the family, who pays the bills, would no doubt encourage purchasing mutton and lamb in larger cuts instead of merely a few chops at a time if he were made to realize the greater economy and the greater encouragement to production. In that connection, a shoulder of mutton or a leg of lamb, being smaller than the average beef joint, should appeal especially to small families."

Increase Size of Flocks

Sheep raising should be encouraged chiefly where the land and other conditions are suitable for it, said Dr. Mohler, and the aim should be not so much for an increase in the number of flocks as increases in the number of sheep kept by men who are real shepherds or have the qualifications and desire to become shepherds.

"By the use of best methods of breeding and management, and by planting the sheep industry where it will flourish best," he said, "we should be able to make it a more vital part of our national life than it is today. Sheep, which serve mankind, embody democracy. Possibly in these gentle creatures we may have a fulfillment of the promise that the meek shall inherit the earth. In any case let us give them every opportunity within our power to do so."

The Big Clear-Visioned Men of the Nation see no Bolshevism in Helping Farmers

"AFTER all it is to the next generation mainly that we must look for the transformation of our greatest and most vital industry. The man who assumes to be the farmer's friend or hold his interests dear will constitute himself a missionary of the new dispensation. It is an act of patriotic service to the country. It is a contribution to the welfare of all humanity, and will strengthen the pillars of a government that must otherwise waver in some popular upheaval when the land shall no longer sustain the multi-

plying children that its bosom bears. It is a high commission that is offered to you. By accepting it you will confer new dignity, worth, and satisfaction upon the calling in whose name you are gathered here, and help to garner health and comfort and happiness and an opportunity greater than our own for the coming millions, who are no strangers or invaders, but our own children's children, who pass judgment upon us according to what we have made of the world in which their lot is to be cast."—Jas. J. Hill, before Farmers' National Congress at Madison, Wis., Sept. 24, 1908.

The Facts About North Dakota's New Laws

A Resume of Legislation Passed by Farmers at 1919 Session of Legislature

HERE BEGINS the first of a series of articles on the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota. These articles are published in response to a very definite demand from our readers for complete information on the farmers' movement in the Northwest. Practically all of the discussions that have appeared in the state press or from the platform have been unfriendly to the underlying principles of the League and inspired largely by selfish motives. Many of those who have gone about the state "lecturing" against the Non-Partisan League have not done so because they felt they had a mission to perform to awaken the farmers to the "menace" of the League, but because they were paid to do so by certain interests who fear the spread of the League principles. These discussions have been wholly one-sided and not always in strict accordance with the truth. Nearly every large newspaper and magazine in the country have published articles on the Non-Partisan League. Some of these have been intentionally biased against the League, but the

more fearless and independent publications have not hesitated to tell the truth even at the risk of creating sentiment favorable to the League. Though Michigan Business Farming were opposed to the League it would still insist on giving its readers the FACTS about its program. The articles are published without any idea of endorsing the League or its ability to operate successfully in Michigan where conditions are altogether different than they are in the Northwest. North Dakota's new laws read fine on paper, but we must remember that they have not yet been given the acid test of application. Let North Dakota try out her new laws. If they accomplish the results hoped for every other agricultural state in the union will want to adopt them. If trial proves them impractical we shall have been spared a failure that will set agricultural organization back for a score of years.

Credit for these articles should be given to the North Dakota Leader, the official N. D. newspaper of the Non-Partisan League.

THE NON-PARTISAN League was organized to gain certain benefits for the farmers of this state thru political action. Every state official and legislative candidate elected by the League was pledged to vote for certain definite measures.

Non-Partisan League members were in a majority in both houses of the last legislature and these members fulfilled their pledges to the people by enacting the entire league program into law.

No other legislature in history has ever passed such a progressive and constructive body of laws at a single session and probably no other legislature in history was more directly responsible to the people and so completely free from corporation control as the sixteenth legislative assembly of North Dakota.

All Program Pledges Fulfilled

The Non-Partisan League legislators enacted every one of its pledges into law and to strengthen and extend this program they also passed a number of other closely related bills.

This legislation naturally falls into several great groups. First, there is the industrial program consisting of the laws creating the Industrial Commission, the Bank of North Dakota, the Terminal Elevator and Flour Mill Association, the Home Building Association, State Hail Insurance and bonding acts necessary to create funds for the state-owned institutions.

In the second group come the taxation measures which provide for and distribute fairly the revenue needed to carry on these new state institutions. The taxation measures, in brief, are the income tax, the exemption of farm improvements from taxation, the new property revaluation, the tax on inheritances, oil sales, motor vehicles and corporation stock.

Splendid Labor Legislation

In the next group are the labor laws, consisting of the workmen's compensation act, the mine inspection act, the eight-hour day and minimum wage for women, the full crew act, a law making it obligatory for employers to erect shelters for workmen engaged out of doors, in railway car repair work, the anti-injunction act and the law which provides that all state printing shall bear the union label.

The fourth great group consists of what might be termed the regulatory laws. The principal measures under this head are the laws reducing railroad rates, placing the public service corporations under control of the state Railroad Commission, the grain grading act, and the law establishing standard weights and measures.

Other important laws which cannot be designated under any group heading are those creating the Board of Administration, the Commissioner of Immigration, establishing a state fire insurance fund, the soldiers' compensation act, the printing bills, the proposed amendment which provides for

A Few of North Dakota's New Laws

Industrial Commission; Bank of North Dakota, Terminal Elevator and Mill Association, State Hail Insurance, Home Building Association, Bank Bonds, Real Estate Bonds, Mill and Elevator Bonds, Freight Rates Reduced, Public Utilities Controlled, Immigration Commissioner, Workman's Compensation, Mine Inspection, Eight Hour Day, Age Limit for Children, Minimum Wage for Women, Eight-Hour Day for Women, Child Labor, Protection for Railway Employees, Full Train Crew, Anti-Injunction, Union Label on State Printing, Polls Open in Evening, Reclassification of Assessments, Taxation Exemptions, State Income Tax, State Inheritance Tax, Motor Vehicle tax, Oil Sales Tax, One-Man Tax Commission, Board of Administration (Unification of Educational System), Printing Bills, Soldiers' Compensation, Judicial Redistricting.

NOTE:—A booklet, containing exact copies of most of the laws referred to in the foregoing, has been issued by the North Dakota Industrial Commission. Copies may be secured by mailing your address and four cents in postage to the "Industrial Commission, Bismarck, North Dakota."

the recall of all state, county and legislative officers, and the judicial redistricting law.

These are the most important measures passed by the last legislature and a brief synopsis of each follows:

Industrial Commission Parent Bill
House Bill No. 17, which created the Indus-

trial Commission, is the parent measure of the Non-Partisan League program, for this commission manages all the state-owned industries and without it the program could not be put into effect.

The Industrial Commission is composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. These three elective officials are really made into a board of directors over the state industries. The Industrial Commission has the power to appoint managers and other employees for the Bank of North Dakota, the Terminal Elevator and Flour Mill association and the Home Building association. These managers will be responsible to the Industrial Commission and may be removed at will. This will put these managers on their mettle and assure efficiency and economy in the operation of the state utilities.

The Industrial Commission has the power to buy, sell and lease property. It can fix the prices of the farm products it buys and the manufactured products it sells. It can make rules and regulations for the operation and management of all the state utilities.

The Industrial Commission also has the right of eminent domain. The right of eminent domain means the state has the power to condemn and purchase private property for public use. In such cases the price is fixed by a board of appraisers who are disinterested parties to the transaction. If the board of appraisers fix upon a price which is not satisfactory to the owner he has a right to appeal to the courts and the price will be determined by a jury of twelve men.

The right of eminent domain is only used when private individuals refuse to surrender property needed for public purposes.

There is nothing new about this power. The right of eminent domain has been used by railroads and other corporations. County officials have the power to use eminent domain in locating court houses or other public institutions. It is a power which is inherent in the state.

There is no case on record where the state has ever used this power to deprive a man of his property without just compensation. In nearly all cases the board of appraisers fixes a fair and generous price and it is seldom necessary to appeal to the courts.

The opposition has attempted to prove that the right of eminent domain is dangerous. They have declared the Industrial Commission will use this power to deprive individuals of their property. These statements are false and absurd. The state already possesses this power. It will only be used where railroads or other corporations refuse to sell the state sites for elevators or other state utilities. In such cases the state can condemn a site and a jury of twelve men will have the final right to set a fair price.

Another power given the in-

Why They Leave the Farm

THE Agricultural Review is credited with a poem, widely circulated in the Northwest, giving the alleged reason why the boy leaves the farm. An ex-farmer has warmed these verses over to answer the more important question of why the "old man" leaves. Probably if we could remove the reason for the fathers leaving, we wouldn't have to worry much about the young fellows. Here are the original half-baked verses and the others which have gotten near the truth with more cooking:

WHY THE BOY LEAVES

Why did you leave the farm, my lad?
Why did you bolt and leave your dad?
Why did you beat it off to town
And turn your poor old father down?
Thinkers of pulpit, platform and press
Are wallowing in deep distress.
They seek to know the hidden cause
Why farmer boys desert their pas.

"Well, stranger, since you've been so frank,
I'll roll aside the hazy bank:
I left my dad, his farm, his plow,
Because my calf became his cow.
I left my dad, 'twas wrong, of course,
Because my colt became his horse.
I left my dad to sow and reap,
Because my lamb became his sheep.
I dropped the hoe and stuck the fork
Because my pig became his pork.
The garden truck that I made grow,
Was his to sell and mine to hoe.

"It's not the smoke in the atmosphere
Nor the state of life that brought me here.
Please tell the platform, pulpit and press,
Nor fear of toil, or love of dress,
Is driving off the farmer lads.
It's just the methods of their dads."

—Agricultural Review

WHY THE OLD MAN LEAVES

"Why did you leave the farm, good man?"
The unobserving ass began.
"Why did you beat it off to town,
And turn your independent living down?"
Thinkers of pulpit, platform, press,
Are wallowing in deep distress.
They cannot find a rhyme or reason
For farmers leaving every season."

And straightway Farmer John replied
"The pulpit, platform, press have lied
Full well the bluffers know the reason
For farmers leaving every season.
Their bankers gathered 12 per cent,
And half of us were gouged with rent.
Their market plutes skimmed off the top,
We held the sack when prices dropt.
They caught us when we came to sell
An' soaked us when we bought as well
The game is rigged by grasping men
Who boss the lads of the tongue and pen

It wasn't the sidewalk farmer's guile,
Nor my dislike for the country style
That made me prefer two bucks a day
To the 'fine old farm' in Iowa;
But the simple, plain and well-known fact—

Too many thieves rode on my back."

—Ex-Farmer

Industrial Commission is the right to investigate any matter concerning the success of the industries under its management. This makes it possible for the Industrial Commission to expose and prosecute firms or individuals which enter into price combinations, accept or grant rebates, adulterate their products, or otherwise conspire against the common good. This right will protect the people against exploitation and make it impossible for great corporations to crush out competitors by illegal methods.

Three Elective Officials Responsible

The Industrial Commission fixes on three elective officials responsibility for the successful management of all the state enterprises. Every motive for efficient work is brought to bear on these men.

Some objections have been made to placing so much power in the hands of three men. This was done deliberately so that responsibility as well as authority might be centralized. The only possible alternative was the appointment of a separate board for each state enterprise. Each of these boards would have been primarily interested in the success of the industry over which it had charge and as a consequence it is likely that there would not have been proper co-operation between all the state enterprises. Furthermore, had any one of these enterprises been mismanaged, it is only natural to suppose that the board in charge would have tried

to sidestep responsibility by blaming one of the other boards. For instance, the terminal elevator association will need large sums of money at certain periods of the year. If this association were in control of a separate board and it did not make a good showing, it is highly probable that members of the board might allege that they were handicapped by failure of the bank managers to finance them properly.

With separate boards over each of these institutions there would be a constant process of "passing the buck" and trying to dodge responsibility. With only one board, the three members cannot escape responsibility, and on the other hand they can not be blamed for anything other than their own failures. All managers and employees of state institutions are answerable to the Industrial Commission and the three industrial commissioners are answerable to the people.

The Industrial Commission is given wide powers so that it will not be handicapped in operating the state industries. If the hands of the members were tied by red tape they could not take advantage of opportunities to shape the conduct of the business by changing conditions. Managers of private business concerns have this power. The Industrial Commission is given the same latitude so it can conduct the state enterprises upon an efficient, economical and business-like basis.

The placing of heavy responsibilities upon men usually results in developing bigger men.

Heretofore our governors often have been figureheads. Hereafter the governor will be the responsible head of the biggest business enterprise in the northwest and it is certain that in view of these facts only men of highest type of ability and integrity will be chosen candidates.

Banking Act Important Measure

Next in importance to the Industrial Commission act is House Bill No. 18, which declares the purpose of the State of North Dakota to engage in the banking business under the name of the Bank of North Dakota.

Banking is an essential foundation of all industry and it would be impossible to conduct the state enterprises except upon a firm financial foundation. If the state industries were privately financed, it would be necessary to depend upon the Twin City banks and these banks are controlled by the same Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce interests which have been fighting the Non-Partisan League. If these state institutions were dependent upon private capital they certainly would be curtailed both in cash and credit at critical periods.

With the Bank of North Dakota in operation, however, the state-owned terminal elevator and flour mill system will have enough money to move the crops, our vast lignite deposits may be developed, home building can be encouraged, and public funds can be used for public purposes and thus make the state independent of hostile and prejudiced outside financiers.

(To be continued.)

Summer Contracts will Reimburse Milk Producers for Losses Sustained During Winter

By R. C. REED

Secretary Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n

March, 1919—Cost of production \$3.80
Cost of transportation \$.18
Total cost \$3.98
March prices, f.o.b. Detroit \$3.60

Due farmers \$.38

April, 1919—Cost of production \$3.72
Cost of transportation \$.18

Total cost \$3.90
April prices f.o.b. Detroit \$3.40

Due farmers \$.50

May, 1919—Cost of production \$2.47
Cost of transportation \$.18

Total cost \$2.65

May, 1919—Total cost \$2.65
Added to reimburse farmers 29 1/2%

May prices f.o.b. Detroit \$2.94 1/2

June, 1919—Cost of production \$1.98
Cost of transportation \$.18

Total cost \$2.16
Added to reimburse farmers 78 1/2%

June prices f.o.b. Detroit \$2.94 1/2

Allotment of Deficits

January Deficit \$.13
February Deficit \$.26
March Deficit \$.38
April Deficit \$.50

Total \$1.27

Question—Since there is heavier production in May and June, what part of this deficit rate shall be allowed to apply on May and June production?

When proportionate ratings are applied to the monthly (1918) receipts of the Detroit Creamery

Co, and Towars and the two are combined and expressed in terms of per cent of December receipts the following is shown:

December, 1917 100.0%
January, 1918 107.3%
February, 1918 105.6%
March, 1918 120.6%
April, 1918 118.2%
Total for 4 months 451.7%
Average per month 112.9%
May, 1918 134.8%
June, 1918 132.3%
Total for 2 months 266.9%
Average per month 133.4%
2 spring months average 133.4%
4 winter months average 112.9%
Excess per month (of December) 20.5%

Allotment of Deficits

What per cent excess does the average spring month have over the average winter month?

20.5 plus 112.9 equals 18%.

Therefore, \$1.27 is 118% of the amount to be allowed as deficit.

1.27 plus 1.18 equals \$1.08.

Hence, \$1.08 is to be divided on the May and June prices and if the May and June prices are to be the same, 29 1/2% per cwt. must be added to the May costs and 78 1/2% to the June costs.

According to this plan, May and June prices are figured as follows:

May, 1919—Cost of Production \$2.47
Cost of Transportation \$.18
Total Cost \$2.65
Added to reimburse farmers 29 1/2%
May prices f. o. b. Detroit \$2.94 1/2

June, 1919—Cost of Production \$1.98
Cost of transportation \$.18
Total Cost \$2.16
Added to reimburse farmers 78 1/2%
June prices f. o. b. Detroit \$2.94 1/2
10 per cent added \$.29

\$3.25

Price for May, \$3.25; price for June, \$3.10; price for July, \$3.40.

All of 3-5-10 milk Detroit delivery. Study carefully the following Commission findings:

We will be glad to furnish copies of this report if desired.

Address all communications to R. C. Reed, Howell, Mich., Secretary and Selling Agent, Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

Schedule of Percentages of Deviation and Monthly Costs of Milk

The percentages of deviation are based on monthly costs from data obtained by four years' accounting on 100 farms in Livingston and Ingham counties.

The average yearly cost for 3.5% milk is \$3.425.

Month	Percentages of Deviation	Monthly Costs
January	111.7%	\$3.83
February	110.3%	3.78
March	110.9%	3.80
April	108.5%	3.72
May	72.1%	2.47
June	57.7%	1.98
July	70.3%	2.41
August	96.2%	3.30
September	107.5%	3.68
October	115.3%	3.95
November	122.1%	4.18
December	118.0%	4.04

Monthly Cost of Production Prices Compared With Prices Actually Received by Detroit Milk Producers

January, 1919—Cost of production \$3.83
Cost of transportation \$.18

Total Cost \$4.01
January prices f.o.b. Detroit \$3.83

Due farmers \$.18

February, 1919—Cost of production \$3.78
Cost of transportation \$.18

Total cost \$3.96
February prices f.o.b. Detroit \$3.70

Due farmers \$.26

This Calhoun County Farmer is a Tractor Enthusiast

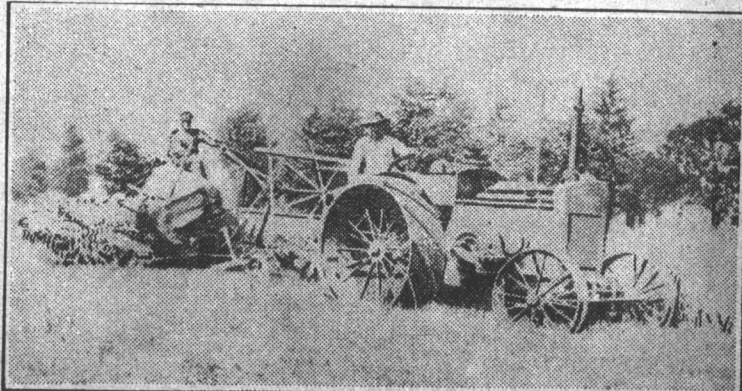
MY EXPERIENCE with a tractor has been very satisfactory. Our farm of 267 acres is practically level but we have a few cobble stones but they do not seem to give any bother. My hired man and myself plowed, fitted and took care of 105 acres of spring crops last summer. We keep 4 horses to assist the tractor. The manufacturer of my tractor seems to try and give the best service possible under the trying conditions of last year and are always ready to give advice and help to the new beginner.

I think lots of tractor trouble is caused by overloading and improper care by the operator. One should use the same judgment that one would with a valuable team. Don't lose your head and "cuss" the tractor company the first time something doesn't go just exactly right. All machinery is liable to breakage and even the best auto engines stop sometimes with a broken wire or an empty gasoline tank.

I am herewith enclosing a photo taken with the tractor which is hitched to an 8-foot Deering Binder. (Hired man

on tractor and myself on the binder). By running the tractor on high speed 3 1/2 miles per hr., we averaged an acre every 20 minutes or three acres per hour. The field was 80 rds. by 40 rds.

My advice to the man who is expecting to buy is to attend a demonstration where a number of makes are exhibited and buy the one best suited to his needs. "Don't buy too small."—Ray H. Cook, Calhoun County.



Cutting oats at the rate of 3 acres per hour with a Case 9-18 tractor and 8-foot Deering binder on Chestnut Hill Stock and Fruit Farm.—R. H. Cook, manager, Calhoun county.

"for all the farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Who Shall Own the Public Utilities?

JUST AHEAD of me in the ticket line at a Detroit railway station a few days ago was an elderly gentleman who asked for a ticket to a destination on another railroad. The clerk politely informed him that he could not sell him a ticket to that place, and referring to the time table of the other road, told the gentleman the time his train would leave and gave him careful instructions how to reach the other station.

This is one of many instances that have come to our attention of the changed attitude of railway employees to the traveling public since the government has been operating the roads. Our own observations and the observation of those with whom we have discussed the matter have convinced us that the government's initial efforts to operate the railroads have been remarkably successful when the tremendous handicaps that the war emergency has placed upon railroad operations are taken into consideration.

We read many stories on the other side—of rudeness, inefficiency, lateness of trains, delay of freight, etc. Ninety-nine per cent of these stories we may put down as a part of the deliberate propaganda to antagonize the public against government ownership and arouse public sentiment in favor of the early return of the roads to private owners. Very few of these kind of articles are inspired by disinterested motives or written by disinterested persons.

The critics who do not actually own railroad stocks are financially interested in other public utilities and of course, they do not want to give the government a fair chance to demonstrate what it can do with the roads. If government ownership of railroads should prove preferable to private ownership there is no telling how far the government might go to acquire or control other public utilities. Therefore, they oppose government ownership of railroads, not because they honestly think that government ownership in itself is a bad thing for the country but because it savors of "state socialism," against which all corporate and special interests must align themselves.

The postal system is held up by the enemies of public ownership as a glaring example of governmental inefficiency. Yet who would think of suggesting that this greatest of unified enterprises be turned over to private hands? Who would think either of advocating private ownership of schools, highways, parks, etc.? Great as are the abuses found in the management of these public service utilities we somehow have the feeling that it would be neither safe nor wise to give them over to the mercenary control of private capital. Why should government ownership of the railroads be any more in the nature of state socialism than government ownership of the utilities just named? The government hasn't had a chance to demonstrate what it can do with the railroads. Its critics have convicted government control without giving it a trial and that is

neither fair nor in keeping with the best interests of the country. Give the government time to resurrect the roads from the shameful state of disrepair and chaos into which their owners have permitted them to sink. Grant to the government the same right to increase its charge for service rendered to meet increased operating expenses as you give to private owners. Treat the mistakes of the government as generously as you treat the mistakes of private interests, and you will find that government ownership of railroads measures up to as high a plane of efficiency and economy as any private ownership of utilities of similar scope and importance.

What is Success?

A MAN MAY have the wisdom of Solomon and the goodness of Paul, but if he has not the wealth of a Croesus, he falls short of the American standard of success.

Gold is not only the standard of the nation's monetary system, but of its social system as well. The possession of wealth excuses the owner for his lack of good breeding, brains, and moral stamina, and admits him to presences and honors to which the worthy poor are barred. Altho the war slightly upset our standards of social values and gave greater recognition to worth of character and training, the mad race for the dollar is as swift as ever and money still commands the homage of the nation.

It is perfectly honorable and necessary that men strive to earn money, for it is the medium of exchange through which the comforts and necessities of life are secured. But it is contrary to the teachings of God and against the welfare of the race to make the earning of money the ruling passion of life.

We need a new standard by which to measure the deeds of mankind. He who serves his fellow-man most and best stands highest in the favor of God. Should he stand less high in the favor of his fellow-men? Should not he who "lives in a house by the side of the road and is a friend to man," be far more deserving of praise than he who makes friends only to use them to satisfy his mad ambition for wealth and power?

It is the poor, frail, deluded plodders who are to blame for the false conception of what constitutes success. They envy the growing wealth of their neighbors and pay almost servile respect to the Vanderbilts, the Morgans and the Astors of their respective communities. The preacher and the schoolmaster are deserving of far greater homage than the richest man of the community if all he has to commend him is his wealth. Though a man may possess millions and contribute nothing to the happiness and welfare of his fellow-men he is a failure and greatly to be pitied. Though a man may be poor in material wealth, yet does good to those about him, he deserves to be crowned with the laurels of success and achievements.

Wets Give Dry Laws the "Ha-Ha"



YOU DO NOT need to know the names of your leading brewers and distillers to know that they have Prussian blood in their veins. In almost every utterance and act of the past year they have preached the doctrine that "might is right" and booze is "uber alles." Care they anything for the wishes and the mandates of the majority? Nein, oh, nein. There is no majority outside of the National Distillers' Ass'n, the National Brewers' Ass'n, the National Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers' Ass'n, the Bartenders' Union, the Bottlers' Union and the Boot-lickers' Union. They are sovereign. Woe unto the common dub of American citizen who dares to challenge their "rule of ruin." They laugh at the laws passed against them. For their pockets are lined with drunkards' dollars and their vaults are bulging with the pennies of the poor. Money is power and according to the Prussian mind power is something to be used

as best suits the user, which in these days is to violate the prohibition laws.

Prohibition? Ha, we snap our fingers at you! These fools of women, these preachers, these reformists,—what care we for them? Laws? They are the tools of the weak. Personal liberty is the only law we know. State prohibition laws and federal mandates mean nothing to us. Money will find a way around them.

The brewers are manufacturing and openly boasting that they will sell beer containing alcohol in excess of the amount allowed by the government. For months the distillers have had highly paid lawyers scrutinizing the federal prohibition law which goes into effect July 1st, trying to find some flaw, some technical imperfection, some constitutional abrogation that will render the law void. They profess to have found such a flaw and will openly violate the law so that they may have a chance to test its constitutionality, and perhaps delay the operation of the law for months.

Is it possible that we must use the same methods against the Prussians in America as we used against the Prussians in Germany to convince them that we mean business?

Political Provender

YOU DON'T have far to go to find the reason why certain farmer members of the House of Representatives spoke and worked against the warehouse amendment. Conspicuous among the most active opponents of the amendment are several who are already mentioned as candidates for higher political honors. These men voted against giving the people the right to vote on the amendment to please these to whom they expect to look for political support, and not because they were opposed to the proposition itself.

It is easier for a farmer candidate to explain his position to his farmer constituents than to his town constituents. To keep his political fences intact, he keeps on good terms with the political bell-wethers of the towns and takes the chance of mollifying the farmers for his favoritism to the townspeople. Those who voted against the warehouse amendment do not have to explain their positions to the people of the towns. The bankers and warehouses interests will attend to that. But they will have a little explaining to do to the farmers. It won't be as easy as it used to be either, for the farmers have followed legislation closer this year than ever before and we expect to see our political friends taken off their feet by the rapid fire of questions from the trenches of the farmers. They may find that what they expected to use as political provender will turn out to be political poison.

Economy in Road Building

"DON'T STAMPEDE in spending state bonding money" was the admonition given by Horatio S. Earle to the delegates at the Michigan State Good Roads Ass'n recently held in Grand Rapids. Mr. Earle did not sound that warning just to hear himself talk, for he isn't that kind. He sounded it because he knew that there was danger of wasting the state's money in such a gigantic enterprise as the construction of a hundred million dollars' worth of roads. This statement is no reflection upon those who will have the spending of this money. It does not infer that there may be intentional waste but rather unconscious waste incidental to the desire to build the roads in the shortest possible time and to the expenditure of the huge sum of money at their command. The men who will have the spending of the state's road money are perfectly trustworthy and we are very sure will exercise good judgment and economy in carrying out the good roads program. Such friendly cautionings as uttered by Mr. Earle and others will not come amiss, however. They serve to give notice that the people will watch the spending of their money and will ask for an occasional accounting.

"Pacifism and anti-military training are horses of the same color," says the Detroit Free Press, and the Free Press, being both militaristic and strongly in favor of military training ought to know.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

THE BOLSHEVIKS

WHEN THE friends of the Terminal Warehouse amendment, near the close of the session announced that the matter would be initiated by petition and the machinations of the highlanders set at naught, Aunt Priscilla Ivory, whom the junkers had been battling on the back and encouraging to sit on the safety valve regardless of consequences, became a little nervous at the prospect of being made the goat for the whole bunch of offenders and he frantically appealed to his backers to hurry up and help him let go. It was arranged that the amendment should be reported out at the last minute and then laid on the table quickly by a viva-voice vote in which no one would get on the record. So Mr. Ivory reported it out after twelve o'clock at night and as per arrangement, promptly moved to lay it on the table. The speaker lost no time in calling for the vote and there was a storm of "yeas" and a few scattering "nays," but old Farmer Braman of Kent called for a roll call and got it. Then there were serious countenances. Some of those who like the way the junkers do business thought seriously before going on the record to lay the matter on the table. One popular candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who, taking his cue from the junkers, had opposed it in committee and quietly walloped it in private conversation, got in out of the wet and got his name on the right side of the roll call when the record vote was taken.

The real exhibition came, however, when Peter Lannon of Genesee moved just before final adjournment, to take the resolution off the table so that a vote might be had on its submission to the people. The matter had all been planned out in minutest detail. The Honorable George Washington Welsh promptly moved his heavy artillery into action, and the Jackson Commonwealth light artillery rushed to his support. The warehouse was soon demolished and then a few gas shells served to asphyxiate the friends of the measure so that no one thought to demand a roll call. At that point Rube Evans of Lenawee blew out the gas, Bill Ivory was moved to tears by the touching tributes of those who love a good stranger: Bill Fitzgerald of Detroit, did a cake walk in defiance of Jim Helme, and Lord Fauntleroy Haan of Grand Rapids, defied the alligator. Speaker Tom Read who would like to be governor or something "equally as good" was quietly figuring to himself whether there was real dynamite or nothing but compressed air in this subject. The farmer members were clearly under the influence of the gas to such an extent that they could neither stir nor speak and the matter was quickly disposed of by acclamation.

Rep. George Welsh of Grand Rapids, publisher of the *Fruit Belt*, led the fight against the warehouse amendment. In the course of his remarks house amendment. In the course of his remarks Mr. Welsh said in substance: "The proposition to establish state-owned terminal warehouses to handle farmers' products from producer to consumer is the child of a disordered brain. It is a socialist, communistic, bolshevik idea that was promulgated by and now advocated by a bunch of rural bolsheviks. It would be disgrace to the state of Michigan and the legislature should lose no time in sitting down on it hard."

And the man who delivers himself of such rot as this, discloses such an amazing ignorance of the economic questions involved and such a disregard of the public right to pass on important questions of public concern because forsooth this particular question involved the welfare of only farmers and workingmen, is the publisher of a "farm paper" depending for its support on these very farmers whom because of his im-



By HERB BAKER

diate environment, he glibly brands as "socialists and bolsheviks."

"Farm paper" indeed. He should sell his papers to those who applauded his remarks. No reader of *Business Farming* should waste his money by taking both of these papers. If the "Fruit Belt," edited by a man of this type, is the kind of a paper he likes, he should, at once, discontinue the *Business Farming* because its message would come to him in a strange tongue. He would be wasting his time reading it and its "bolshevik" slogan of "co-operation" might work the everlasting corruption of his morals.

The farmer in Northern Michigan who sells his potatoes, government standard, at the car for sixty cents per bushel and finds that his own sons working in Detroit, pay two dollars and forty cents a bushel for the same potatoes, who suggests that there is something wrong with our marketing system and offers a remedy intended to bring producer and consumer closer together, is surely tainted with "bolshevism."

He surely is "rocking the boat."

He and his like should be suppressed post haste. Such "bolsheviks" as Senator McNaughton, who presented the marketing amendment, Grant Slocum, John C. Ketcham, A. B. Cook, Senator Scully, James W. Helm, N. P. Hull, Clem Bramble, J. W. Hutchins, Senator Bied, Dorr D.

SENATOR WM. J. BIERD, OF BAY COUNTY

Senator Bied is an ex-farmer, now retired, devoting part of his time to the banking business at Auburn, Bay Co. He has served four terms in the House and one in the Senate. There is no man connected with either branch of the legislature better posted on parliamentary procedure, nor has any member of the legislature been more zealous in protecting the interests of the farmers than he. He has the courage of his convictions, and the steadfastness of Gibraltar. In this session he has been chairman of the important committee on state affairs.



Buell and a hundred other of its supporters, trusted leaders and workers in farm organizations, any one of whom could, if they wished any day, buy the "Fruit Belt" and junk it, will, of course, be interested to find that the publisher of this "farm paper" provoked applause in the popular branch of the legislature by his eulogy of the man who boasted that he would strangle it, and his characterization of their proposed referendum as the "child of a disordered brain."

Men of vision appreciate the importance of a square deal for agriculture.

Mr. W. H. Manss, former Director of the War Service committees of the War Industries Board, illustrates this situation by means of a perfect or isosceles triangle, of which agriculture is the base, labor one side and commerce the other side. If the value of any angle or the length of any side is changed, the perfection of the triangle is destroyed and all suffer. There is a balance and harmony which must be maintained between the several related elements. In an autocracy this balance might be maintained by mandate. For the continuation of a democracy, this balance must be preserved by the mutual effort of those interested. The present unfortunate conditions of business are due to the fact that labor, agriculture and commerce have failed to apprehend fully their necessary interdependence.

The producer must have guaranteed to him a greater part of the consumer's dollar than he is

now getting or the movement from the farms to the industrial centers will continue till production is restricted to a point below consumption, and if this shall come as the result of the fatuous policy of those riding backward in the cars, seeing nothing until they have passed it, it may take more than terminal warehouses to clear up the situation. Let's get busy and initiate the warehouse amendment.

"DICK" FLETCHER'S FISH SUPPER

PROBABLY THE most picturesque figure in Michigan politics at this or any other time, is "Dick" Fletcher of Bay City, present labor commissioner. He is a politician all over. No one ever heard him say a word about anything but politics. He talks about it three hundred and sixty-five days of the year and dreams about it every night. The deepest political strategy, of friend and foe, is like A. B. C. to Dick and political "surprise parties" on him are as scarce as the proverbial white blackbirds. One of his outstanding characteristics is loyalty to his friends and some of his most striking asbestos epigrams have been provoked by the dawning consciousness of bad faith on the part of someone in whom he trusted. Loyalty to his friends has kept him poor in this world's goods but has all along made him a millionaire in faith and confidence. Thousands of dollars of public funds have passed through his hands without a suspicion of graft or dishonesty. Some few people who have not the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, but whose knowledge of him comes from long distance observation, speak of him as a "roughneck." However the writer knows that he speaks two languages with exceptional fluency, finding no difficulty in making himself clearly and definitely understood by the red-shirted Lumber Jack and reaching the consciousness of the cultured and aesthetic mind with equal facility. The old saying that "Speech is silver, but silence is golden" does not fit here. Speech here is studded with glittering diamonds which dazzle and scintillate and captivate. Momentarily word pictures are drawn so full of expression, so true to life that in comparison the works of Michael Angelo look like mud pies.

But, the Fish Supper.

Early in the session Dick had the boys pass a bill extending his term of office from two to four years. This bill was voted down decisively in the House but Dick had it reconsidered and laid on the table. Then he went to work to show the felows the merit of that old slogan "Never Say Fail" and when the bill was taken off the table, if the roll call had been delayed one minute longer, he would have had the man who led the fight against his bill the first day, voting with him at the last.

On the next to the last day of the session all members of both houses were invited to a fish supper at the Labor Bureau's rooms and everybody went. There was an adequate supply of splendidly fried perch, bread, bevo, ginger ale, pickles and cigars. It was just like a Polish wedding. It must have cost Dick at least two hundred dollars. Everybody was ready to swear by Dick.

The next and last day of the session a little bill came ambling along bearing a distinct odor of fish, increasing the salary of the labor commissioner one thousand dollars a year. It passed by a narrow margin.

Now, gentle readers, if you see anything in this incident to kick about, just sit down and think it over and figure up just how much attention you have given to selecting the men who should represent you in the legislature, and then put the blame, if any, where it belongs.

REP. MILO N. JOHNSON, WAYNE COUNTY

Mr. Johnson lives at Northville, and he is one of the few farmers who part their hair in the middle, but to offset that, he claims still to eat dinner in the middle of the day. He was one of the three Wayne county members to vote for the Terminal Warehouse Amendment.



REP. NATHAN NAGEL OF DETROIT



Rep. Nagel is one of the two Detroit members of the House to vote for the Terminal Warehouse Amendment. The other was Newnan Smith. Mr. Smith is a lawyer, while Nagel is a real estate man and is affiliated with organized labor.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

"It is to self government, the great principle of popular representation and administration; the system that lets all participate in its counsels, that we owe what we are and what we hope to be."—Daniel Webster.

THE FARMERS of Michigan took their first cold dip in the Political Pool recently—the immersion was complete; the experience worth while if not wholly pleasant. But there is no need of lamenting the incident; a little shaking up stimulates action; and action hardens the muscles and fits us for doing greater things. If we are to enjoy the fruits of progress, we must of necessity remove the problems which obstruct fruition.

Merely expressing through legislative action what Milton expressed in words: "What is the people but a herd confused; a miscellaneous rabble, who extol things vulgar; and well weighed scarce worth the praise. They praise and they admire, they know not what, they know not whom, but as one leads the other." The House Committee on amendments passed two resolutions, for changes in the constitution, on to the voters without debate; the third, one in which the producers and consumers were vitally interested, never saw the light of day.

Indeed a strange transformation has taken place. Mere men of the common herd; willing to forego all that they might serve; clothed in sombre grey with countenances meek and smile serene in the late fall; have indeed this early spring turned into strange and haughty things. From servants to masters they have been transformed, and with little regard for those who took them seriously before election they tarried at Lansing for a time, sipped of the good things there—

And flitted back home—leaving little else than a blazed trail, which we shall be obliged to take up and follow when tax-time December comes again. But if the lesson has been well learned, the experience is worth while. The Lansing incubator is no place for day-old incubator political chicks, with no pre-election pedigreed pledges. It's the old, old story. "Two kinds of men best succeed in politics; men of no principle but of great talent; and men of no talent but of one principle—that of obedience to their masters."

A Government Of the People, By the People, and For the People, makes provisions for all emergencies. The People, and only the People, are empowered to make or amend the fundamental laws. In order to bring such amendments as the people may desire before the people, the Legislature is empowered to set the direct legislative machinery in motion. It is not within the province of legislators to determine whether a fundamental principle shall be amended or not—they have no rights or powers beyond those expressly provided by the voters—the sovereign rulers of a free people.

The farmers of Michigan merely asked that an amendment to the constitution of the state, providing for state-owned warehouses, be submitted to the people. By no stretch of the imagination could it be considered that this amendment savored of class legislation, for mind you, the proposed warehouses were to be owned, operated and controlled by the state and in the interest of all of the people all of the time. But our little "Kaisers" at Lansing decided that they would save the people from themselves—that the people were not competent to pass on the basic laws, upon which the vital principles of self-government must finally rest.

A high-handed piece of business, gloss it over as you may—the very germ which breeds the autocratic government our boys crossed the sea to destroy. My Farmer Friends, you did not expect such a condition to arise, did you? Well there is right where the framers of Michigan's constitution were more far-sighted than yourself. With prophetic vision they must have felt that such a condition would arise and so they provided for reaching the fundamental laws through petition. Don't sit down and accept this fedy from the interests which seek to further their own interests and more securely bind you.

A vital principle is at stake. No matter whether you are in favor of state-owned warehouses or not—the question at issue is: "Are the people of Michigan competent to govern themselves?" "Are the voters of Michigan intelligent enough to say whether the fundamental laws of our state shall be amended or not?" It is your duty, Mr. Farmer, to see that the proposed amendment is submitted to the people through petition. If you sit down now and refuse to accept the challenge to action; a more important measure will be presented some day, and the precedent established here and now will work irreparable injury to the cause of self-government.

WE ARE getting on famously. A recent ruling of the bureau of chemistry legalizes the packers' trust practice of charging retailers for wrapping paper at meat prices. This means an increase of two to four cents per pound on wrapped meat to the retailers. Of course, it is only the retailer who suffers, for he never, no never, shoves these unusual charges on to the consumer.

A Washington report says that the reason the packers wanted this ruling was disclosed at an investigation held in a Chicago packing plant during the month of January. It was found that the packers were selling these paper wrappers at from 50 to 500 per cent profit, according to the meat inside the package. In other words, the paper used to wrap liver only brought twenty-eight cents per pound, while the same grade of paper on tenderloin brought fifty-eight cents per pound.

There's money in this paper business. The Packers pass the "buck" on to the retailers, and they pay the bill. The retailer places another piece of paper on the scales to wrap a little bit of meat in; and the consumer pays for the paper the retailer purchased of the packers and also the paper he purchased of the

retailer. In other words double measure heaped up and running over.

They used to complain because the farmer watered his live stock before they were weighed for shipment. In order to get even, farmers should breed a cross between a kangaroo and a Holstein; and thereby not only have bulk and bone, but the added advantage of the punch, which could be filled with brick bats previous to shipment. However, if such a by-breed could be discovered, no doubt some would claim that the farmers were dishonest.

THE UNITED mine workers of America have declared for Government ownership and the democratic operation of the coal mines. There are more than five hundred thousand men working in the mines of the United States, and to prove that they are vitally interested in the proposition, they have sent their president, Mr. Frank J. Hayes, to Paris, where he is to meet the officers of the mine workers' organization "over there."

The plan as outlined includes: Government acquisition of all coal mines at the very earliest moment and then an equal representation of the public and the miners in the democratic operation of the mines. It is proposed that the wages be fixed by a board of directors made up of an equal number of members representing the workers and the public through the government.

The board of administration would have to determine methods of economic distribution of coal; and thereby protect the consumers from the enormous profits made by brokers, wholesalers and retailers during the past few years. And by the way the miners' association proposes that the mine owners receive the actual value of the mines; no bonuses or pay for watered stock.

Right now when the people are paying for the poorest soft coal ever used more than they paid for anthracite before the war; this talk of government ownership of mines sounds mighty good. Better not hold off laying in your winter's supply, however, for you must remember that Congress "grinds slowly but exceedingly fine." It took Congress one year and three hundred and sixty-two days to settle an election contest between two congressmen, and the cost to Uncle Sam was thirty thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

If it took one year and three hundred and sixty-two days to settle an election contest, how long would it take Congress to acquire the coal mines and get three buckets of hard coal into your bin in the wood shed? How old would you be when you put the first bucket into the fire? What would be your place of residence at that time; and would the first word used in connection with the wood fire, commence with "H?" A cross-eyed brindle pup, for first correct answer.

HERE'S A STRANGE condition of affairs. It is estimated that the agencies of the Federal Trade Commission during the period of the war obtained the cost of production in more than ten thousand of the nation's important and minor industries. These industries cover almost all lines and represent annual sales value of more than thirty billion dollars.

This simply means that government agencies know what it costs to produce almost all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. These agencies had access to the books; they know just what they are talking about, and the information was secured at enormous expense—the people, of course, paying the bill.

Recently General Director Hines, of the railroad commission, refused to buy steel rails because the best bid he could get was two dollars per ton too high. Had not Director Hines known what it would cost to produce steel rails, this extra profit would have gone into the pockets of the owners of the rail mills—in other words, the steel trust.

And now Mr. George Hampton, of the Farmers' National Conference, has asked that the commission make the costs ascertained public, in order to prevent manufacturers from getting back to pre-war profits at the expense of the consumer. The manufacturers have raised a howl which can be heard from New York to San Francisco, and the cost figures will never, never, no never be made public.

Information secured because of the necessities of war, should no doubt be withheld. But here's the funny thing about the proposition. The farmers of the nation have asked the government to ascertain for them the cost of manufacturing farm products. And Secretary Houston, of the department of agriculture, says, "Such costs must not be secured and he discharged from service Dr. Spillman, who spent seventeen years in the department, because he had the audacity to try to find the cost of raising wheat."

Strange, isn't it? The farmer, manufacturer of food products; with money invested in a plant; paying taxes, employing labor, paying overhead expenses same as any other manufacturer—and yet the department of agriculture will not aid him in determining costs—He wants to actually know and wants everybody else to know, what farm products cost. The other fellows know but they don't want anybody else to know. Strange, isn't it?

Just at the time when we are feeling fine and things look bright—war over, last Liberty Loan out of the way; peace treaty all but signed—along comes the gloom dispenser and calls attention to the fact that the Legislature is to be called in extra session. Horrors, upon horrors! Will we never get back to normal again?

A Soldier of the Soil

HE RISES in the mystic dawn
And charges with the burning sun.
He battles till the light is gone
And all his victories are won.

In earthy trenches, rows and rows,
He throws his shrapnel of the seeds
And blithely sings, the while he sows,
A battle-cry against the weeds.

He rides no tank across the fields
Where daisies sway in wind-swept mirth;
A kindlier Juggernaut he wields
To open up the heart of earth.

Entanglements he finds to pass,
And rushes through the fragrant vine
Where berry thorns attack in mass
And red fruit forms a ripened line.

A sudden cannonading sounds,
A blinding sword the lightning casts;
Barrage of frowning clouds resounds,
He runs to cover while it lasts.

Emerging with the sun once more,
Retrieves what damage storms may make;
He whistles gaily through his war,
For life, not death springs in his wake.
—MARION LYON FAIRBANKS.

No doubt you are a tax payer. If so, as such you may possibly wonder sometimes where all the tax money goes. In case you sometimes wonder, I wonder if you have thought to ask Auditor General Fuller for a copy of the Michigan War Preparedness Board? Better send for it; lots of figures 'n everything.

Will someone close up give the weather man a hint that the farmers of Michigan are anxious to get to work. The hired man has rested sufficiently; we are ready for business.
Evan H. Locum



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

MORE ABOUT SITE-VALUE TAXATION

Society gives little or no site value to "pioneer farms." It is only when the pioneer farm becomes the site for a great city that the site assumes great value. That is the case with Detroit. What was once primeval forest in Wayne county, Michigan, has, in places become worth over a million dollars an acre.

When Michigan was a "howling wilderness," in the language of the orator, there was so near no site value anywhere, that the pioneer could squat down almost anywhere and dig from the soil a living without paying anything to anybody for the privilege. But in order to fix titles, the government, that is to say, the accredited agents of the pioneers, came along and surveyed the area, and the \$1.25 an acre charged, just about paid for the cost of the work.

My contention is that everything the pioneer did to improve his holding, and everything the heirs of the pioneer have done, to make the farm more valuable, should be free of taxation so long as there are certain other values, not created by the pioneer or his heirs, on which society may levy for the expenses of government.

Now, what are these "certain other values" which are accessible to the assessor and tax collector?

It is only when two persons desire the same plot of ground that site value arises. When three persons desire it, this value is increased. If tens of thousands cast longing eyes upon it, the value begins to run into the thousands of dollars per acre. It is wanted because less labor will bring greater reward than on other sites—its value depends upon its location.

Did it ever occur to Francis G. Smith, of Blanchard, Mich., that if the original pioneer never did a thing to his original farm; at least, never did more than the law demanded in order to confirm title, that these Detroit farms would be worth their tens of thousands of dollars an acre just the same? Think of it: Here is Detroit, covering only a little more than two townships, yet assessed at close to \$500,000,000! The land alone; not the improvements.

Why is it worth \$500,000,000? Simply because within this area live close to a million people.

So the Michigan Site-Value-Tax League demands that taxes be shifted from the improvements of the pioneer and all others who by their labor create wealth to these values created by society collectively, and in the collection of which taxes neither enterprise nor industry will be burdened. Which includes everything the pioneer or his heirs have produced.

By the way Mr. Smith gives me a sly dig by remarking if I was detached from my salary, I might see things differently. Good. The joke is that there is no salary attached to the position of secretary of the Michigan-Site-Value-Tax League. I wish there were. It would help me out in paying the unjust taxes on my improvements.—Judson Grenell, Waterford, Michigan.

WHY NOT KEEP HERB BAKER IN SENATE?

"What the Neighbors Say" this week is very interesting. The lady from Benzie county, Slagle from Wexford, Mrs. Curtis from Ingham, Orr from Allegan, and "A Reader" from somewhere, why don't you sign your name afraid of something? Ashamed of what you write? Well it seems as though all of us ought to be bold to write our convictions for "What the Neighbors Say" and proud to attach our names thereto. A personal opinion backed by a three-cent stamp and published in the M. B. F. or a good farmer's signature is worth more to me than a library full of political religious or scientific generalities.

Now there is Watkins just elected to the State Board of Agriculture. Let's keep him there. There is a fertile field for his abilities. He can certainly do more good there if he can bring that greatest of our state institutions—the Michigan Agricultural College—up to its greatest usefulness to the whole people of the state.

And there is Herb Baker! Is he not too big a man for governor? He has fought every graft and greed and stand-pat proposition first, last, and always. It comes perfectly natural for him to swat the things the people don't want and boost the

progressive constructive measures. Why not keep him in the state senate? Can you think of any more benighted stronghold of conservatism than the Michigan State Senate? Fill it up with fifty-one per cent Herb Baker and you could notice the difference all over the U. S. A. Thanks for your zeal however, "Brother," (and I hope "companion") Orr. If "Brother" and "Companion" Baker thinks he can be of more use as governor we are for him and we are for him.

There is the warehouse proposition. We say "Amen" to that, but we would say "Amen" twice if the farmers would make the Gleaner warehouse so large in the city of Detroit that there would be hardly room for one owned by the state. Would it not be more practical for us farmers to "whoop it up" for a \$5,000,000 Gleaner and Granger warehouse fund than to persuade the whole state to go into it? Have we confidence in our own farm organizations? Do we believe in the honesty, ability and progressiveness of the head men of the Gleaners, Grange, farmers' clubs, bean and potato-growing associations? You bet we do. A more capable set of men never existed and what is more the heart and soul of these men are in the work. Then why not bring them together for a business proposition like these warehouses. We have the men and the organizations and we have

THE PROFESSIONAL BACKER

Again the springtime draweth near,
Again the auction sales appear;
On your attendance they depend—
You're such a sort o' handy friend;
For folks are bidding mighty high
And pay-day's coming by-and-by.
Bill bids on a piano grand—
His wife can play to beat the band,
John has a sweetheart—so of course,
He needs the swell new driving horse.
You like the jokes the auctioneer,
Is passing 'round, you laugh and cheer
While daylight goes a-slipping past—
'Til you discover you're the last.
Bill slips around to get your name
Though backing is a risky game—
You take his note—your name goes down,
You're quite the proudest man in town.
But—just when "tater digging" comes,
The bank commences sending duns,
There's Bill's piano and John's horse—
Your wife decides on a divorce,
You swear you'll spend a month in jail—
Ere you'll attend another sale.
Next spring as you are passing by
Another sale bill meets your eye
You clamber out to read the list—
And of the terms to get a gist,
Then when the day comes rolling 'round—
Right in the front row you are found.
Bill buys a team of nanny-goats
You say, "why yes, I'll sign your notes,"
And then you pay, reluctant still—
To lay the blame on John or Bill
You've clean forgotten, ain't it queer?
And thus it happens every year.
—By C. Shirley Dillenback.

the money and credit too. All we need to do is to wake up and wake our leaders up and proceed to do business. Why bother with legislatures and constitutions and governors? They come and go, but a sound business proposition will go on in spite of them.—J. C. & J. M. Stafford.

Lets' beat 'em to it!

SOCIALISM AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL

(A Farmer's Wife is very much perturbed because she wrote a letter to the Grand Rapids News which the News censored and refused to print in full. She accuses the editor of the News with favoritism and asks M. B. F. to publish her letter complete. While we cannot agree with all the statements made by our correspondent, this department is conducted as an open forum where all may express their views regardless of how those views may conflict with our own opinions. We are, therefore, glad to give this reader an audience through this department, and if any there be who wish to support or condemn the theories of "A Farmer's Wife," these columns are likewise theirs to use. Communications must bear the names of their authors, but will be withheld from publication upon request.)

Mr. Eshleman says he is a firm believer in capitalism, but he believes in legislation to control it. I do not. I believe in legislation to prohibit and

abolish it. Mr. Eshleman says socialism originally had some justice back of its agitation. Socialism always has been, and always will be, based on justice and reason. He says "many industrial agitators argue that the products of industry should belong to the workers, it is not enough that they receive wages, they must have also the things they are paid to produce, and without compensation." Now, such a system as that, we know, would be utterly impossible and beyond reason. If there are any "industrial agitators" that advocate such a doctrine as that, they are not working in the interest of the laboring class of people, but they are hired by big business, to go and preach that theory, to give people already prejudiced against socialists the idea, that the socialists wished to destroy everything, even to the government. The socialists do not advocate destruction. The socialists contend that all industries should be owned by the whole people, through their government, and to be established and maintained on the same principle as the United States postoffice department. There isn't anything that is managed any straighter or truer than the postoffice department. There isn't anything that will get a person in trouble any quicker, than to break into a mail bag that belongs to Uncle Sam. That proves what the people could do, if all industries were managed on the same principle.

There is no special privilege in the mail industry. When we wish to buy some stamps or send a money order, we know just what we have to pay. The mail carrier or postmaster does not say, "Oh, you can get only three or four stamps today for 25 cents, on account of the war, or the scarcity, or the paper trust is to blame." There would be no paper trust, or any trust if we had government ownership of all industries.

Mr. Eshleman seems to think that the "industrial agitators" contend the workers in a factory should own that factory and all in it jointly. Just the few that worked in that one factory. I have never heard of such an unjust, unreasonable theory, and I do not believe there are any industrial agitators, working in the interest of the masses of the people, that advocate such a doctrine. We cannot, if we have any sense of justice, blame the capitalists as individuals, for the present special privilege system. We must blame the capitalistic system. We do not have millionaires in the United States because of their mental superiority. Nor because they have earned more money than anyone else for no person can earn a million dollars honestly in a lifetime. If a person has a million dollars it is because he has got it by exploitation.

Mr. Eshleman says if the workers owned the factories it would cause embezzlement to become the universal rule of conduct. What is the universal rule of conduct now if not embezzlement? And the worst part of it it is also legalized. If a person wishes to borrow \$100 from a bank the banker will keep out \$5 or \$10 as a bonus. The person that borrows has to pay interest on \$100 and pay \$100 back again although he doesn't get but \$90 or \$95. That should be called "Legalized Embezzlement" but instead it is termed "Good Business Ability," or "Modern Methods in the Banking Industry."

If a man steals a sack of potatoes or flour, he is liable to go to prison for 10 years for stealing, but if a man can, by fraud and deceit, and with the help of a corporation lawyer beat any individual or company out of \$40,000 or \$50,000, just so it is done by papers, so it is "legal," he is liable to go to Congress, for he is just the man that is wanted by Big Business.

I have heard a few—not many—say they had all they wanted of government control, during its control of the railroads. The railroad companies did all in their power to hinder the government, during its control of the railroads. This was not done to help Germany any, but worse; it was done to discourage the American people with government control so the railroads would go back to private interests again.

In regard to our boys in Russia, I think they should be brought home. What would the United States as a nation have amounted to, if, when she rebelled against England, Germany, Austria, Russia, France and Spain had all combined with England to whip her? The people of Russia rebelled against their masters, and I think they should be left alone. I do not think our boys should be sacrificed for the masters of Russia.

So many will say, "We would all do the same if we had the chance. Greed is the nature of mankind." Very well, if that is the case, then it is up to us, as loyal citizens, and in the interest of humanity, to remove that chance! Not by destroying capitalists, but by destroying the capitalistic system. Not by bombs, not by machine guns, not by poison gas, but by a sane, civilized way—the ballot.—A Farmer's Wife, Honor, Mich.

ELECTION INFORMATION

Does the number of votes cast for officers have to be the same as the number of amendments voted on? If there are a few voters who wish to just vote on the amendments and not for officers will that number of amendments have to be destroyed, when counting them, to make them tally just the same number as the number for officers? Is it lawful for anyone even a supervisor voted for or other town officers who are not on the election board and have not taken the oath with the election board to come in and help count the votes on the amendments and tell how it should be done? Whose place is it to make out all the reports on election that have to go to the county seat and seal them? Does the supervisor have to sign these reports and see that they are all right or is it the election board's place to attend to this?—*A Woman Voter, Eaton County.*

The votes cast for officers do not have to be the same as the number of votes cast for amendments. The number of votes cast for officers or for amendments must not exceed the total number of voters on the poll list. No amendments should be withdrawn from the ballot box and destroyed if the total number of amendment ballots do not exceed the total number of voters as shown by the poll list. At every election there shall be a board of three inspectors of election. No

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.)

candidate for office shall serve on the board of inspectors. There shall be two clerks. All shall take the constitutional oath of office. No one else should be allowed to handle the ballots or assist in counting, unless they have been duly appointed a precinct counting board. The board of inspectors shall canvass the votes prepare the returns, and certify it under their hands. If the supervisor is a member of the board he signs as a member of the board but does not sign unless he is a member of the board.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

DISPUTED WEIGHT

I have about 15 chickens, Buff Orpingtons, for sale. A buyer drove in this morning and said he would give 30 cents per lb. I told him all right. We weighed one lot of four on his scales which weighed 20 lbs. and eight oz. We have the Fairbanks platform scales which weigh with all scales within an ounce or two and will weigh exact if carefully balanced. A poise on his scales weighs 2 3/4 oz. and

the same poise weighs on our scales 4 to 5 oz. He says the government seal is on his. It is not on ours. Can we hold to our weight if he is going to cause us trouble? We want all that is ours but don't want what is others. How can we tell who is correct? The lot referred to weighed on our scales, 21 lbs. and 14 1/2 oz. His scales are draw scales which should have had a platter on for weighing meat but he removed platter and allowed 3/4 lb. for weight of platter. Are they under the government seal when manipulated in that way?—*W. A. S., Pierson.*

The statute concerning weights and measures can be found in the Compiled Laws of 1915, commencing at section 6234. If your scales are right you can claim your weight but to be sure you had better obtain directions from the state dairy and food commissioner for testing. If your scales prove to be inaccurate you should notify the dealer that sold you the scales and require him to make good if the error was the fault of the machine.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ILLEGAL ELECTION METHODS

Has any person legal right to pass "slips" in a town hall on election day, or have another person do same for him?

Can said person, who is running for office by slips, be a member of election board?

Can the supervisor of a township, who has served one year, and who was turned down by own party at caucus, and who is having slips passed in town hall for him be chairman of election inspectors?

Under these conditions is he legally elected?—*M. E. C.*

"No person shall act as an inspector of any election who is a candidate at said election for election by ballot to any public office."

The general election law provides that "It shall be unlawful for any inspector or clerk of election or any person in the polling room or any compartment therewith connected, to persuade or to endeavor to persuade any person to vote for or against any particular candidate or party ticket, or for or against any proposition which is being voted on at such election." And also, "It shall be unlawful for a gate keeper to aid, assist, suggest, advise or entreat an elector to prepare his ballot in a particular manner or to coerce or attempt to coerce an elector in any way to vote or to refrain from voting for any particular party or person."

The primary election law provides that one can not solicit for votes at the polling place nor within 100 feet thereof.

I think slips may be handed to voters by a candidate or another for him if he makes no attempt to violate the above provision.

A candidate running on slips can not be a member of the board of inspectors.

The supreme court has held in two cases improper conduct made the election illegal. I would not want to venture an opinion as to the legality of an election under the circumstances without a complete statement of facts as to what was said and done at the election and the effect of the misconduct of the supervisor, if any.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

LEGAL STATUS OF SECOND WIFE

What is the legal status of a second wife? If a man has children by his first wife does a second wife have the same share in his property that the first wife would if she had lived? What is that share?—*Mrs. M. F., Brooklyn, Mich.*

The second wife's property rights in the property of her husband is the same as though she had been the first wife. Upon death of the husband she has exactly the same property right the first wife would have had even though there are children by the first wife.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

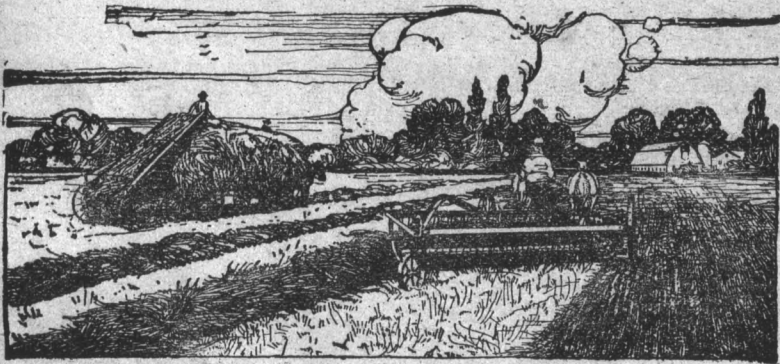
DITCH TROUBLES

"A" has a farm of 160 acres, and to drain a low spot, dug a ditch through a strip of land that was not the natural run of the water. Later the farm was divided and sold to two parties. Can the other party compel me to keep the ditch open? It is of no benefit to me and was not the natural run of the water in the start.—*A. J. O., Coopersville, Mich.*

I think you are under no obligations to maintain the ditch. As the water way was created by your common grantor the upper owner would have the right to continue its use and you would not have the right to obstruct it. But I think he must do his own cleaning out and keeping in repair.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

DIVISION OF PROPERTY

A father and two sons bought a farm, the father putting in what money he had towards the place and the sons furnishing the personal property. They all worked together to pay for the farm which was bought in the father's name. All lived off the farm and paid on the mortgage as they could. Now they have decided to sell the farm and the father says his sons can have their personal property and nothing more. Can they force him to give them a share of the proceeds for



Maud Muller Up To Date

"RAKING the meadow sweet with hay" loses none of its romance while it gains in its dollars-and-cents aspects by the use of up-to-date haying tools.

Haying time waits for no man. To guard against possible loss be prepared to mow, rake, ted and load your crop from hayfield or meadow at the proper moment.

For years you have been cheerfully complying with Government request to save materials by repairing your old machines rather than making replacements. Now that the need for this has passed, would it not be the part of real economy to buy a new machine and be assured of uninterrupted and maximum service at a time when a break-down would mean serious embarrassment and loss.

Deering, McCormick and Milwaukee Mowers, Rakes and Tedders and International and Keystone Side Delivery Rakes and Loaders

are doing satisfactory work on thousands of farms, needing little attention, and successfully meeting all hayfield emergencies. The combined side-delivery rake and tedder is a winner.

International and Keystone loaders lift the hay 10 feet without injury to blossom and leaves. Sweep rakes, stackers and combined sweep rakes and stackers clean up big fields in a hurry.

The use of these thorough-going, swift, dependable tools is making haying time paying time.

And hand in hand with every haying tool goes service. The I H C dealer is equipped to handle quickly your repair and adjustment needs. He is always in close touch with one of our 89 branch houses, whose resources and facilities are at your service.

Our organization, being an essential industry, has been speeded to top-notch efficiency. By anticipating your needs and ordering early, you make it easier for us to take back our soldier boys without disturbing our present organization.

Write us for catalogues and buy your haying equipment from the I H C dealer.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines

Binders Push Binders
Headers Rice Binders
Harvester-Threshers Reapers
Shockers Threshers

Tillage Implements

Disk Harrows
Tractor Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Orchard Harrows Cultivators

Planting and Seeding Machines

Corn Planters Corn Drills
Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders
Alfalfa and Grass Seed Drills
Fertilizer and Lime Sowers

Haying Machines

Mowers Side Delivery Rakes
Comb. Side Rakes & Tedders
Tedders Loaders (All types)
Baling Presses Rakes
Sweep Rakes Stackers
Comb. Sweep Rakes & Stackers
Bunchers

Belt Machines

Ensilage Cutters Corn Shellers
Huskers and Shredders
Hay Presses Stone Burr Mills
Threshers Feed Grinders
Cream Separators

Power Machines

Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

Planters Motor Cultivators
Drills Ensilage Cutters
Cultivators Binders Pickers
Shellers Husker-Shredders

Dairy Equipment

Cream Separators (Hand)
Cream Separators (Belted)
Kerosene Engines
Motor Trucks Gasoline Engines

Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attachment
Farm Wagons Stalk Cutters
Farm Trucks Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches Binder Twine

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A

the farm or collect wages for the eight years they have worked and put their all in the farm?—G. W. Williamston, Mich.

From the brief statement I am of the opinion that the father would be required to furnish the boys with their share or make an equitable adjustment for the services of the boys for the time they have worked. This might be affected by the original agreement or circumstances connected with the enterprise not related in the statement of facts.—W. E. Brown legal editor.

RURAL TELEPHONE CONNECTION

There is a farmers' telephone line running past my farm. They refuse to let us on the line as they say it is loaded. Now the manager of the local exchange said it was not overloaded. I would buy stock or pay rent. I prefer to buy stock. Is there any way we can force a connection on this line? As there are no other families along this line who desire a telephone and are not already connected but ourselves. We could not get a new line and we need the connection badly.—L. H. Weidman, Mich.

It has been held that the State Railway Commission has authority to order a Rural Telephone Company to make connection with persons desiring the same and being willing to comply with all reasonable rules and regulations that the rural telephone company might provide. If this company will not give you connection you should take up the matter with the State Railway Commission, stating all the facts and your willingness to comply with any reasonable rule and regulation concerning the same. Ask for an order from them to compel the rural telephone company to give you telephone connection. You should state in your communication to the State Railway Commission the name and postoffice address of the rural company you desire to be connected with, and also give the name and address of the president and secretary of such company. If it is an incorporated company you should so state in your communication.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LANDS LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT FOR BENEFITS

A meeting was called to hear objections to building a road, under the "Covert Act." Said road is of no value to me as I live on another road which leads direct to market. The road abutts my property. I was told I would have to pay a special tax, (frontage) almost equal to those who live on the road, and use it exclusively. As this looks unjust to me I would like your advice as to how the assessment is determined. I am enclosing a diagram of road and my property.—A Subscriber, Isabella County.

The law provides that at the time of hearing objections to the proposed improvement the county road commissioner shall finally determine the special assessment district to be assessed for benefits and shall not assess any lands therefor not included in the district. Errors may be corrected. The county road commissioners shall apportion the per cent of cost of construction upon the county (if under the county road system) at large, upon the township at large, and upon each parcel of land in the assessment district, according to benefits received, and shall announce their apportionment at the time and place of hearing objections. Such apportionment of per cent for benefits shall thereupon be subject to review and correction in the manner pointed out by the law. I think the premises described in the letter would be liable for assessments for benefits. If the percentage assessed is not just an appeal may be made.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

DRAIN FUND MUST TAKE CARE OF COST OF BRIDGES

There has been a large drain put through our township. The assessment was spread on two years divided equally with the usual 5% added for unlooked for expenses. Along this drain which is cleaning out an old

drain are two bridges on public highway in good condition. Naturally these bridges are destroyed. The drain commissioner finds his funds are short and he spreads a third assessment, using the same rate as for the drain. Is it right that those bridges should be paid by those interested in the drain when they are for use of the public at large. Of course a small per cent of the cost of drain was spread on top at large but when spread the bridges were not then considered.—Sam Ferris, Custer, Mich.

Sec. 4898, C. L. 1915, provides that the cost of construction of bridges shall be charged in the first instance as a part of the cost of construction of the drain. From the fact that the township at large had good bridges and for the benefit of the land the drain was re-constructed and the bridges destroyed I would be of the opinion that the cost should fall on the drain. There is some doubt about this being the correct rule because of the wording of the statute but I do not call to mind any case that the courts have construed the language.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PUBLIC HAS NO RIGHT TO CUT LINE FENCE ACROSS RIVER

I own property through which there is a river and also a small creek running. I wish to know if the public has any right to cut any line fences which we may have across these streams to keep cattle from destroying crops? The river is about 24 ft. wide and about 15 in. deep in the summer time and the creek is about eight ft. wide and 12 in. deep. Have hunters or trappers any right to set traps along river or creek on our property when it is posted? We are paying taxes on full amount of land, there being no deduction for river or stream. The land along river is all under cultivation. The river is not considered to be a navigable stream.—M. P. Ludington.

The public would not have a right to cut or injure the fences across the river or creek constructed as line fences. Hunters and trappers would have no right upon the premises for hunting and trapping without permission and are trespassers if they do in violation of the "posting."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MUST TAKE OUT PAPERS TO BECOME U. S. CITIZEN

A woman is born in a foreign country. Must she take out her papers to become a citizen and legal voter of the U. S. A.? Her children were born in this country, but if the parents have never taken out their citizen papers are these children legal voters? Please explain, as it has caused considerable dispute since women have a right to vote and to hold office.—G. H. P., Ludington Mich.

A woman born in a foreign country must take out papers to become a citizen unless she marries a citizen, or, unless her husband takes out papers. Children born in the United States are citizens of the United States even though their parents are not citizens. Children of foreign-born parents become citizens upon the naturalization of parents if papers are taken out during the minority of child.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

NO RIGHT TO CHARGE 8% INT.

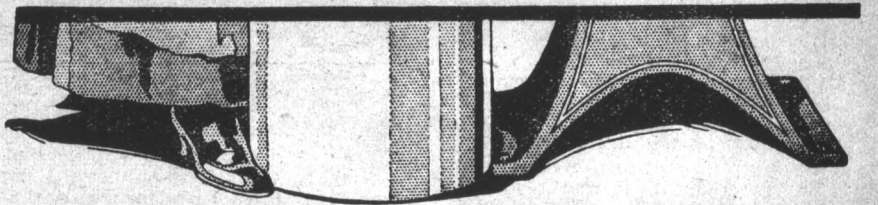
Has a bank a right to charge 8 per cent interest on a note when it is made out at 7 and the note was paid 15 days before it was due?

Here is another deal that occurred in the same bank just a few days ago. I had a son who borrowed \$28 and he gave a note for the same. He has been in the army for a year now and as he didn't return in time to pay this note I went and paid it myself and the note was overdue 15 days and the bank charged me 50 cents extra. Has it a right to do that?—J. C., Silverwood.

A bank has no right to charge 8% interest under any circumstances. The taking or reserving of 8% is usury and in a note reserving it would forfeit all interest. The charging of 50 cents for 15 days overdue interest on \$28 is usury.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



YOU
can't afford to use a
second or third grade
CREAM SEPARATOR



Get a DE LAVAL

Many users make the mistake of "saving" \$10 or \$15 in the first cost of a cream separator. More of them continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine simply because it still separates.

These users fail to consider what it means if the separation is not complete; if the capacity of their separator is so small that it needs to be run longer; if it is out of order a good part of the time, or if the quality of the product is not the very best it could be.

They fail to realize what a very little difference means in the use of a cream separator twice a day every day in the year, and what a difference it makes in first cost whether a machine lasts three years or fifteen years.

All these differences led to the great majority of experienced users buying De Laval machines when butter was worth 20c a pound, and they mean just three times as much when it is worth 60c. a pound and when every minute of time saved is worth so much more than it was a few years ago.

De Laval superiority over other cream separators is no uncertain quantity that cannot be seen or measured. On the contrary, it is capable of demonstration to every separator user, and every De Laval agent is anxious for the opportunity to demonstrate it.

If you don't know the local De Laval agent, write to the nearest De Laval office as below and we shall be glad to put him into prompt communication with you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165 Broadway, New York

29 E. Madison St., Chicago

OVER 2,325,000 DE LAVALS IN DAILY USE

MARKET FLASHES

CORN RECOVERS ONLY TO RECOVER AGAIN

Our last minute suggestion last week that the break in the corn market was only temporary and urging farmers to pay no attention to it was well taken, for scarcely was our entire issue off the press when the market recovered and went to new high levels. There has been a slight decline from these levels since but the general tone of the grain markets is very good and except for a continuance of temporary breaks we look for a steady advance to higher prices.



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.70	2.50	2.36
No. 3 Red	2.68	2.47	2.33
No. 2 White	2.68	2.47	2.30

The latest estimates, based on present acreages, are of a wheat crop of 863,000,000 bushels, or better, by far the greatest crop of wheat ever produced in this country. Should this estimate prove correct the United States will have an exportable crop of well over 600,000,000 bushels, which some claim, is in excess of the entire requirements of all Europe. Notwithstanding these estimates, the fear of a few months ago that there would be no market for the 1919 surplus seems to have entirely disappeared, and while many are wondering who is going to consume all this wheat there is a more or less certain feeling that it will be all taken care of without a loss to either producers, dealers or government. The condition of the fall planted crop is excellent. Some sections report a rank growth which may diminish the estimated yield of the grain. Other sections report that the winter crop is not doing well though they are unable to find the reason. It would be ironical, indeed, in the face of the extravagant statements that have been made of the enormous surplus yet to be harvested if weather conditions should so combine as to not only reduce the actual yield to normal but cause a shortage. While that is not a probable development, it is certainly within the range of possibility.

The cry that the price of wheat be reduced in order to bring down the price of bread, which was so insistent a few months ago, has now all but died away. The millers were quick to advise the public not to expect any material reduction in the price of bread even though wheat did become cheaper.

Not long ago the president of the American Ass'n of the Baking Industry warned the public that "even tho the price of flour falls so that flour should cost bakers of the country no more than the water they use in their bakeries, the price of bread will not fall to its former level." So the farmers who have been worrying because the high price of wheat was the cause of high-priced bread may throw their scruples to the wind. As a matter of fact the cost of the wheat that enters into the making of a loaf of bread is only a small part of the total cost. The cost of other materials and equipment required in the manufacture of bread and the labor that turns it out has increased far more than the cost of the wheat. We are glad that the millers had to tell the public the truth about this because the public has long had a foolish notion that the farmers were wholly responsible for the high cost of living.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.70	1.73	1.84
No. 3 Yellow	1.67	1.71	1.82

The corn market is anything but a staple market. The slightest rumor, whether with or without foundation, sends it spurring ahead and dropping downward. For months the bears played up the Argentine situation with satisfactory results to themselves un-

LAST MINUTE WIRES

Beans in active demand and prices higher. Grains excepting corn steady. Potatoes easier. Butter on decline. Eggs active. Poultry firm and dressed live stock easy. Hay receipts increase and feeling easier.

til Argentine grain finally began to reach this country without causing scarcely a tremor in the markets. Over 2,000,000 bushels of Argentine grain have already come into this country but it has been quickly assimilated with but very little effect upon the demand or the price of the domestic product. The foreign grain is not of the best quality and one cargo was infested with weevil. Traders in the corn pit eagerly devour press and cable statements attributed to Hoover or Barnes and rush to sell or buy according to the nature of the statement. The latest news to upset the corn market and bring lower prices were the announcements that Canadian grain would be admitted to this country and that imports of Argentine grain would greatly increase.

As stated many times before these occasional breaks in the corn market are only temporary and are not justified by the actual conditions.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard78 1/4	.78 1/4	.80 1/4
No. 3 White78	.78	.79
No. 4 White75	.71	.75

The trade papers are a little more bearish in their leaning toward oats than they have been for some time. The fear that the oat acreage would be greatly reduced this year as a result of the increased wheat acreage has been an important factor in keeping the market steady. Lack of trading and the practical discontinuance of the government orders for any large quantities have given the oat market a slightly easier feeling which may result temporarily in lower prices. Over

four months ago we made the prediction that the bulk of the oat crop would move at an average price of 78 cents a bushel or better. While that figure may be a little high as applied to the total crop, we certainly expect to see a large part of the remaining holdings selling at 80 cents or better.



RYE & BARLEY

The fact that the government is turning back into domestic channels large quantities of wheat which it had bought for export and will export rye in its stead has given a stronger tone to that market altho prevailing prices are slightly lower than a week ago. The future of the rye market is very uncertain owing to the almost total lack of knowledge of the quantity that will be needed for export trade. We are of the opinion that price changes will be in an upward direction. The Detroit market quotes rye this week at \$1.75 per bushel.

The barley market is stronger and higher prices are expected. The week's quotations are around \$2.30 to \$2.40 per cwt.



BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	8.25	8.00	8.00
Prime	7.00	7.25	7.35
Red Kidney	10.50	11.00	12.35

"Beans in brisk demand" say many of the wires flashing from the trading centers to the sources of supply. It is the best news we have heard on the

bean situation since the government's last purchase of 350 cars. No further government business is in sight yet, though there is a more or less vague rumor being circulated that the government will buy some more Michigan beans in the near future. But private buyers for export and domestic consumption are taking beans in considerably greater quantities and with less fussiness as to price. The market is quoted active. Most sales are being made by jobbers on the basis of \$8, but we understand that some of the jobbers are asking \$8.25 and expect to get it. Under the price agreement between Food Administration, jobber and elevator man, \$8.25 should mean \$7 beans to the farmer, and foolishly, indeed, is he who sells for less. The recent strength to the bean market seems to be quite independent of abnormal influences and is the most encouraging sign we have seen for a long time. It looks as if the bean market was rapidly recovering from its long "illness" and will be strong and healthful from now on.

Readers will recall the story that was taken from the *San Francisco Call* and published in these columns several months ago, which stated that the government had cancelled the Kimball bean contracts. We, ourselves, did not vouch for the truth of the statements, and we have since learned through Mr. Frank B. Drees, secretary of the bean jobbers, that the government has NOT cancelled the contracts. On the contrary, we learn from still another source that the government has fulfilled at least a part of the contracts and that thousands of tons of European beans have been or are being purchased by the Food Administration to fill Mr. Kimball's contracts. Not only does this mean that millions of American dollars are going to the Orient, but that foreign beans are in actual competition with American grown beans and taking care of a demand which, by all the rules of fairness, should be filled by our own large crop.

At the instigation of bean growers of California, the question of proposing a heavy tariff on foreign grown beans will be taken up. Growers are indignant over a current report that while the California blackeyed beans have been a drug on the market, with prices far under normal, beans grown in the Orient have been imported since January 1 in vast quantities.

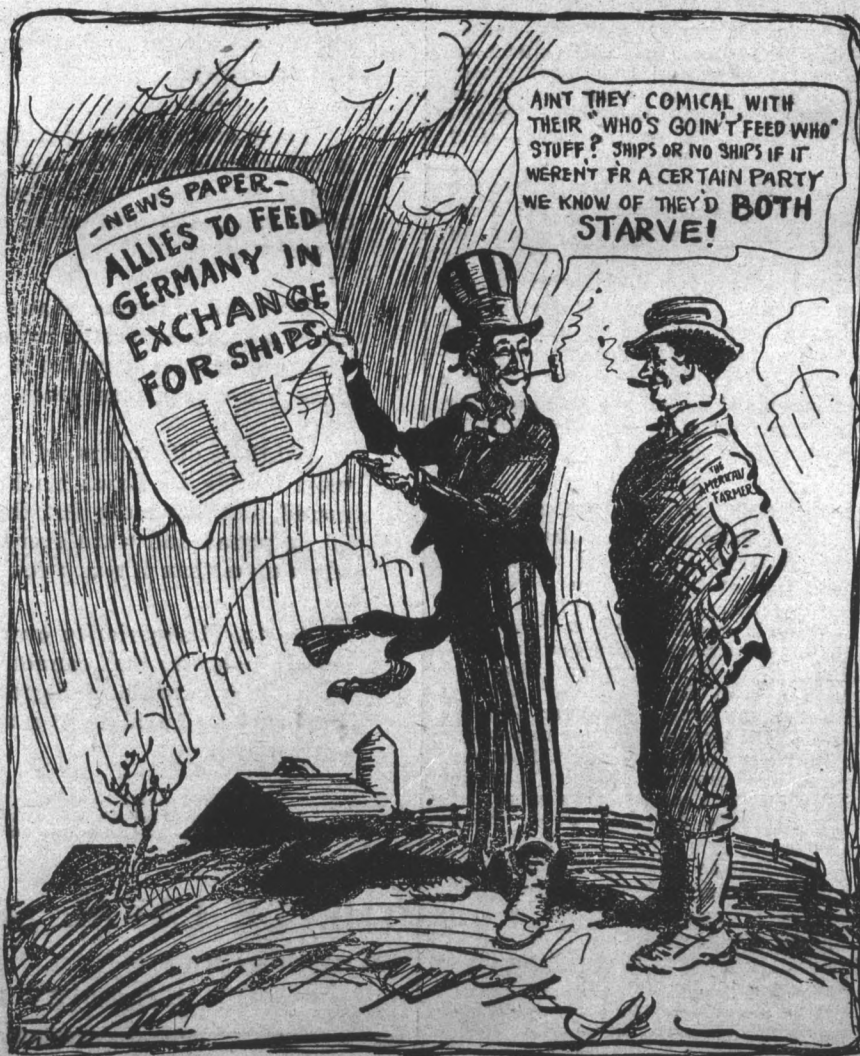


HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	Std. 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
Cincin.	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
Cincin	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 trade conditions this week (ending May 3rd) are less uniform than they have been for some time. Some of the markets hold steady; values in others are a little higher, while other cities report an easier feeling and lower values. In no instance, however, has the slackness been due to increased receipts, rather to a lack of demand. Values are so high that consumers hesitate to purchase and are coming into the markets only as their immediate requirements demand. There has been more effort made with less results in an endeavor to secure shipments of hay during the past three months than ever before in the history of the hay trade. However, as soon as pasturage becomes universal, there will be an increase in the supplies, but most of the best quality hay has been already absorbed and future receipts can consist of only the medium and poor grades. At this time of the year and especially this year, it is very difficult to forecast the market; but under these circumstances, conservatism is especially desirable with shippers in the matter of prices to farmers. Those who lost on the slump after the war, have had an opportunity to recoup their losses but should an-



other slump occur between now and the new crop there will be little opportunity of again making good, because with the new crop the army demand will have been reduced to the minimum and with prospects as they now are, there will be more than ample supplies for the next season. A careful distribution of hay between now and August will insure steady prices, but should there be an effort on the part of shippers and farmers to unload, unsatisfactory results are bound to follow, even with the advanced shortage of supplies.



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	2.40 cwt.	2.30 cwt.
New York	2.70 cwt.	2.60 cwt.
Pittsburgh	2.40 cwt.	2.30 cwt.

The spud market is in a waiting position. The advance of a few weeks back brought a large surplus of supplies, some in none too good a condition, which has gutted some consuming markets causing a weaker feeling and slightly lower prices. Shipments have decreased again from over 400 cars a day to the low figure of the season, 288 cars. Growers everywhere are holding for higher prices. New potatoes have steadily declined as was to be expected until the first of the present week when they strengthened and advanced on some markets. Imports of Canadian stock are quite heavy, the Bureau of Markets reporting 48 cars for May 5th. The Canadian potato, however, is not a favorite and the receipts are not in the best of condition, so their effect upon the prices for domestic potatoes is problematical.

Before the end of the week we expect to see a further advance in potato prices and do not look for any further slumps. We again caution our readers to unload their holdings a little each week from now on, as the season is rapidly drawing to a close and none of them should take a chance of getting caught while holding the bag. Prices are a little off right now, so don't sell until the market strengthens again. Keep in touch with your local dealer or your city commission firm by wire and as soon as the market swings upward again, sell at least part of your remaining crop. Prices to producers should range in Michigan from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bushel and most growers ought to make a fair profit at those prices.



BUTTER

New York, N. Y., May 3, 1919.—The Butter Market: Apparently the long-expected slump in butter prices is on. While consumption has been good and general demand normal, stocks are gradually increasing. The price tendency therefore has neces-

sarily been downward. The general situation is very little different from that of last week. There is no marked export demand but the local and out-of-town buying is good. Many lots of butter are showing grass flavors and in some cases quality is slightly below normal because of the presence of weedy flavors. The price of butter declined 1c on Monday. That was followed by declines of 2c on Tuesday, 1c on Thursday, and 1c on Friday. The market seems weak and unsettled at the close which indicates that we may expect a still further decline. At the close yesterday, the following were the established quotations: Extras, 58½ to 59c; Higher scoring than extras, 59½ to 60c; Firsts, 57 to 58c; and, Seconds, 55 to 56½c.

Eggs

The egg market is firm and in good demand. Packing concerns are taking eggs freely for storage and there is nothing to indicate that prices will be any lower.

STORAGE EGG PRICES

I am appealing to you for information as regards the present quotations on the egg market. You will notice that storage eggs are quoted three to four cents higher than fresh eggs. What is the cause? We know that some things improve with age but did not know that this was the case with eggs. As we want to bring this matter up in our next meeting, we are looking for your answer on this subject.—C. R., Grass Lake.

You are mistaken as to what the quotations apply to as referred to in the paragraph above. Current receipts are quoted in the market at a certain price. Eggs for storage purposes are always number ones with everything out but number ones. People preparing eggs for storage usually buy current receipts at the market price, then candle these eggs, taking out everything but the number ones, repack them in new cases and they are ready for storage purposes.

The storage price referred to is not the outgoing price for storage eggs which is yet to be determined by subsequent markets, but it is the price for eggs going into storage, which are always handled and candled with everything out but number ones, and naturally an egg prepared as above in new cases will cost more money than the current receipts.

Understand, you are confusing eggs as ingoing with storage eggs as outgoing. No, age adds nothing to eggs, but candling and handling, new containers, etc., do have to do with the value.

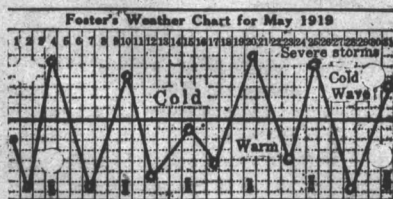


POULTRY

Live Poultry—No. 1 springs, 33 to 34; stags, 27 to 28; fat hens, 37 to 38c; small hens and Leghorns, 35 to 36c; roosters, 22 to 23c; geese, 27 to

(Continued on page 17)

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, '19.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm waves to cross continent May 8 to 12 and 13 to 17, storm waves 9 to 13 and 14 to 18, cool waves 10 to 14 and 15 to 19. In northern sections the cool waves of this period will be cold waves, causing late frosts farther south than usual. Rainfall of May has been expected to be less than usual with most rain near May 1, 15 and 29. That includes above described weather period as one of three that will bring most rain during May. Coldest week of May is expected from 11 to 17 inclusive.

Cropweather of May is expected to average fairly good and June conditions will bring in a very considerable change in crop weather. There is a long cropweather period in Nature's workshop which extends over five months at times and more than six months at other times. In periods of many years this cropweather period occurs earlier, as an average, so that, at long intervals, is in the Winter seasons and then, at other long intervals,

in Summer seasons. Its changes now occur in June and December; later they will occur in May and November. The coming change will come in between June 1 and 15. These changes have much to do in the change of crops.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about May 17 and 22 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 18 and 23, plains sections 19 and 24, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio Tennessee valleys 20 and 25, eastern sections 21 and 26, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 22 and 27. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Both these storms will be more severe than usual; high temperatures will prevail till the second cool wave enters that will be a cold wave carrying freezing and frosts farther south than usual. Last of these two storms will be one of the three heaviest rain periods of May.

Six months in advance I published the following: "Last half of April will bring numerous, severe, dangerous storms and frosts will be general." This prediction had reference more particularly to the storms and frosts that occurred April 19 to 27.

W. T. Foster

TELEGRAM

RECEIVED AT
2 6P QA 14

FY W CHESTER 845AM DEC 21 1918

JOHN BROWN
STATION 25 MEDINA OHIO

SKIMS CLEAN AT ANY SPEED

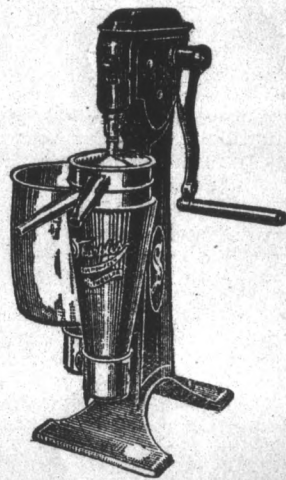
SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Which Separator did John Brown Buy?

Suppose you were Farmer John Brown and you wanted to buy a separator. You asked several separator manufacturers to send you a *ten-word* telegram, stating in the most convincing way, why their separator was the one you should buy. Sharples would only need *five* words: "Skims clean at any speed," and you would not have to ask for anything further.

SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

No other separator manufacturer could put into five words or *fifty* words, as convincing an argument as "Skims clean at any speed." They would tell you about the durability of their separator, that it was well-known, that it cost less and everything else *but* the one big reason why you need a separator—to get *all* the butterfat out of your milk. Sharples *also* has the exclusive advantage of no discs in the bowl; knee-low tank; once a month oiling system; durable construction and, besides, it is the pioneer American Separator. Write for catalog to nearest office, addressing Dept. 155



"There are no substitutes for dairy foods"

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., West Chester, Pa.

Sharples Milkers—the *ONLY* Milker with a Squeeze

BRANCHES: CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO

Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in Daily Use DC-85

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

EVERGREEN FARM BIG TYPE F. C. Boars all sold, nothing for sale now, but will have some cracker jacks this fall. Watch my ad. I want to thank my many customers for their patronage and every customer has been pleased with my hog. Enough said. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

GOOD CHANCE FOR POULTRY MAN—Account of wife's poor health want to sell my farm of 20 acres, all fenced, with fine 8-room home, good water in house, large poultry house. One block from high school and railroad. Near churches, markets, grist mill and large saw mill. Wm. W. Hewitt, Box 83, Pellston, Michigan.

A REAL BULL

Just old enough for service. His sire is one of the best 31 lb. bulls in the state; his dam a 23 lb. cow of great capacity. His three nearest dams average, fat, 4.46 per cent; 514.6 milk 7 days. Priced at \$200 if sold soon. Harry T. Tubbs, Ellwell, Michigan.

TWO MILES SOUTH OF REED CITY: 80 acres, all improved, heavy rolling land. Base barn, tool house, granary, pigpen, orchard house, with crops, \$4,500.00. Will

also sell cheap 8 horses, tools, hay, straw and oats. One-third cash, long time for balance. Isaac and H. B. Grant, Reed City, Michigan.

REGISTERED DUNGSBULLS CLOSELY related to five International Grand Champions. These bulls are bound to get good beef calves even from grade milch cows, because of many generations of line breeding, making them extremely prepotant, especially with grade cows. Write for our easy terms for purchase of a Thousand Dollar Community bull; our directions for raising a hundred dollar baby beef, with a cheap home-made calf meal, and less than \$8 worth of milk; also our three-year guarantee to refund purchase price if the bull and his calves from grade cows are not satisfactory. Geo. B. Smith & Co., R. 7, Addison, Mich.

REGISTERED DUBOC BOARS FROM prize-winning Golden Model family, smooth type, adapted for mating with the coarser-boned females for early maturing pigs. Subject to immediate acceptance and change without notice I will crate and ship for 25c per pound. Papers if desired \$1 extra. Send \$50. Will refund difference or return entire remittance if reduced offer is cancelled. Pigs will weigh from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



MOTHER'S DAY

TO THE LIST of days we celebrate, has recently been added that of "Mother's Day," which is set for the second Sunday in May. It is not a holiday in the generally accepted sense of the word, for it falls on Sunday, but it is a day set apart when we do honor to the mother who bore us, who cared for us when we were unable to do for ourselves, and who planned great things for our futures. And no matter how old we may be, no matter if some are now mothers, we can never grow away from the influence of our mother.

The other day a mother said to me: "I do not live for my children, I live with them," and it gave me food for much thought. How many mothers are such slaves to their families, that they haven't time to live with them. Much better indeed that each should have his or her task in the household so that "mother" will not work for the children entirely, but with them, and when the day's tasks are finished all are ready for the evening together.

And if the mother has grown old in years, still remember there are very few of them who enjoy being coddled; or being taken care of. Given the chance, so far as their strength permits, they want to live with you, and not be made to feel that they are old, by being continually told "not to do this" and "don't do that." It was never intended that we should be helpless mortals, and nature takes her toll; when we cease to be active, then our life's work is finished, and so the goal toward which we strive is to "wear out; not rust out," and what we get out of life, and what our mothers get out of life, is all dependent on the attitude we take toward life and them.

I have in mind a very good example of growing old in years but growing younger in spirit each year, in a grandmother I know, who now in her eighty-first year is living on her eighty-acre farm, managing it, caring for her half acre garden alone, tending her flowers, and incidentally planning on some sort of a trip this year to see something more of the world. Nor does she depend on others to keep her posted as to the happenings in this world about her. The daily paper reaches her door each noon and for a few minutes thereafter, if you are a guest in the home, you better find something to do, for "Grandma" won't be ready to visit with you until she has learned all about the latest world news. And as to Equal Suffrage, although she had never cared to vote, when she found that her vote would help to defeat the saloon, it was only those voters who reached the polls when they opened in the morning who saw her, for she was there to cast her vote for "bone dry" when the doors of the voting booth were opened in the morning.

Sunday, May 10th, we will wear a bright colored flower for the mother who is still living and a white one if she has finished her earthly task and been transferred to the other life. And if the flower we wear is significant of "life," by its color, then let us help to make that mother enjoy "life" by living with her while we may.

FIRST LESSONS IN MUSIC

(By Mrs. Harriet Ayers Seymour.)

ANY MOTHER who loves music and has studied enough to play fairly well can give her children their first lessons. It is in-

deed a great advantage to have Mother teach, for music will thus become a part of the daily life of the home and prove invaluable in aiding the growth of the children in many ways, besides developing a happy family companionship.

Most children love music. But how often is the love of it killed by inadequate teaching!

How shall we begin? Bobby is eight or nine years old and has asked to be taught music. You are eager to teach him.

First, choose a time of day when you and he are generally at leisure and rested, and have a short lesson at that time every

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

day. Keep to this arrangement, for it forms a habit of regular work, which is of the greatest value both musically and otherwise.

What is music? This question ought to form a part of the very first lesson, and without actually giving the answer, lead Bobby to feel that music is a language, the beautiful language of sound, and that when we play, we must say something that we feel.

In our new education, we are going to let the child grow and develop, and not force facts into his mind, so that the main thing is not to "tell him" or "make him," but to "let him."

After a little friendly conversation, play a low then a high note and ask Bobby to tell you with closed eyes which it is, high or low. Have him sing high and low for you. Finally give him a sheet of music paper or a music blank-book and let him write the notes you have played and he has sung.

It is better to start out at once with both treble and bass clefs, and to give the child a clear mental picture of the two staves and clefs as a unity and not separated. "Grown-ups" complain to me that they cannot easily read the

A MOTHER'S LOVE

*LIFE DOES not hold enough of years
In which we can repay
A mother's love—so do your best
Before she goes away.*

*No sweeter thought was given birth
Amid the worldly throng.
No truer words were ever penned
In verse or sacred song.*

*No purer theme could be discussed
In mankind's vast domain,
And heaven's dream is far surpassed
By this true, sweet refrain.*

*Can mother's kiss still thrill our heart?
Then happiness is ours.
The world can give no sweeter bliss,
There are no sweeter flowers.*

*Life does not hold enough of years
In which we can repay
A mother's love—then do your best
Before she goes away.*

—FRANK L. MONTEVERDE.

two together because they have been taught first one and then the other. Have Bobby write middle C on an added line placed between the two clefs and connect it with both the C which is next above in the treble clef and the C next below in the bass clef. In this way he will get an actual picture of the connection between the two clefs, and realize that the C on the added line either above the bass clef or below the treble clef is one and the same note.

Great things come thru music: Character, health, and mental clearness, if it is taught in the right way.

Let your child try picking out some little familiar tune on the piano, or let him sing original tunes to given words, like "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," or any little phrase you may think of.

Jessie Gaynor's "Miniature Melodies for the Young Pianist," published in two volumes for 54 cents each, by the John Church Co., New

York, and a blank book are all you will need for some time, the latter for writing intervals and tunes, the former for reading material and to learn little tunes from. These, written on both staves, are so very simple that every step taken is readily understood.

You will have to teach the child note values. Even if he is "through fractions," he probably has never really grasped the difference between the eighth and the quarter. Spend a week patiently working out this problem. An apple cut into quarters and eighths will help. But above all, play different values to him, and let him tell you which are long and which are short. Then have him write over and over, whole, half, quarter and eighth notes, until he makes no mistake about them.

The Schwalb book of easy duets is a help, and children enjoy playing these little Folk Songs. Its exact title is "Young Musicians. The Very Easiest Children's Pieces," published by G. Schirmer, New York, for 75 cents. The bass should be taught at once and robbed of its terror.

After having played six or more of the Jessie Gaynor melodies, have Bobby begin to listen for the bass of the duet you are playing. Play the tune and get Bobby to sing or whistle, or pick out on the keys the base he hears. Every melody has its bass, but we must listen and hear this ever present harmony, and stimulate the children to hear it.

Play a scale from c-b-a and so on down. Stop at d and ask for the next note. The child will invariably give C. Why? Because he hears it mentally. This is a point to dwell on, for if he hears that tone, he is able inwardly to hear all, including the bass.

Drill a long time on hearing the three simple chords of the Tonic, the Sub-Dominant, and the Dominant, and if you, Mother, are a little at sea about these chords, get a simple harmony book and look them up. Every key has its three chords, and every human soul can, by listening, hear them.

To hear and play and write intervals and the simple chords should be a part of Bobby's lesson for years, unless the child is naturally developed in this way, as some children are.

God gave us all music, but we have centered our attention too long on the outer things and forgotten this language of harmonious sound as a means of expressing happy and beautiful things.

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

Leavening Agents

REMEMBER first of all, no leavening agent is a food. Its one purpose is to make our food light. The leavening agents used in our baking are three in number; namely, yeast, soda and baking powder; though we sometimes depend upon the expansion of air beaten into the mixture to make it light. Those mixtures however, always contain a large quantity of egg, which stretches as the air contained within its bubbles is heated and expands; and it is the hardening of the egg, assisted by the hardening of the gluten in the flour that preserves the shape of the article baked.

Cream puffs and sponge cake are familiar examples of food lightened by the expansion of air.

Yeast is, of course, familiar to all of us, still I find many women who regard it as a mysterious bug of some description, and exceedingly difficult to take care of. Yeast is a plant, and needs exactly what all other plants need, food, warmth and moisture; but it does not need light. Now, yeast is yeast, and it doesn't matter in what form it is, it is the same plant. In the soft yeast on the market the plant is active and one gets a quicker result. Its use certainly simplifies

Your Order, Please

"If I were editing that magazine, I would well, tell me—just what you would have on this page.

Would you devote the whole page to one article, or would you divide it and have several subjects treated each week as we are doing now?

Do you enjoy the plans for the modern farm house, and would you like more of these?

Or do you wish more space devoted to home dressmaking, fancy work, suggestions as to what is new in the way of dress accessories?

Would you like a whole page devoted to the June bride early in the summer, with suggestions for her trousseau, her clothes, entertainments for her, etc.?

Are you making use of the Home Cooking Department and the recipes contained therein?

The other day a letter came to my desk stating that one mother was very much interested in the subject of Kindergarten helps for parents and thought music very essential in child training, and would I print another such article? I am glad to do so, and this week have given a very good one from the pen of an expert who is hired by the United States Government to prepare just such articles. Do they interest you? Would you like them once a month?

Remember, this is your page of our paper. Tell me what you are most interested in so that you will feel that it is indeed the farm paper which caters to largest number of its subscribers.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2803—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

No. 2804—Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 will require $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards or 27-inch material.

No. 2408—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards at the foot.

No. 2810—Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 will require $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

Nos. 2831-2830—A Smart Costume. Blouse 2831, cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material. Skirt 2830 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Skirt requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material. It measures about $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards at the foot. Two separate patterns.

No. 2815—Child's Play Suit. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards for the waist, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards for the rompers, of 27-inch material.

No. 2828—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2827—Girl's Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.



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

M

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

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

bread making. In the dry yeast the plant is inactive and must be cared for and coaxed into activity. That is why one is obliged to "make their yeast" a day ahead of baking day. The yeast is "light" when the plants have become active.

I believe many women are convinced now to their own satisfaction that not quite all their baking troubles have been due to the war flour, which has been on the market; but as the high-grade flour of former days has reappeared, they have been disappointed in not obtaining the good results they expected.

I believe I have tried out baking under almost every condition and I find that many troubles are due to the yeast, no matter what the kind used.

Yeast cakes are smaller, as we all know; but their quality is frequently inferior to that of former days. I count always on using one and one-half cakes where we formerly used one.

Of course, many women make their own yeast, with the greatest of satisfaction and the best of results. Much can be said, both for and against the "lightning starter" or "witch yeast" used. I recently talked with a lady who had used her "starter" for about twenty-two years but she knows how to care for it. I believe the vast majority of women fall in its use after a short period of time.

The yeast plant reproduces by budding, just as a cactus leaf sends out the new leaf from the end of the old, but if the budding ceases, the yeast is "used up." Germs that cause things to sour seem closely related to the yeast plant, and are present in quantities when this happens, and then the bread is sour.

Sugar is a food for the yeast, and while good bread can be made without it the action of the yeast is hastened and a little stronger fermentation brought about, if a little is used. Salt retards the action of the yeast, so I would not advise putting that into the yeast—wait until later in the bread making process.

The action of baking soda, or bicarbonate of soda, and baking powder is as follows: Three things are necessary, bicarbonate of soda, moisture and an acid; then when the heat is applied, a chemical action takes place. The gas, carbon dioxide which makes things "light," passes off into the oven the loaf we are baking hardens and preserves its shape and the other products of the chemical action are left in the loaf to be eaten. Successful baking means applying the heat so uniformly that at the moment the greatest amount of gas is formed, or the loaf is at its highest, the heat is sufficient to harden the eggs, and the gluten in the flour, so the loaf preserves its shape. If not, the loaf settles back and the gas escapes, and the loaf is heavy.

In using baking soda, the acid is in either the molasses, or sour milk used. But I believe many of us err in using too much soda. The time honored rule seems to be one level teaspoonful of soda to each half pint, or a cupful of sour milk; but if you use one-half level teaspoonful of soda to each cupful of milk, and then baking powder as you would if using sweet milk, I believe you will have a better result.

Suppose your recipe calls for one cup of sour milk and one teaspoonful of soda. Change that to use one cup of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and two level teaspoons of baking powder, and see if you do not like the result better. Too much soda frequently gives a soapy taste to a rich cake, and that is exactly the chemical action that has taken place. The soda has united with some of the fat in the cake to form a bit of soap.

One level teaspoonful of soda is regarded as having the same leavening properties, as four level teaspoons of baking powder, so remembering that, it is an easy matter to substitute the baking powder for the soda.

We have received an inquiry from one of our readers for the full name and address of Mrs. J. M. Bream. If this subscriber will furnish us with this information we will be glad to answer the inquiry.

Drink
Coca-Cola
DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

You can't think of "delicious" or "refreshing" without thinking of Coca-Cola.

You can't drink Coca-Cola without being delighted and refreshed.

The taste is the test of Coca-Cola quality—so clearly distinguishes it from imitations that you cannot be deceived.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Sold Everywhere



Real People

That's what the doughboys called The Salvation Army workers on the battle-fields and back of the lines in France.

They were "real people" to the soldier, because they were just like the folks back home, with hands accustomed to work and eyes always ready to smile.

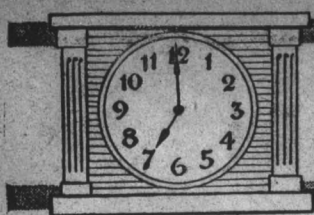
And now these same "real people" back from the war with new laurels, have built their trenches in the Streets of Poverty in America. They will wage the fight for the poor and unfortunate at home, just as they have done for years, only on a larger scale.

The Salvation Army conducts Rescue Homes—Day Nurseries—Homes for the Helpless Aged—Lodging Houses for the Down and Outers—Fresh-Air Farms—Free Clinics.

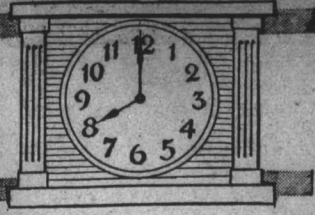
It must extend this service everywhere where Misery and Poverty exist. It must continue to reach down and lift up the men women and children who have fallen.

Will You Help?

The Salvation Army Home Service Fund May 19th to 26th.



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: One of our little cousins suggested this week that we allow two weeks instead of one in which to guess the names of the remainder of the great men, so we will be glad to skip this week, and put in a picture next week instead, using our space for a story this time, a puzzle, a recipe and then have more room for letters which we have not been able to publish before.

Haven't you noticed from the letters received each week how many of our little cousins were helping their fathers and mothers with the chores and the housework? This means that they are learning to be business men and women; that they are spending some time in work as well as play and I am sure that we have the most industrious family that ever lived. Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

WHAT HAPPENED TO DUMPS

(By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey)

ONCE UPON a time there was a queer little elf named Dumps, who lived all by himself in a dark little house down in a valley. Ever since he could remember, things had gone wrong with him.

He shivered in the cold and kicked the coal bucket when the fire would not burn. He howled when he stumbled over his own dinner pots that he had left sitting in the middle of the floor, and he stood in his front door and scowled when the other happy elves went by, without speaking to him.

He and his family had lived like that for years. When any elf wanted to describe something very sad he would say it was "Down in the Dumps," and so Dumps went on without a single happy day.

But the elves decided, suddenly, to give a party. Oh, it was going to be a very jolly party indeed, and Dumps heard about it. Almost every elf who passed was whistling, or singing something cheerful. And some of them were carrying their best green suits to the Wood Fairy's house to be pressed. And when Dumps heard about the party, he cried so loudly because he knew that he wouldn't be invited that the Wood Fairy heard him. The noise disturbed her so much that she went right down to Dumps' house to see what was the matter with him now.

"Tell me all about it from the beginning, my dear," she asked poor little Dumps.

"I can't see the sunshine!" Dumps howled.

"Of course you can't," said the Wood Fairy. "Your windows are dirty. Get some nice spring water in your little pail and wash them."

Dumps had never thought of doing that. When he washed the windows the sunbeams streamed in like a golden ladder.

"Is there something else the matter?" the Wood Fairy asked.

"My fire won't burn, even though I kick the coal bucket every day," Dumps sobbed.

"Well, do try blowing the fire," the Wood Fairy suggested.

Dumps had never thought of doing that. His bellows were stiff, but he blew them very hard and, crackle, there was a nice bright fire and his tea kettle began to sing.

"Is that all?" asked the Wood Fairy.

"Oh, no!" Dumps sighed. "The other elves are giving a party and I am not invited."

"It is for all the elves and you don't have to be invited," the Wood Fairy said. "Stand up straight and let me brush your suit. Now run along, my dear."

So Dumps started up the hill to the party, laughing all the way for he just couldn't stop. You see he had so many years of being one of the Dumps to make up for. He laughed until all his wrinkles were gone and he was puffed out with happiness. He started bees buzzing and grass-

hoppers fiddling and crickets chirping, and a whole crowd of yellow butterflies flew along with him.

"Who can this new, fat, cheerful elf be?" asked all the other elves as Dumps arrived at the party, turning a double somersault into their midst.

"We are all here except Dumps, and of course, this isn't he?"

Then Dumps showed them how he could turn back somersaults and

make a see-saw out of a rush leaf. He taught them how to play base ball with white clover heads, and how to make a swing of braided grasses. He surprised himself with all the good time he was able to think up.

"Of course, this isn't Dumps," the other elves decided. "His name must be Delight," and Dumps never told them their mistake, for it wasn't really a mistake at all. Now was it?

Letters from Our Boys and Girls

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you but I hope it isn't the last. I enjoy the letters and stories in Michigan Business Farming. Papa takes it and has for some time. I go to school and like it real well. I have a real nice school teacher. I am 11 years old and am in the 6th and 7th grades. I have three brothers. I live on an 100-acre farm. We have six cows and four horses. We have three pets, a dog and two cats. Well, I will close for this time.—Lynetta Provost, Hartford, Mich.

Brightening All It Can

It had been a dark, rainy day, but as night drew near the mist rolled away and the sun began to shine bright and to light up the woods and fields with his glad rays. "Look, father," cried a little girl, "Look, the sun is brightening all it can." "Brightening all it can, so it is," said the father, "and you, my little girl, can be like the sun if you will." "How, father? How can I be like the sun?" she asked. "By looking happy and smiling on us and never letting the tears come into those blue eyes. Only be happy and good, that is all." The next day the music of this little voice filled the house all day. The little heart seemed full of joy and love. When asked why she was so happy, she said with a laugh, "Why, don't you see, I am brightening all I can!" "That is right, my little girl," said her father, "try to make others happy and it will make you happy yourself." I hope that many other children will try this little girl's plan. If we would be happy ourselves we must first try to make others happy. If we would be loved we must first love.

Dear Laddie—I enjoy reading the letters in the M. B. F. My name is Herschell Powell. I am in the 8th grade and am 14 years old. I like to go to school; it is one and three-fourths miles from us. I like to skate and have a new pair of skates but haven't skated with them yet. It rained hard last Friday so that I couldn't skate until it froze over. I haven't done much trapping this winter because we haven't had enough snow. I have a little red headed brother; his name is Clifford. Clifford and I get in the wood on a pair of sleighs that I made. We have about 60 hens. I like to gather the eggs and have the others guess how many I got. We have a silo. It is an inter-locking cement stave silo. We have 17 head of cattle. We feed them silage. I milk two cows night and morning, and father milks two. I like to milk. I feed two calves; one is red, the other red and white. We have two pigs and seven horses. We have a farm of 200 acres. We had 50 tons of sugar beets last year. I hauled with one team and

my brother hauled with the three-horse team. I like to work on the farm. It is very healthy. My brother just came home from camp last week. He was very sick but he is well now. I would really like to see my letter in print.—Herschell Powell, Applegate, Mich.

Dear Laddie—We take the Michigan Business Farming and like it very much. I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters, so thought I would write too. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. There are 25 scholars in our school. It is called the Maple Grove school. I have two brothers. For pets I have a Collie dog, named Shep. I also have two cats, one is a kitten and is almost all white. We have two horses and eight cows. My mother has been sick for a long time and I have to do most of the work. That is why I did not write before. I like the Doo Dads very much. They are such funny little men. I also read the story of Lilliputia. It must have looked funny when all the people began to run when they saw Bell Boy after he had eaten the magic food. I hope you will print a story like that one about Little Red Riding Hood every week. Well my letter is getting long and besides it may land in the waste paper basket so I will say goodbye for this time. I may write again.—Bessie Fliger, Kingsley, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. We have seven horses. We have a farm of 160 acres and I help my father cultivate, pulverize and put in the grain. In the fall my brother and I husk corn and we can husk 70 bushels a day. We have a little calf and its name is Spot. I have four brothers and one sister. I invest my money in War Savings Stamps and I love to read the M. B. F.—Donald Martin, Clifton, Ill.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you so will try to write now. My father takes the M. B. F., and likes it very much. I like to see the Doo Dads. I am 9 years old and in the 4th grade. I have a sister. I had a little dog named Jack, but he ran away. In the winter I go skating and sliding. Sometimes I help father and mother.—Madge Thompson, Lucas, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am interested in the boys' and girls' letters. I am a girl 11 years old and live on an 80-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F., and thinks it is fine. We have 10 cows, two calves, and 15 rabbits. I have no mother or brother or sister. I live with my father. We have

The Junior Cook

When Mother Lets You Make Salad

Wash one head of lettuce, pick the leaves apart, drain, wrap in clean cloth and put in a cool place till needed.

Scrub two bright red apples. Crack and pick over six English walnuts.

Put one tablespoonful lemon juice (or mild vinegar), two tablespoonsful vegetable oil, one-quarter teaspoon salt and one-quarter teaspoon paprika in a small bowl and mix well.

Just before time to serve the salad, core the apples and slice them in thin slices—be sure that the rim of red skin stays neatly on each slice.

Arrange lettuce on salad plates. Lay three slices of apple on each plate.

Put two halves of nut on top apples. Put two teaspoons of dressing on each plate, letting it run over the apple to season.

Serve at once with crisp wafers. This serves six people.

a victrola and a piano. I have to walk a mile to school. I am writing a story which I wish to see in print, and also my letter. We live seven miles from town. Well, my letter is getting long so will close.—Ollida Pyard, Comstock Park, Mich.

Orphan Mary

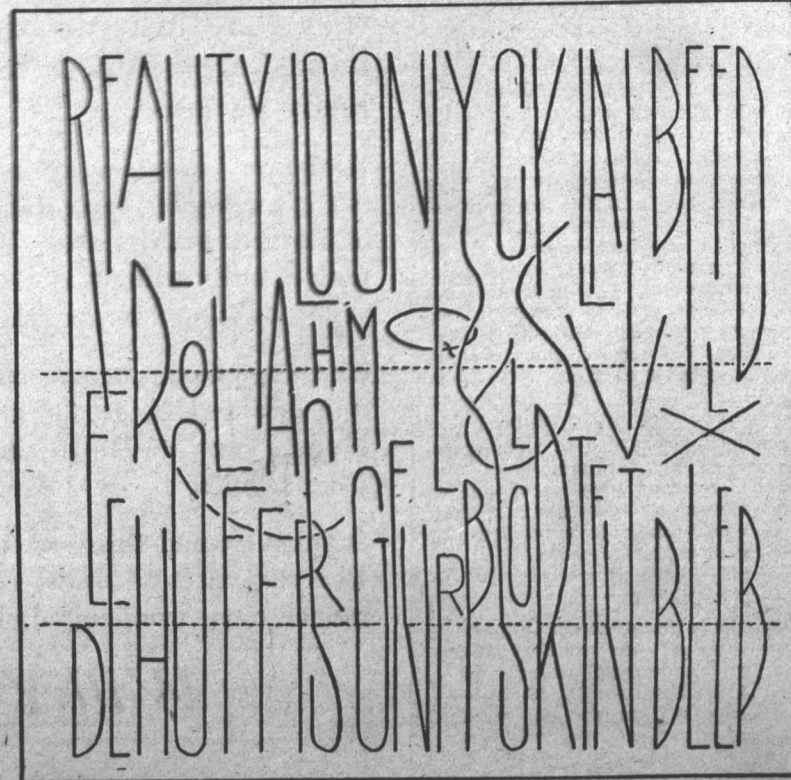
Once upon a time there lived a girl whose name was Mary. She lived with her aunt because her father and mother were dead. Her aunt was very rich and also very cruel and mean. She would send Mary to school without any lunch. But Mary seemed to bear her aunt's cruelty very bravely. The holiday season was fast approaching and there was to be a Christmas entertainment at little Mary's school. There was to be a Christmas tree too, after the speaking. When the night came for entertainment Mary's aunt gave her a torn dress to wear and a pair of heavy shoes. Mary did not want to wear them but she had to as her aunt would give her no others. At the tree all the other little girls got nice presents, but Mary did not receive any. She went home with tears in her eyes and hung up her stocking thinking Santa Claus might remember her too. She then went to bed and slept, dreaming of old Santa. Meantime her aunt in her bed in another part of the house was having a terrible dream. She dreamed that little Mary died, and then all she could see before her eyes was the ragged dress and the heavy shoes, when she might have bought the little girl a new outfit. When she awoke she made a promise that if she lived until the next day she would give Mary a happy Christmas. So the little girl was made happy by receiving from her aunt a nice dress, a big doll and lots of toys. After all Mary's Christmas was a happy one and the aunt learned to love her little niece.

Dear Laddie—We are always glad when the M. B. F. comes, and I always read every word on the children's page. I liked the story of the Giants of Lilliputia, very much. I have a little story here I would like to tell you. It is about our trip from the west to Michigan. I was born in Odessa, Wash., just 77 miles from Spokane. When I was about 4 years old we moved to Spokane, which is a very fine city. Then two years later we moved to Sandpoint, Idaho. A little later we lived in Larchwood, Mont., and when I was 8 years old we, mother, my sister, Bella, and I, started for Michigan. We started October 7, 1913. We made several stops. We stopped in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, two weeks. We took the sleeper through to Omaha. Oh! It was fun going to bed at night. We had little electric lights in the berth, and put some of our clothes in a tiny hammock, that would have made a nice hammock for a doll. We took some of our meals in the diner and that was lots of fun too. When we left Council Bluffs we stopped over in Atlantic, Iowa, and two days in Chicago; also Eaton, Mich., a week. We have been in Michigan now five years. We would all rather live in the west. Spokane is our favorite place altho we had a fine trip. We went through four different capitals, Helena, Mont., Lincoln, Nebr., Des Moines, Ia., and Lansing, Mich. I just wish I could travel all the time. Well, I have to feed the chickens and get the wood and kindling—Helen E. Gehrig, Vanderbilt, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I am writing to you. My first letter was not very long. My father takes the M. B. F. I read it before he does though as I'm very much interested in the pages. I live on an 80-acre farm though my father owns 320 acres in all. I'm going to make a guess at the outlined picture. I think it's Theodore Roosevelt, for I know he liked hunting very well and also was our president. Mr. Roosevelt and his son, Kermit, went to Africa for an extended hunting tour, soon after retiring from the presidency. I know a good deal more about him but think it would take too much space if it were to be printed.—Louise Buckniff, Oshtemo, Mich.

FOLD-UP PROVERB

BY WALTER WELLMAN



MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 13)

28c; ducks, 38 to 40c; turkeyys, 38 to 40c per lb.

Wool

Beginning in the May 17th issue we will give our subscribers accurate quotations on the various grades of wool. For various reasons the wool market has been very unsettled since the government relinquished control, and quotations fluctuate widely. A Washtenaw subscriber advises us that local dealers were offering around 40 to 45c a pound a month ago, but upon the refusal of the majority of the farmers to sell at that price, have since raised their quotations to 61c a lb. This is a really higher figure than present deals would warrant, as the highest prevailing quotations to farmers are 45 to 50c according to grade. Wool growers who are in doubt as to how much they should receive for their 1919 fleece should watch these columns next week, as they will find some information on the wool situation which will be of interest to them.



LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, May 5, 1919.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 180 cars, including 40 cars of Canadians and 18 cars left from last week's trade. Our market opened 25c to 50c lower on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in heavy supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers were in good supply, sold strong to 10c higher; fat cows and heifers were in light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher than last week; bulls of all classes were in light supply, sold steady; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold steady; fresh cows and springers were in light supply, sold strong; stockers and feeders were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; yearlings were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher.

The receipts of sheep and lambs are called 40 cars. The general market is about steady with Saturday. There were some very choice, handy weight lambs sold at \$16.85 to \$16.90, and about four loads of handy weights, that had a growth of wool about an inch long, sold up to \$17. Aside from these, best lambs sold from \$16.50 to \$16.75; culls, \$13 to \$14.50; yearlings, \$13 to \$14.50; wethers, \$13 to \$13.50; ewes, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Receipts of calves are estimated at 3,300 head. Choice calves, \$16 to \$16.50, which is steady; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$13 to \$14; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$7 to \$8; heavy fat calves, \$9 to \$11, as to weight and quality.

U. S. WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Fairly Steady Prices and Average Movement

Few very sharp changes occurred but general tone appeared somewhat weaker. Potatoes, new onion, strawberries, lettuce, cucumbers, peppers, and egg plants declined moderately. Cabbage, asparagus and celery were steady to strong. Shipments 7,051 cars compared with 7,512 last week. Volume in recent weeks has averaged about 1,000 cars daily, which is not far from the average movement during the corresponding time a year ago. Shipments of old potatoes, onions and cabbage are steadily decreasing. Apples, lettuce, citrus, fruits and dry beans are also decreasing. Principal increases were in new cabbage, strawberries and celery. Shipments as compared with a year ago are much lighter for new potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and heavier for oranges, cucumbers, lemons and new onions. Apple export inquiry reported still active from north European countries, but stock nearly exhausted. Exports July 1 to March 20 were 1,352,189 bbls., including 921,079 to United Kingdom and 249,503 to Canada. Exports dried apples same period 6,426,413

lbs. including 2,497,385 to Sweden, 1,219,659 to United Kingdom and 871,510 to Norway.

Bean Markets Nearly Unchanged

Bean Exports July 1 to Mar. 20 were 2,576,730 bus., about one-half to Belgium.

Eastern hand-picked sacked white beans still ranged mostly \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt., although declining slightly in Chicago. Southern California sacked small whites were also steady in consuming markets, but slightly weaker in producing sections, closing at \$6 to growers. California Limas ruled \$7 to growers and followed the wide range in terminal markets of \$7.50 to \$9. Colorado Pintos held at \$4.50 per cwt. in bulk, cash to growers, and were nearly steady in middlewestern and southern markets. Shipments decreased to 164 cars, compared with 192 cars last week.

Potato Prices Recede

Losses of 5 to 25 cents per cwt. about offset the average gain of the preceding week. No. 1 northern sacked white stock closed 20 cents lower in Chicago at \$2 to \$2.15. Range in middle western jobbing markets was about steady and southern markets were firm, closing at \$3.25 to \$3.50 in New Orleans and \$2.85 to \$3 in Atlanta, while Michigan shipping points quoted No. 1 sacked white stock at \$2.10 to \$2.15 slightly below last week's close. Colorado No. 1 sacked white stock ranged slightly weaker at shipping points, closing \$1.65 to \$1.75 f. o. b. Greeley, but held about steady in southwestern markets. Western trackside and warehouse sales by growers followed a slightly weaker range at \$1.25 to \$2. Undertone in producing sections appeared confident, growers often being reported holding for higher prices. New York round whites bulk weakened considerably in producing sections, closing at \$2.37 to \$2.97 f. o. b. shipping points and consuming markets averaged about 15 cents decline for this stock at \$2.50 to \$2.85. Sacked Maine Green Mountains are dull and unsettled in producing sections, but averaged 40 cents decline in consuming markets, ranging \$2.60 to \$2.85. Shipments of old stock 2,097 cars compared with 2,675 last week and 2,251 a year ago. Principal shipping states are still Maine, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. Value of new stock also showed moderate declines. New Florida Spaulding Rose weakened further in northern markets, ranging \$8 to \$9 per bbl., and closed stronger, mostly \$8 per bbl. f. o. b. shipping points. Texas Bliss Triumphs followed the slightly weaker range in middle western markets of \$3.50 to \$4 per bushel hamper. Shipments of new stock 332 compared with 392 last week and 932 for the corresponding week last year. Canadian imports 158 cars. Louisiana potatoes expected to begin shipping movement about the middle of May. Crop much lighter than last year. Jobbing market range of eastern and northern potatoes a year ago \$1.35 to \$1.65 per cwt. bulk. New Florida \$4.50 to \$6 per bbl.

Detroit Live Stock Market

(By Bureau of Markets)

Dressed Calves, 20 to 28c; market easy. Dressed hogs, 22 to 25c; market firm.

Michigan Central Stock Yards, Detroit, May 6.—Cattle: Market dull and draggy; prospects look lower; best heavy steers, \$14 to \$16; best handy weight butcher steers, \$11.50 to \$13.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$11 to \$13; handy light butchers, \$9.50 to \$11.50; light butchers, \$8 to \$9; best cows, \$11 to \$11.50; butcher cows, \$7.50 to \$10; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$6 to \$6.50; best heavy bulls, \$11; bologna bulls, \$9 to \$10; stock bulls, \$8 to \$9; feeders, \$10 to \$12; stockers, \$8 to \$10; milkers and springers, \$80 to \$160.

Veal calves—Market steady; few choice, \$16; bulk of best, \$15 to \$15.50; others, \$10 to \$13.

Sheep and lambs—Best lambs, 50c higher; others steady; best lambs, \$16 to \$16.25; fair lambs, \$14 to \$15; light to common lambs, \$11 to \$12; fair to good sheep, \$11.50 to \$12; culls and common, \$6 to \$8.

Hogs—Pigs 35c and mixed hogs, 40c higher than Monday; pigs, \$19.85; mixed hogs, \$20.90 to \$21.

I consider the M. B. F. the best farm paper that I ever read.—Elmer Stead, Gratiot county.



Our Stockholders

There are over 135,000 stockholders who own the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This great body of people, larger than the entire population of such cities as Albany, Dayton or Tacoma, share the earnings produced by the Bell System.

More than 45,000 of these partners are workers in the telephone organization. They are linemen, switch board operators, clerks, mechanics, electricians.

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KAWKAWLIN UNION TO HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING

Farmers' Union of Kawkawlin, Mich., will hold their meeting at the town hall on May 15th at 7:00 p. m. Important business will be taken up.—Peter LaFlamme, Sec.-Treas., Farmers' Union, Kawkawlin, Mich.

Kies says, "Hogs all sold." Dont send any orders to B. E. Kies of Hillsdale for the hogs which he recently advertised in these columns. He's all sold out!

SAVE 40% ON YOUR TIRES

3500 Mile Guarantee			
Manufacturers of high-grade tires sell us their surplus stocks of "FIRSTS" at rock-bottom prices, for spot cash. We sell YOU these brand new tires as "Seconds" at an average REDUCTION OF 40%.			
SIZE	Plain	Guaranteed	
28 x 3	\$9.45	\$10.40	\$2.65
30 x 3	9.60	10.70	2.60
32 x 3	11.50	12.45	3.10
30 x 3 1/2	12.30	13.85	3.25
31 x 3 1/2	13.10	14.40	3.30
32 x 3 1/2	14.30	16.20	3.40
34 x 3 1/2	15.10	16.70	4.15
31 x 4	18.30	20.75	4.25
32 x 4	18.70	21.10	4.35
33 x 4	19.55	21.45	4.45
34 x 4	20.00	21.90	4.55
35 x 4	21.05	23.05	5.20
36 x 4	23.50	25.50	5.35
34 x 4 1/2	26.90	29.35	5.80
35 x 4 1/2	28.60	30.70	5.70
36 x 4 1/2	28.60	31.15	5.90
37 x 4 1/2	32.65	36.90	6.70
35 x 5	30.90	33.80	6.95
36 x 5	33.55	36.75	7.05
37 x 5	32.70	35.65	7.15

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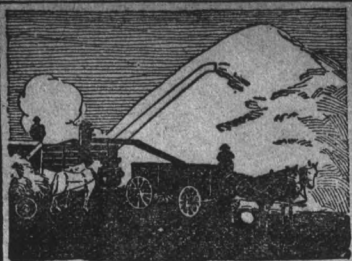
Howell, Michigan

makes the following statement for the first four months of 1919

Paid 31 claims for fire	\$ 6,249.65
Paid 56 claims for theft	10,270.50
Paid 121 claims for liability	14,269.92
Paid 76 claims, collision	7,698.97
Total 284 claims	\$38,489.04

5,209 new policies written the first four months of the year.

The Company has on hand May 1 a surplus of \$72,833.88.



Full Sacks— Empty Stacks

You worked hard for your grain crop. Don't let the thresherman waste it. You can't afford to let a single bushel of it be lost to the straw stack.

You insure your grain crop when you hire the man with the

Red River Special

He has the thresher with the famous "Man Behind the Gun" that beats the grain out of the straw. Doesn't wait for it to drop out as in other threshers but goes after every kernel and saves it for you. That's why the Red River Special saves the farmer's thresh bill.

O. J. Kindig and three others of Roanoke, Ill., write Nov. 25th:

"In 1916 we purchased one of your 30x46 Red River Specials and it has done more and better work than we expected. We threshed as high as 3,500 bushels of oats in one day and it saved all the grain. It beats them all."

Saving grain costs less than growing it. Look for the man with the Red River Special. It will pay you.

Write for Circulars

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

Less Speed Lighter Running

ROSS SILO FILLERS

Ross Silo Fillers positively require less power to do the same work because they are lighter running.

Run with a steady hum—Won't choke—Won't break—Cut corn clean—Make silage that cattle lick up quick. The six-fan blower, self-aligning bearings, positive knife adjustment, ball bearing end thrust adjustment, substantial angle steel frame and other points of supremacy make the ROSS the best buy for you. Backed by 69 years' experience. Both cylinder and flywheel types. Sizes for every silo engine. Prices are right.

Get The Facts—Learn Why
Send for our Free Book. They show just how Ross construction excels. Teach how to judge a machine's worth. You should know this. Write for booklets at once—TODAY.

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



Beat it with a FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

Keeps out all the wet

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Waterproofs.
Absolute.
are Marked thus—

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

Is Your Farm for Sale?

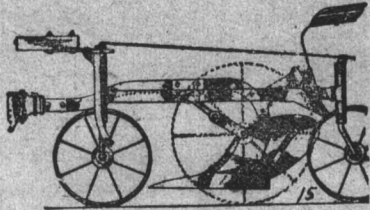
Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

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.)

WHEELED PLOW

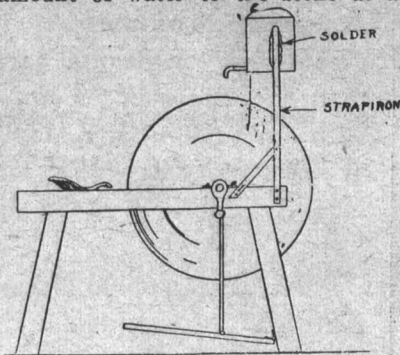
The new features claimed for this plow are: First, that it levels itself and that the operator needs only to regulate the depth; second, that the



point is always below the heel except when out of the ground; and third, that the plow can give when it strikes an obstruction. (Janesville Machine Co., Janesville, Wis. U. S. Patent 1,215,818.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

TANK FOR GRIND STONE

A gas tank from an old oil stove rigged over the grind stone makes a handy device for getting an even amount of water to the stone at all



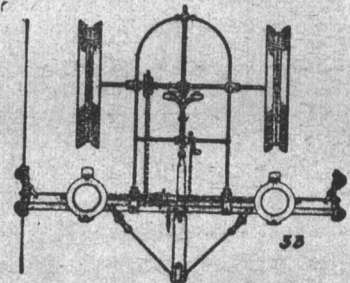
times. If there is a valve in the pipe line, so much the better, as that can be used to regulate the flow of water. If there is none, the end of the outlet pipe can be flattened or plugged to the amount desired, regulating the stream in that way.

This tank was supported over the stone by two braces of strap iron, braced as shown in the sketch.

It is much more convenient than hanging a tin can above the stone, as the tank holds more water, and the amount of water can be regulated.—P. S., Saginaw.

CLUTCH MECHANISM FOR PLANTERS

Variable drop seed planters have previously had one of two types of clutches; either, one using a half revolution, or one using a whole revolution.



The latter have proved the more satisfactory, but have been complicated. The present invention, it is claimed, does the same work with a much simpler clutch. (International Harvester Co., Chicago Ill. U. S. Patent, 1,215,478.)—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

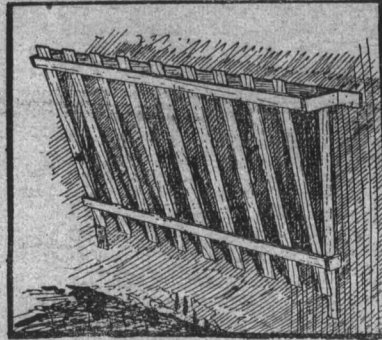
STARTING BOLTS AND SCREWS IN DIFFICULT PLACES

A bolt that is hard to get into place may sometimes be handled easier if it is placed in a vise and a notch sawed in the head with a hack saw, as shown in figure one. It may then be turned down with a screw-driver.

A wire bent as shown, will often come in handy starting screws and small bolts, as the wire can be bent to any form, and the bolt can be held in an upright position until it is started. Small copper wire is the best, as when finished, it may be pulled off.—T. M., Kent County.

ALFALFA RACK FOR CHICKENS

We had fed bright, fourth cutting alfalfa to the poultry flock for several winters, throwing it on the floor and letting them pick it over. This was a bit wasteful, and one winter, when we were short of the feed, I built a rack



which was nailed to the side of the scratching room wall as shown in the sketch.

The rack was three feet long, two feet high and about ten inches wide at the top. The frame was built of one inch strips and the slats were wainscoting, sawed in two lengthwise.

The rack, when built as shown in the sketch, lets the small stems fall through to the floor, making it easy to clean.

Four nails hold it in place, and it is so built that it may be removed in a jiffy and put in another place if desired.—Geo. M., Clinton County.

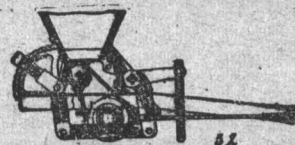
PREVENTS HENS FROM SETTING

This device is made of twisted wire and is placed on the hen as shown. It prevents her from setting, but does not prevent her from walking, feeding, or roosting. It breaks her of the habit of setting without the use of a coop.

(Hattie R. Hayes, Salina, Iowa. U. S. Patent 1,274,266.)—C. J. Lynde, Can.

VARIABLE SPEED MECHANISM FOR DRILLS

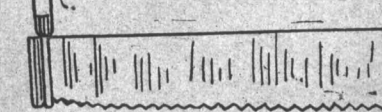
The feed shaft in the hopper of this drill is driven in the ordinary way by means of a sprocket chain and a sprocket wheel on the main axle. The new



feature is a differential mechanism which permits the feed shaft to be driven at four different speeds. (International Harvester Co., Hamilton, Canada. U. S. Patent 1,218,807.)—C. J. Lynde Canada.

DEVICE TO KEEP SCALES CLEAN

Platform scales often weigh inaccurately because of chaff and debris getting into the cracks around the platform. The sketch shows an arrangement to clean them quickly



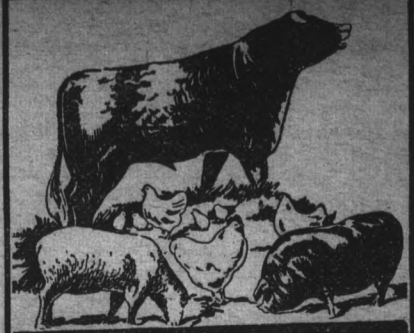
and easily. It consists of a section of a cross cut saw with a handle attached to one end. The teeth of the saw lift the debris out instead of pushing it down under the scales.—P. A. G. Big Rapids, Mich.

THE FARM GARDEN

Farmers' Bulletin 937, "The Farm Garden in the North," and Farmers' Bulletin 934, "Home Gardening in the South," give directions for growing



all kinds of garden produce. Write for either one to Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. They are free.—C. J. Lynde, Canada.



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide. Disinfectant.

USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas,

and Sheep Ticks.

To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

FREE BOOKLETS.

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

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

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

Write for them to

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

WRITE GALLOWAY Special Sale

15,000—750 lb. Size
SEPARATORS
This special factory-run, low-price is the same for one or if you bought the whole 15,000. The low price is based on a 15,000 run. The 750 lb. size is the best all around size—our biggest seller. Has all our latest 1919 improvements. Skins close. Easy to run and clean. Every drop of milk gets full skimming force of the bowl. Sold on 180 milking tests too.



THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL

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

Ditches Terraces

Grade roads, build dykes, levees with the Martin Farm Ditcher and Grader. Works in any soil. Makes V-shaped ditch or cleans ditches up to four feet deep. All steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for free book and our proposition. Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc. Box 262 Owensboro, Ky.

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



The MARKET EDITORS MAIL BOX

(Questions on any marketing subject cheerfully answered in this department. Address your letter to Market editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

PACKING AND SELLING EGGS

Am a reader of the M. B. F. and think it's a very good paper for every farmer to have, and am going to do my bit to get you some more subscribers. Am asking the editor or any of the readers if they could give me the address or could put me in touch with some commission house in Detroit which handles eggs. How should eggs be packed for market?—J. A. J., Ludington.

We receive many requests from readers to recommend reliable commission firms. This we do not like to do, for we are liable to be made a party to any controversy which may arise between a reader and the commission houses so recommended. We are willing at all times to lend our services in the settlement of disputes between farmers and buyers of their produce, but do not wish to be held responsible if the outcome does not prove satisfactory to the farmer. In giving the names of the following concerns we can only say that they are financially responsible, and we believe that they will give fair treatment.

The Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, 323 Russell Street, Detroit, N. F. Simpson, manager. This is a strictly farmers' organization and should be the logical selling agency for the farmers of the state. The J. W. Keys Commission Co., 470 Riopelle; Griggs-Fuller & Co., 12th and Jefferson Streets; McDonnell Co., 366 E. High, are reputed to be reliable commission firms.

Should Candle Your Eggs

Buyers who are accumulating eggs, in order to get a better price than quotations on current receipts, should candle their eggs and grade them. Most buyers are familiar as to the methods of grading and the numerous grades known to the trade. Farm white eggs No. 1s, No. 2s, and so forth.

But to the farmer who is shipping his own eggs no grading is necessary. In fact, the daily accumulations are not sufficient to carry the numerous grades. The farmers' eggs are usually of the same grade if kept clean and gathered daily. Farmers should gather eggs every day, keep in cool place and ship as often as once a week.

Better ship partial cases (leaving fill-and for this reason live rabbits bring ers complete) than hold over one better returns.—N. F. S.

week. Nests should be kept clean but never wash a dirty egg, ship it as it is.

Best if possible use 30 dozen egg cases, 12 dozen carrier cases are too expensive. Once used 30 dozen egg cases usually can be obtained at a reasonable price. Where farmers are over one week filling a 30-dozen case, better join with some neighbor and make shipment quickly.

Gather every day; keep in cool dry place; do not wash and make prompt shipment.

THE BREEDING OF RABBITS FOR SLAUGHTER

I am contemplating starting a rabbit farm for the purpose of growing rabbits for city market and would like to have these questions answered. Is there a demand for them in the city markets? Do they take them fur on or off? What time of year do they sell best? What breed is preferred by market buyers? How about cost of production if they were allowed free run of clover, alfalfa or grass pasture all summer and finishing for market by feeding purchased oats and hay with carrots and other vegetables to supplement?

Would it be a better and cheaper plan to keep them in a house constructed for the purpose, a few rabbits in a screened front box, place boxes in rows and one row of boxes above the other, using land to grow alfalfa, clover and vegetables for feed instead of pasture?—R. Y. Lowell.

Rabbit meat can be produced the way you indicate for less than 10c per pound. This is simply information gleaned from what is considered reliable sources and not from my own experience in the matter. As I understand it, it would be wise to put the rabbits out of doors during the summer time but in the winter time I would believe that the house question would be more preferable.—C. H. Burgess, Prof. of Poultry Husbandry M. A. O.

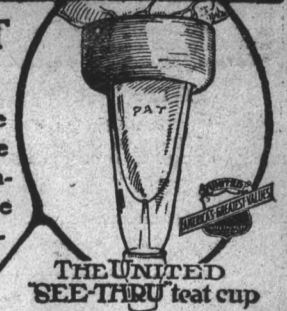
In regard to rabbits, the favorite breeds are Belgian Hares and Flemish Giants. They are salable the year around, although we have just passed the most favorable season, Easter. The popular price has been around 15c.

Late in the fall and winter months is seasonable for wild rabbits, at which time they should be shipped in same condition as when killed by the hunter. Domestic rabbits should not be killed and dressed at any season of the year, but should be shipped in coops alive. Poultry coops can be used or any improvised coop. Dressed rabbits if at all salable sell by the dozen, while live rabbits sell by the pound.

You Can See It Draw The Milk with the United "See-Thru" Teat Cup

THE ONLY TRANSPARENT TEAT CUP MADE

Always know which teats are milking. With the UNITED MILKER you can "SEE-THRU" the cups. UNITED is the only milker with this wonderful feature. "SEE-THRU" Cups are made of a transparent, wear-resisting material to withstand hard knocks. They are the acme of sanitation.



The UNITED Milks Just Like the Sucking Calf

The patented extension rubber top gently massages the udder, perfectly imitating the nose action of the calf. This, combined with the cool, atmospheric massage created by the patented UNITED Valve, causes cows to give down their milk freely. "See-Thru" is the only teat cup that works on both udder and teats.

Just like the expert hand milker—the United Relief Valve varies the vacuum for hard and easy milkers.

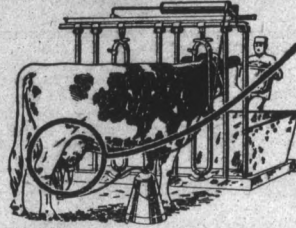
UNITED is Every Man's Milker

The price is so reasonable and UNITED is so efficient that it will make money for the owner of six or more cows. Ask for illustrated literature, and

WRITE FOR PRICES TODAY

C. L. SPRINKLE, Pres.

UNITED ENGINE COMPANY
Dept. B1 LANSING, MICHIGAN



UNITED MILKER

Be a Good American With Us

Farmers of Sanilac County and other Counties of Michigan

This is our last greeting for Spring 1919.

We would like to have every farmer in Michigan realize and know what SWEEPSTAKES PEDIGREE SEED CORN will do for him in 1919 and by ordering direct from our representative, Mr. Aley Jacobs, Snover, Mich., what Seed Corn you may need or at least one bushel or bag of XXX grade at \$6.00 per bu., or XX grade at \$4.00 per bu. with 20c for each sack holding two bushels or less, you will be doing the best thing ever for yourself.

We want you to write us after you receive your corn and again in July telling us how it grows.

Note this:—Any customer planting SWEEPSTAKES PEDIGREE SEED CORN this year in Michigan and after growing and feeding same, if he should be dissatisfied with the results, we will authorize Mr. Jacobs to furnish him Seed Corn for 1920 at half price and try it over again. It fills silos and the pail.

We want you to exhibit at the State Fairs.

Send your order with cash at once, to Aley Jacobs, Snover, Mich.

His car load will be in Michigan about May 10th, and you should have some of it sure—Truth will prevail.

Let us get acquainted with you this year in your own field.

Yours for the best silage and food,

INTERNATIONAL CONSOLIDATED RECORD ASSOCIATION, Inc.,
Elmira, New York.

Do not order from us—

Order from Mr. Jacobs as above—

Satisfy yourself what Mr. Jacobs is doing for you.

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

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

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

One Subscription price to all!

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

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

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends:—

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

Name

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

County State

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

Only two men needed to apply Areanddee

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

The Areanddee Celery Bleacher

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

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

THE RUSSELLOID COMPANY
Dept. M Harrisburg, Penna.



You're wasting 1/4 of your time & labor

Government reports show that tiled land yields from 25 to 50% bigger crops. That means that 1/4 of your labor is wasted on untiled land—it will not produce as it should on tiled land.

American Vitrefied Salt-Glazed Tile

It's the best—It's frost and acid proof and will give you a lifetime of service. Ask us for name of dealer near you.

AMERICAN SEWER PIPE COMPANY,
(Michigan Branch)
809 St. James St., Jackson, Mich.

THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

NOTE:

An illustration helps greatly to sell farm property. By adding \$10 extra for each insertion of your ad, you can have a photographic reproduction of your house or barns printed at the head of your ad. Be sure to send us a good clear photograph for this purpose.

FARMS AND LAND



ONE ACRE. FIFTEEN MINUTES' walk to center of city; twenty minutes' walk to good fishing and boating. Modern house of eight rooms and hall; fireplace; good barn and garage, electric lighted; large poultry house and an outside coal house; quantity of small fruit. Price, \$3,000. Address Ray Disbro, 230 Race St., Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE—GOING OUT OF BUSINESS—Blacksmith shop, tools and stock; also seven-room-house, well equipped well, cellar, water in house; 1 1/4 acres for garden; cheap, to sell quick. Terms on application; phone 22. Van Buren Co. Telephone Co. A. W. Shannon, Covert, ville, Mich.

\$2,500 DOWN SECURES 308 ACRES. 23 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.

FARMS FOR YOU AT \$25 PER ACRE. Write O. W. Clark, Bendon, Mich.

FOR SALE—55 1/2 ACRES, 1 1/4 MILES west of Chelsea, Mich., Washtenaw county; 55 acres plowed land and rest is used as pasture, but can be used as a good hay land; two-story barn with five horse stalls and 21 steel stanchions; 100-ton tile silo; chicken coop, granary, groom house; small orchard. Whole milk is shipped to Detroit. Roy C. Ives, Chelsea, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 1 1/4 miles from St. Louis, Mich. Good schools and churches; good soil, 55 a. cleared, balance pasture and wood lot; 10-room house, basement barn 36x48. Price, \$6,500; \$3,500 cash, balance easy terms. Chas. Monroe, St. Louis, Michigan.

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

200 ACRES, \$6,000, WITH 18 HOL-stein Cows, and 3 yearlings, bull, wagons, harness, manure spreader, corn harvester, grain drill, walking and sulky plows, harrows, cultivators, hay tedder, milking machine, gas engine, ensilage implements, other high-grade machinery, tools; mile to town, creamery, midst of fine market cities. About 100 acres productive tillage, balance spring-watered pasture for large herd, valuable woodland, large fruit orchards. Good 9-room house, dandy barn, ties for 50 head, 2 silos, water at house and barn, milk, poultry houses, horse barn. Retiring owner names for quick sale low price \$6,000 for all, easy terms. Details this big money-maker page 42 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 814 B. E. Ford Bldg., Detroit.

YOU CAN SELL YOUR FARM Direct to the buyer without paying commission through my co-operative plan, and be free to sell to anyone, through anyone, anywhere, any time, for any price or terms. Write for circular. JAMES SLOCUM, Holly, Michigan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

PURE BRED SEED—WIS. BARLEY (6 ROW) and College Success Oats passed inspection in field and bin. Worthy oats not inspected this year. These grains took 4th prize at M. A. C. Grain Show. Write for prices, Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Michigan.

"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.

Your M. B. F. should arrive on or before Saturday—does it?

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
AUTO TIRES	DYNAMITE	KEROSENE ENG.	STOVES
AUTO SUPPLIES	ELECTRIC LOTS	LUMBER	STUMP PULLER
AUTO INSUR.	GAS ENGINE	LIME	SEEDS
BEE SUPPLIES	GUNS	MANURE SP'DR	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MILL	NURSERY STK.	SILLO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUE BUYERS	MILKING MACH.	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSETS	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	PLASTER	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH
CREAM SEPR	HARROWS	ROOFING	WINDMILL
CARRIAGE	HAY RAKES	SAWING MACH.	WIRE FENCING
DRAIN TILE	HARVESTERS	STOCK FOOD	WOOL BUYERS

(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

Name

Address R. F. D. State

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



FOOD SPOILAGE

THIS TERM applied to agriculture has an important meaning. Food spoilage, especially on our farms, amounts to a great deal, and from a national standpoint, it is stupendous. It is difficult always to prevent this spoiling or wasting of food, especially in busy seasons and unfavorable weather; but much can be prevented, and as we advance in efficient production and economy, we will give more attention to this important branch of farm management. Without doubt, the greatest spoilage of food in this country is that of fodder, especially with the corn plant. It is estimated that from twenty-five to thirty per cent of the value of this plant is wasted each year after it has been grown. Millions of dollars worth of this forage go to waste each year, while at the same time stock food is in great demand and commanding high prices. A more liberal use of silos would prevent much of this wastage.

Even where the corn fodder is put in shocks the spoilage is great, as winds, rain and snow all break down and destroy the value of the forage. By spring little is left which could be termed good or palatable feed. The silo would save this forage and preserve it in the best possible form. Other fodders such as sorghum, kafir, corn, millet, oats, peas, soy beans and clover are greatly damaged by weather and unfavorable conditions at the time of harvest. Much wastings and spoiling could be prevented by properly housing, or placing in silos where it could be kept, if need be, for several years in good condition.

A wet season at the time of harvesting clover or alfalfa will often make it impossible to cure the forage and produce hay of any value. With a silo this food could all be saved and put in the best possible form. A rainy season in the fall will likewise prevent the curing of such forages as cane, kafir, corn, millet, and a late cutting of alfalfa. The silo could here be used to save the feed.

There is a fearful loss each year due to trosted fodder. This loss often runs into the millions, especially in the northern states. It has been found that corn will make excellent silage even though trosted if put in immediately after the freezing, before the drying out process. It is a common practice among many of the extreme northern farmers to allow their corn to stand in the field until it is trosted before putting in the silo. In this way they gain every possible day of growth for their crop. Corn frozen before it matures will make excellent silage if put in immediately after the freezing. In this way all fodder grown can be saved. Corn damaged by hail can be saved in the same way. So long as there is any forage left, it can be siloed. Drought stricken corn or forage crops of any kind may also be turned to valuable feed. There is always enough forage grown in this country to feed at least twice as much live stock as we keep, but the spoilage and wasting gets rid of at least half the fodder we grow. The economy demanded of us during the progressive years to come will frown upon this spoiling. We will find it necessary to use progressive economic methods in our industry, and the silo must be considered one of the first equipments to prevent this great waste.—A. L.

ADVANTAGES OF MOTOR TRUCK

Statistics compiled from Government reports, and gathered together from various thoroughly reliable sources prove that it requires the gross returns from five acres of average land to feed one horse a year. With farm land worth from \$200 to \$300 per acre, does it seem like good business to keep from four to twelve

horses on the farm? Lets see just what this means. For each horse kept the farmer kept, the farmer must sacrifice the returns from five acres—four horses means 20 acres, 8 horses 40 acres—20 acres at an estimated value of even \$200 per acre means an investment of \$4,000 per year to maintain 4 horses whose combined worth is not to exceed \$800, and the average farmer keeps from 4 to 8 horses, meaning an investment of from \$4,000 to \$8,000 per year depending upon whether four or eight horses are kept. This appears to be another case of "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung."

What about the cost of operation of the horse as compared with the truck? One two-horse team, with driver costs \$6.46 per day to operate (this figure was based upon prices prevailing more than a year ago, and is today greatly in excess of that amount; but we will assume \$6.46 to be correct). Two teams would, therefore, cost \$13.92 per day to operate, whereas one two-ton truck will easily do the work of two teams. The daily operation cost of one two-ton truck is estimated to be \$9.35, a direct saving of \$4.57 per day in operation alone to say nothing of investment. The investment cost for one year for four horses based upon a land value of only \$200 per acre (which is away below the average for such states as Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and many others) is \$4,000 whereas the truck investment is but \$2,750, (based upon Acme truck pieces) and it should be remembered that the second year the truck investment ranges from nothing to a few dollars at the outside for repairs, inasmuch as the investment cost was figured in the first year's figures. Each truck will last many years, whereas the investment cost of \$4,000 for the four horses is exactly the same as the second and succeeding years.

In view of these facts, it is small wonder that thousands upon thousands of farmers are daily turning to the motor truck and rapidly changing from the extremely costly and wasteful horse-hauling method to the motor truck.

Many instances are on record where by use of an Acme truck the owner has saved from ten to one hundred dollars in a single day because he was able to take advantage of higher prices by getting his live stock or produce onto the market before a price drop or before some obstacle arose which would have made delivery impossible with the slower horse and wagon method.

The facts as set forth above explain why the farm field is looked upon by most motor truck manufacturers as one of the most promising of all, and why farmers from Maine to California are buying motor trucks.—W. A. Carpenter, Adv. Dept. Acme Motor Truck Co., Cadillac Mich.

BLACK TEETH IN SWINE

Your veterinarian in answer to W. G. H. Snover, says black teeth in swine is an old whim and should be forgotten. This may be so but I want to say that pigs are born with needle-like teeth that are often a source of discomfort to the sow as well as the pigs themselves. They often grow out sideways and cause great sores in their mouths. I have found it the safest way to remove these teeth when the pigs are two or three days old. This can be done with a small pair of nippers.—F. W. Alexander, Tuscola County.

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.

To Secure Filtered Water for Family Use

The use of filtered water need not necessarily be confined to those who live in town or the city. Many farms are so located as to enable the owner to construct an arrangement in a convenient stream whereby he may enjoy the use of water filtered and good enough to use in the bathroom, or for other purposes.

Figure one shows a simple arrangement, which, while it in itself, may not warrant a durable dam as shown, is of advantage for the fact that the other water may be used for irrigation purposes in summer and for ice in winter, as well as furnishing a permanent water supply for the stock that can be depended upon. In case it is not desirable to go to the expense of making a concrete dam, the system may still be installed, if there is a pool in the stream that is protected from stock and not liable to excessive washing in flood times.

The system consists of a length of porous clay tile sections, cemented together, and plugged at both ends. Water seeps rapidly through this commercial tile that is not glazed, and ten or fifteen feet of four inch tile will filter all the water that is needed in any household.

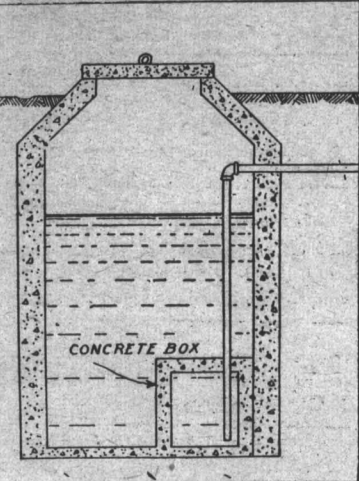
The arrangement in figure one shows the tile laid on the stream bed, the lower end imbedded in the dam. A pipe line extending through the lower plug carries the water to the point wanted. In some cases it would be better to lay the tile along the upper side of the dam, in that it would be more protected and less liable to disarrangement. In some instances of this kind, the tile have been laid below the surface of the creek bed, insuring safety to the joints. The seepage through the walls is not quite as free, however, but the quality of the water does not differ.

The type of dam shown is good for small streams where the country is subject to occasional high waters. It is provided with a spillway, and the extension below prevents any chance undermining.

Those who are provided with cist-

terns occasionally find that considerable sediment manages to get into the inside and is often pumped up with the water. After the water has settled, this does not occur, but after a rain storm, when water from the roof has run into the cistern, it is sometimes days before the water coming through the pump becomes clear.

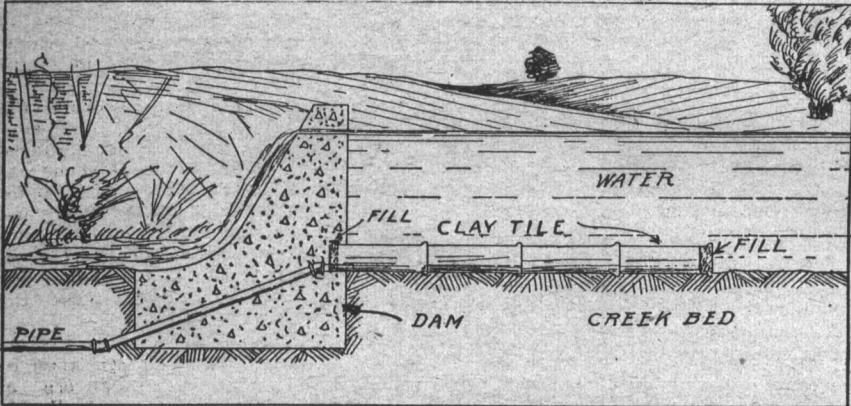
A small concrete box, constructed as shown in figure two remedies this. If it is made two feet square with two inch walls, the water seeps through readily and will keep out all sediment



and dirt. The concrete for the box should be mixed quite lean so that, when cured will have a porous nature.

The simplest way is to make a form of two dry goods boxes above ground, and build the filterer upside down, of course leaving a hole for the outlet pipe. This may then be lowered into the cistern, the pipe put in place, and the lower edges made tight by packing with a rich mixture of concrete. The pipe is cemented in in the same way.

This is especially good for old cisterns, or those which have cracked and leak sediment. A tight top will keep out a lot of dust.—Dale R. Van Horn, Nebraska.



FROM BREWERY TO CREAMERY; BOOZE TO MILK

(Continued from page 3)

employs 2,500 men, as against 123 men employed when it manufactured beer.

The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Brewery is now a creamery and produce company.

The Fairmont Brewery of West Virginia is now an ice and milk products plant.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association plant, St. Louis, that has so long manufactured "Budweiser," one of the most extensive brewing plants in the world, is to be the scene of meat packing before the 1st of March. A new corporation, known as the Bevo Packing Company, with \$1,000,000 capital, has already been formed. The office and selling forces are ready, and the association's private railway will insure ample transportation facilities.—The Continent.

The Jackson Brewing Company of New Orleans and the National Brewing Company of the same city are being converted respectively into a dehydrating plant for drying vegetables and fruits and a plant for the production of denatured alcohol.

The old Acme Brewery of Macon, Ga., is now packing millions of dollars' worth of meat.

A brewery in Flint, Mich., as become a church; one in Aberdeen, Wash., has become a clam cannery; one in Spokane is making vinegar; one in Mobile is making syrup and stock feed for

watermelons; one in Peoria, Ill., is grinding cornmeal; one in Rhode Island is producing moving pictures; one in Seattle is turning rice into syrup; one in Chicago is a hospital and another is a soft drinks factory; several others are in the dairy business. Most of these now employ more workers than before.—Union Signal.

What the Neighbors Say

I received sample copy of M. B. F. and am very much impressed with your able defense of the farmers' interests, which will most certainly also prove to be a defense of the nation's interests. Enclosed find one dollar for M. B. F.—Wm. Smith, Branch county.

Nearly everything I buy costs two or more times former prices. Good farm papers excepted.—J. H. Banghart, Ingham county.

Please send me the paper as I think it is very good.—Henry Elchler, Huron county.

I think your paper is the best for the money I ever read.—Robt. Dunworth, Newaygo county.

I am sending you my subscription because you are with the farmer.—Gurner Salsgiver, Kent county.

Have read the copy which you sent me and liked it very much.—Fred J. Schmidt, Kent county.

The best farm paper we have ever read. Jos. Harter, Jackson county.

It is the best farm paper for the farmer.—Ed. Youmans, Isabella county.

A very interesting paper.—O. H. Bearnes, Oakland county.

We like your paper very much.—A. A. Russell, Calhoun county.

Everybody wants a Camera!



With bright spring now here it is the time YOU would most enjoy a camera. Whether boy, girl, man or woman the Seneca Scout Camera pleases all. It makes splendid pictures and is light and strong. It has a good clear lens and takes a picture 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches. You can take either time exposures or snap-shots.

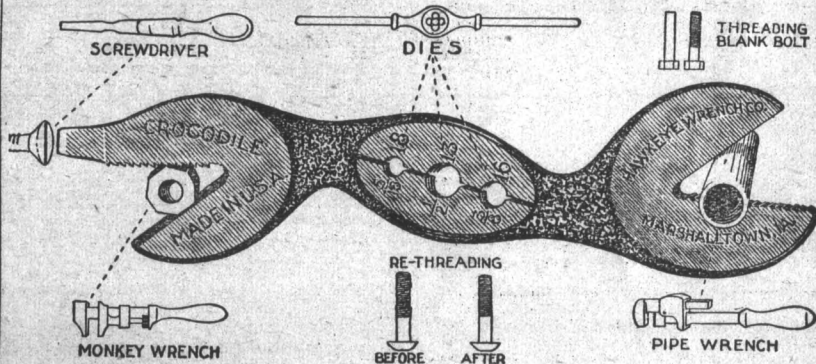
Once you get one of these handy, roll film, box cameras you will find any number of people and objects you will wish to photograph.

Just see a few of your neighbors who are not now subscribers to M. B. F., get six of them to hand you a dollar each for a year's subscription, and then as soon as you send in those 6 subscriptions the Camera will be sent you all charges paid. It won't cost you a penny. Why not go right out and see your neighbors now? Show them a copy of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. You will be surprised how easily you will get the 6 subscriptions. Everybody is talking about M. B. F., and everybody likes it.

Address Circulation Manager
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

"the handiest tool on my farm!"

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



THE "CROCODILE" WRENCH is drop forged from the finest tool steel and scientifically tempered. Every wrench is guaranteed against breakage. It is 8 1/2 inches long and weighs ten ounces. Teeth and dies are case-hardened in bone black, making them hard and keen. Requires no adjustment, never slips and is always ready for use.

Dies Alone Would Cost \$1.50

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

Six Handy Farm Tools in One

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

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

Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench.

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

Dies will fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery.

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

Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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

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Send Wrench, postage prepaid, to

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

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

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 14, Holsteins—W. R. Harper, Middleville, Mich. Sale at Fair Grounds, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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.

33-LB. ANCESTRY

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

Write for extended pedigree and photo. L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Michigan

PREPARE

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

Bull Calves

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

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

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous \$30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculosis tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

We are breeding this young sire to the daughters of Judge Walker Pieter, 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.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS.
DUROCS.

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

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.

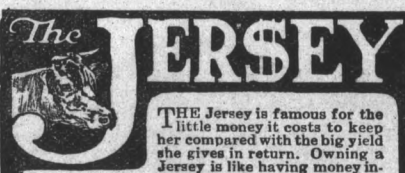
HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY. Two near-est dams of herd sire are both above 33 lbs. butter in 7 days, average 700 lbs. milk. E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.

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

HEIFERS AND CALVES ALL SOLD. Bred yearling and young sow for sale. Prices, \$150 and \$250. 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., 2,141.9 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



THE Jersey is famous for the little money it costs to keep her compared with the big yield she gives in return. Owing a Jersey is like having money invested with sure interest. It has required 200 years to develop her perfection—to-day she is supreme. Write breeders for prices and pedigrees and let us give you valuable facts, free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
367 West 23rd Street 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, c. 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

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.

Perth Index to World Pure-Bred Trade

The canny Scot places an extra \$235 a head on yearling Aberdeen-Angus bulls over the present time and a year ago when the War looked the blackest. The advances marked up on pure-breds by these close students of world trade are nearly 100% in a year. Get started with Aberdeen-Angus now before the big advance comes later in the year.

Free list of breeders by counties and states.

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

FOR SALE—TWO FINE SHORT-HORN Bulls, 13 months old; at farmers' prices. Clarence Wyant, Berrien Center, Mich.

SHORTHORNS, 100 HEAD TO SELECT from. Write me your wants. Prices reasonable. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

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

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

Wm. Cox, Williamston, Michigan.

FOR SALE — 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.

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 commission. 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—FOUR-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED Oldesdale Stallion, a State Fair Winner. D. T. Knight, Marlette, Mich.

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

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.

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.

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

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

L. S. P. C. BRED 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, Eaton Rapids, Michigan

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

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

DUROC

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.

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

"TWO YOUNG BROOKWATER, 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. BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fat 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.

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.

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.

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.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, ready for service. A few gilts and sows bred for May and June farrow; also spring pigs. Chase Stock Farm, Marietta, Mich.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—EIGHT EWES AND ONE Ram. Pure-bred VonHomeser Ramboulllets. For description and price write Ira Baldwin, Hastings, Mich.

RABBITS

PEDIGREED RUFUS RED BELGIAN Hare bucks. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hanley Bros., R. 2, St. Louis, Mich.

PEDIGREED BELGIAN HARES. Bred for size and color. Prices reasonable. Claude Greenwood, St. Johns, Mich., R. 10.

POULTRY

HOMESTEAD FARMS

DAY-OLD CHICKS—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns—other breeds sold out. Still have eggs for hatching, nearly all standard breeds. Send for new Catalog. Cockerels—Orders for standard breeds for fall can be placed now.

Hares—Belgian and Flemish Giants. BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Bloomingdale, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM OFFERS Hatching Eggs from Parks bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and "Regal Dorcas" White Wyandottes at \$1.50 per 15; White Runner ducks, \$1.50 per 15; White Chinese geese, 40c each. Orders filled in turn as received. Order now. Dike C. Miller, Dryden, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

LEGHORN

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; bred to lay; Barron strain; hatching eggs per 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50; 300, \$21. Order direct from this ad. No chicks. 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 135 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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

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

WYANDOTTE

WHITE WYANDOTES "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.

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandotes; 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 BRONZE TURKEY EGGS for hatching, 35 cents each. Mrs. Walter Dillman, Dowagiac, Mich., R. 5.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS for sale. Twenty-five cents each. Harry Colling, Mayville, Mich.

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

HATCHING EGGS

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Barron Single Comb White Leghorns; 300 eggs strain 7-lb. cock, \$1.65 per 15 by mail; \$4 per 50; chicks, 20 for \$5. R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Mich.

R.C. Br. Leghorn eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Pekin duck, \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese goose eggs 40 cents each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM LAYING strain, \$1.50 per 15. Custom hatching for people who would not have to have chicks shipped. Mrs. George C. Innis, Deckerville, Mich., Route 1, Box 69.

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

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

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

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.

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. Kietzel, 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

THE WADE PORTABLE GASOLINE Drag Saw. The Wade is the King of drag saws. The "mighty Wade" will pay for itself in fifteen days. We sell direct to the consumer. S. N. Castle & Co., Constantine, Mich., State Agents for Michigan.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN BY THE year on stock and seed farm. (Holsteins, Durocs, Registered Field Seeds.) Small or no family preferred. Part living furnished. Good wages and a home in a good community. State wages, experience and reference in first letter to Fertland Farms, Route 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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

\$5 per day!

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

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

We want earnest, and above all, honest men and women who will devote all or part of their time to this work, we can make any arrangements satisfactory to you, and will give you all necessary equipment and help without a penny's outlay on your part.

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

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

The 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.

GUARANTEE QUALITY SALE

Seventy head of High-Class Registered Holstein Cattle, mostly from Herds under Government and State Supervision.

Carefully Tuberculin Tested by Government or State accredited veterinarians, and Guaranteed to be Breeders if of Breeding Age.

What can the buyer ask more?

Just note the Quality of the cattle consigned to this Sale.

Two 26-lb. cows and a 24-lb. cow bred to Glen Alex King De Kol, a 43-lb. Bull with a 42-lb. Grand Dam.

A daughter of a 30-lb. cow out of a 38-lb. Sire.

Six good young cows and heifers nearly ready to freshen, and in calf to the Mighty Ragapple, a \$10,000 Son of Ragapple Korndyke 8th, and a 38-lb. cow, Ormsby Jane Plebe Segis.

A 26-lb. three-year-old, a 23-lb. Senior two-year-old, a 23-lb. three-year-old, a 28-lb. four-year-old, and a son of a 26-lb. cow, and a High Record Sire from the noted Traverse City State Hospital Herd.

A number of good A. R. O. cows safe in Calf to Bulls from Dams with records from 30 lbs. to 43 lbs.

Good A. R. O. Cows and choice Heifers that will be fresh at time of Sale, or soon due to freshen and bred to Sires from High Record Dams.

Choice yearling heifers and heifer calves from well-bred Dams and high-Class Sires.

Five choice heifer calves, all from one 32-lb. Sire and their Dams, all from one 32-lb. Sire.

A few choice bull calves of excellent breeding. This is the buyer's opportunity to purchase healthy cattle of good type and breeding.

Remember the date and place of this Sale, Wednesday, May 14th, 1919, at the West Michigan State Fair Grounds, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

If interested, write me for a Sale Catalog.

Buyers of Holstein Cattle from other States should note that this Sale follows The Mark Piper Dispersal Sale which will be held at Flint, Michigan, on Tuesday, May 13th, 1919, and where 77 head of High-Class Holstein Cattle will be sold.

Plan to attend both of these sales where Good Healthy Holstein Cattle can be bought in carload lots, and easily shipped to destination by purchaser.

W. R. HARPER, Sale Manager.

D. L. PERRY, Auctioneer

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City
East Buffalo Fort Worth East St. Louis Sioux City
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INDEMNIFIES Owners of Live Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs
Against Death by Accident or Disease

Saginaw

Grand Rapids

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!

Stop The Ravages Of White Diarrhea

Give Your Chicks
A Chance To Live

Brings you this regular \$2 Sack

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

Raise All Your Chicks

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

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

Is a Chick's Life Worth One Cent?

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

More Than a Preventive for White Diarrhea

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

Sold Under an Absolute Money Back Guarantee

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

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

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

Mail the Coupon and \$1.00 NOW!

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

Send the coupon now.

Mayer's Hatchery

841 Security Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.



A CONCENTRATED MEDICATED
FOOD PREPARATION

Makes 2-Pound Broilers Out of
Baby Chicks in 10 Weeks

PREVENTS WHITE DIARRHEA

PRICE \$2.00

MAYER'S HATCHERY
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mail This Coupon NOW

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$.....for which ship me at
once, all charges prepaid,.....sacks Mayer's Six Weeks
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