

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

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Scenes at the Washtenaw County Tractor Demonstration Staged by H. S. Osler, County Agent, and F. W. McLane of the Farm Bureau, on the Rudolph Wagner Farm, near Ann Arbor, last week Friday, May 9th.

1. The crowd estimated at over 2,500 came in nearly a thousand autos, which lined the roads in every direction, and as will be easily noted, they were not all "lizzies."
2. Faithful old Oil Pull chugging along contentedly on kerosene while it turns three deep furrows to the delight of the crowd who followed it across fields.
3. This Fordson pulling two plows made a good showing by consistently sticking to its job and so delighted a goodly proportion of the boosters who swear by Henry.
4. The field from a distance, showing the crowd of "fans" around each of the machines as they work their way along. The ground was dry, but stony and hilly.
5. The smallest member of the Case family made a host of friends, sticking to its job and doing its work well on kerosene. It's no larger than a Fordson.
6. Here's the kind of furrows the International turned, pulling a three bottom Oliver plow, that cuts from seven to nine inches deep. It also burns kerosene successfully.

Many Experts, few Farmers at Agr'l Conference

Sec'y Houston much concerned over Social Conditions in Rural Communities

BENJAMIN C. MARSH, secretary of the Farmers' National Council at Washington, threw a bomb-shell into the conference of college professors and farm organization heads called recently in Washington to discuss the functions of the office of farm management and economics, when he asked that Prof. Carver be given an opportunity to relate why he was dropped from the Department of Agriculture several years ago. The only other speaker who struck a discordant note during the conference was Dr. Atkeson, who said: "We are making millionaires in my state (West Virginia) by the thousands and agricultural conditions are getting worse." He expressed the belief that if wages continued at the rate of \$1 per hour, wheat would have to be \$6 a bushel to enable the producer to break even and suggested as a means of breaking up land monopoly, a graduated land tax, very moderate on small holdings, but very heavy on the large ones.

It is not related that Dr. Carver was given the opportunity asked for by Mr. Marsh, although he was present and spoke at the meeting prior to Mr. Marsh's address. Several weeks ago we published a letter written by Dr. Carver to the Farmers' National Council in which he verified practically every statement made by Dr. Spillman, relative to the dismissal of Dr. Carter. It is quite apparent that Secretary Houston does not wish the subject to be discussed, for at no time has he been known to make a single statement in defense of the charges made against him by Dr. Spillman.

Mr. Houston addressed the conference briefly and reiterated an oft-repeated statement that the outline of the work for the office of farm management was tentative and he hoped to receive many valuable suggestions which would enable the department to make its work as efficient as possible. "He was very much concerned to learn," says the report, "what the farm women wanted as they have been neglected a great deal, and he thought that social conditions on the farm should be carefully studied."

Mr. Benjamin Marsh made answer to this by saying that the farmers would probably be able to settle many of these social questions for themselves if they had a good income and that most diseases were due to poverty.

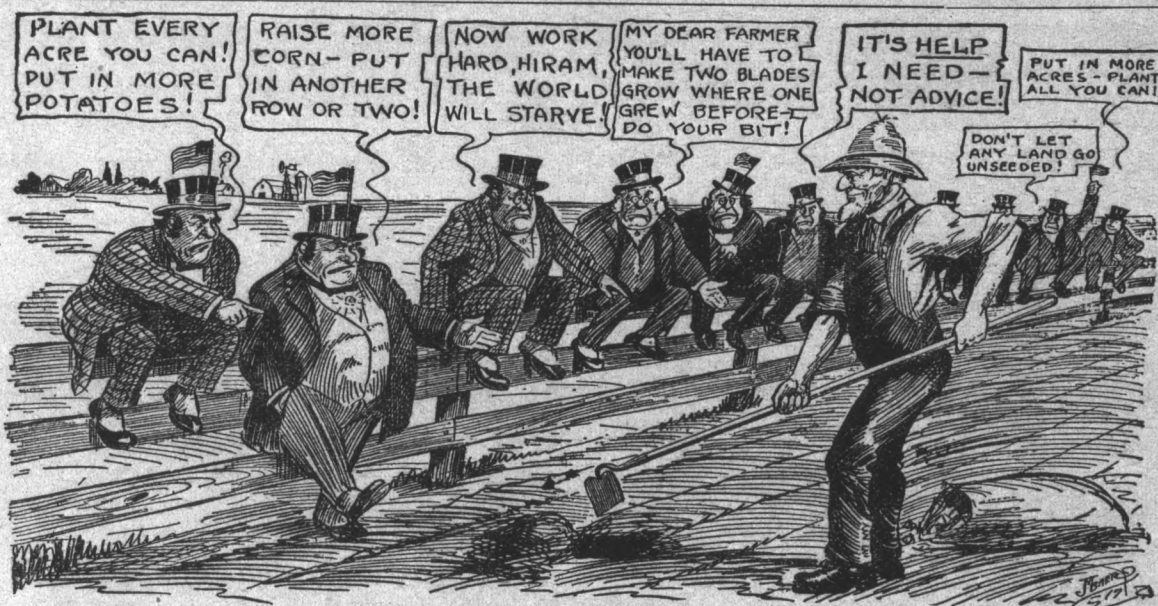
At a later session, after the fields for a study and the program of investigation had been outlined, Mr. Marsh stated that the chief farm organizations, united in the Farmers' National Council to carry out their re-construction program, were especially concerned over the economic problems confronting the farmers. He explained how the packers, when they wished to defeat real investigation of the meat packing industry, suggested an investigation so far reaching that it would discourage people from doing anything, and expressed the fear that the investigations suggested for the office of farm management are so far reaching that in making social inquiries—however valuable—the economic problems would be ignored or overlooked. He called attention to the fact that Prof. Carver had started an investigation of rural credit and suggested that this should be continued and stated that the farmers of America wanted to know why the figures on the cost of production of farm staples compiled by the office of farm management had not been made public. The farmers of America, he stated, are at grips with the speculative middlemen, the railroad finances, the money and credit monopoly and the monopolizers of natural resources, and he felt that the farmers wanted the office of farm management to furnish

them information which would be helpful in securing fair prices for their products and in improving their economic conditions.

A tentative program was adapted for the re-organization and work for the office of farm management. This committee was selected by Secretary Houston.

There is one significant fact in connection with this conference which must not be overlooked. Most of the thirty-four conferences were from agricultural colleges, educational institutions, church organizations and the department of agriculture. There were only four or five official representatives of any large farm organizations. The list of those invited as announced by Secretary Houston, himself, did not include the names of many farmers. It was patently intended that the major representation holding the deciding vote should be from the agricultural colleges and the department. There is no getting around the fact that the agricultural college experts do not have the same viewpoint upon many of the most important agricultural matters as is held by the farmers. There are exceptions to this rule, of course. In order to thoroughly understand the problems and the thought of the working farmer one must be very close to him if not actually working with him. So, while college professors may devise a program covering many phases of farm life, they are quite sure to overlook or minimize some phases that in the eyes and experience of the farmer are the most important of all.

We shall have more to say about this conference that was held at Washington. Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh, who is perhaps as thoroughly acquainted with farm problems and has as correct a view of the farmer's needs and desires as any man in the United States, will contribute an article in a later issue of M. B. F. upon the subject. We can promise our readers a discussion that is both critical and constructive, showing up the weak spots of the department of agriculture and suggesting means of correcting them.



Drawn by Congressman Baer. Talk is Cheap; That's Why the Farmer has so Many Advisers.

What My Experience has Taught me About Everbearing Strawberries and Culture

By FRANCIS G. SMITH
Isabella County

RAISING everbearing berries is some like raising baby beef—they must be started early and pushed for the best results. I had rather put them on ground that was in late potatoes the year before and a clover sod turned down for the potatoes than anywhere else. But other hoed crops will do. Corn stubble is bad for a berry bed. If the sod was manured before plowing, all the better. Set as soon as ground is fit to work and danger of freezing is over. Pick the blossoms until the plants are well rooted. Early set, well cared for plants need to have the blossoms kept off till about July the fourth. Others should not bear till later even as late as August 1st.

When first set I hoe or cultivate the ground to make a dust mulch near the plants, if the ground is dry using fine teeth in the cultivator. If the ground is heavy I use coarse teeth in the cultivator and go deeper to let out surplus moisture and let the ground warm up. Later when the ground is warm and begins to dry up I go back to making a dust mulch. If the ground is full of some vegetable mould it helps to avoid both extremes. Manure plowed under for the strawberries should be fine so they can use it at once. Do not disturb the roots when cultivating and do not cultivate when the ground is wet enough to harden the least bit after cultivating.

One of the first lessons I learned about experiments was that "Circumstances often alter the Case;" very much so, I will tell you that my berry experiments were mainly made on a rich, heavy clay soil, a little inclined to be wet in the spring

and very productive of grass also weeds, and that during haying the plants were apt to have a hard time so that plants that lacked hardihood quickly showed it and were discarded and those that were left would be able to do well under ordinary farm care. Specialists sometimes like tender kinds of fruit but farmers do not want to bother with them. Berries on sandy soil are generally (not always) better than on heavy clay and any fruit is sweeter if ripened in sunny weather instead of cloudy, cold or wet weather. On my soil grass crowds so that I generally plow them up after once fruiting except in case of the everbearers. I get much more and better fruit on the new beds.

Berries Discarded and Why

Climax, not a good bearer and fruit not very good; Warfield, good bearer, poor in quality, hard to find and pick; Haverland, fine fruit and big bearer but the plant is tender; Clyde, nice fruit, not a good bearer for me; Baldwins, pride of Michigan, poor bearer, poor fruit; Kellogs, pride of Michigan, poor bearer and poor fruit; Marshall, fine fruit, but poor bearer and tender plant; Orem, poor bearer; Sons, prolific poor bearers and poor flavored fruit; Brandywine, handsome little berry, plant weak and poor bearer; Uncle Jim or Dorman, the largest berry I ever raised, but a poor have run out; for years it outyielded all others but was a little tart and white-tipped; Amanda, winter-killed; Cheasapeake, winter-killed; Kellogg's premier, I will probably discard, also Charles the

First, as it is light in colors, and probably poor-flavored, berries are good size and plant may be a good bearer but is not as hardy as some; Lady Corneille plant, not very hardy here, from the south, not yet fruited; Freemont Williams, not fruited much yet, fair plant, fruit fair and good color; Early Ozark, fine fruit, fair bearer; Helen Davis, very prolific but a little too tart, light colored and soft on my soil, might be fine on warm, dry, sandy soil long season bearer and sure.

Best of Tried Sorts

Senator Dunlap, the best all around berry I have tried yet long season bearer and sure fruit of good quality, good bearer, good handler, fair canner, not quite as dark as desirable but excessive plant maker; Corsican, a strictly fancy fruit, very large, have raised regular-shaped berries that measures six inches around, averages as large as Uncle Jim and seldom ever has any small fruits, is a good handler, very dark and very fine-flavored, plant large and tough standing dry weather exceptionally well mid seasons short bearer, once caught bad by late frost in bloom, does not make too many plants; E. Ozark, like Corsican, not quite as equal and a little earlier; Helen Davis, long season, prolific, sure bearer, fruit soft, light and tart.—Francis G. Smith, Blanchard, Mich. R. 2.

(Editor's Note: Owing to the backward spring it is not too late to plant strawberries. Much valuable information on the preparation of the soil, planting, care, etc., is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1028, which may be had upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.

FARMERS' UNIONS THRIVE AND SPREAD

Fraser Township, Bay County, Latest to Organize Farmers' Unions and Lay Foundation for Co-Operative Enterprises

Reports from Bay County, where the first farmers' union in this state was born, indicate that the movement is spreading rapidly. Fraser township farmers met on May 10th and organized a union, with sixteen charter members. Chas. W. Kitchen, former supervisor of the township, was elected secretary, and we note the name of Rep. Jas. E. McKeon as one of the members. This union will hold another meeting on May 24th at Fraser town hall, beginning at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Farmers in many parts of the state are evincing a great deal of interest in this farmers' union movement, and several letters have been received at this office announcing a desire to organize. A few more weeks will see all of Bay county organized and then those behind the movement plan on going into adjoining counties, with the eventual purpose of organizing the entire state.

The charge that has been made in some unfriendly quarters that the Non-Partisan League is behind the farmers' union movement is not true. As a matter of fact the Non-Partisan League has been investigating the situation in Michigan but has decided that the time is not yet ripe to launch its program here. A former league organizer, who claims to be in touch with the plans of the league, recently visited this office and stated that the league would not enter Michigan this year, but will center its efforts on Ohio, Indiana and other mid-western states. The farmers' union movement is wholly independent of the Non-Partisan League and we doubt if the latter even knows that the farmers are organizing unions.

The program of the unions organized thus far is tentative and does not state a very definite objective. There is nothing radical or even unusual about it. It embraces generally the principles of co-operation which will be acted upon and

put into concrete form and operation as the need and opportunity arise.

Notice of Meeting

There will be a meeting of the Williams township farmers' union at the town hall in Auburn, Bay county, Mich., on Saturday evening, May 17th at 8 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the elevator question and to transact any business that may lawfully come before the meeting. Every farmer is asked to come out and express his opinion. By order of the union—*Irving B. Davis, Secretary.*

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

BUYS STORAGE WAREHOUSE

The members of the Elk Rapids Co-operative Marketing Association met at Kewadin last Thursday evening and voted to buy the old cement building, known as the Wooden Ware Factory at Elk Rapids. This building is 50 by 200 feet and will make one of the best warehouses in Michigan.

The money for the purchase of the building and for remodeling to fit the needs of the Marketing Association will be loaned to the association by the individual farmers of the association.

They have already hired their manager for this year, Mr. Willard Towers, who is favorably known in this section and who has the confidence of all who know him. This association will handle everything which the farmers raise and will also buy their supplies in car load lots.

A feed grinding mill and elevator will be a part of the business. There is also talk of establishing a bean-picking plant in connection so the cull beans can be retained by the farmers.

The enthusiasm of the farmers over doing their own buying and selling was demonstrated at this meeting and they are going at the propositions with vim and are to commence alterations on the building at once. They already have their cream testing machinery on the ground ready to be installed. The success of the other associations in this part of Michigan is lending great confidence to the program.

It is reported that the Banks' Co-operative Marketing Association is getting along very nicely with its new warehouse, which is to be 45 by 145 feet, two stories and a shed to cover the wagons as they are unloaded.

The Banks' Association has also hired a manager for this year. Mr. John Bos is the manager and will see that there is nothing left undone to build up a market that is a credit to this part of the state. —*County Agent.*

BIG TRACTOR MEET PLANNED FOR AUGUST

Michigan to Stage Demonstration and Test Week Which Will Rival Western States' Exhibits and Will Attract Many Thousands of Farmers

(Staff Correspondent)

At a meeting at Lansing on Tuesday attended by leaders in the development of the farm tractor in this state it was decided to hold a tractor demonstration week early in August to rival the largest held in this country.

Co-operating in the movement, and providing the means for conducting competitive power and economy tests, the M. A. C. department of Farm Mechanics under the guidance of H. H. Musselman, will participate.

The location of the big meet which it is predicted will draw at least 200,000 attendance during the week, has not been decided upon, but some city where ample hotel, restaurant and garage facilities can be provided, will be selected. Lansing, Flint, Saginaw or Kalamazoo have been suggested as central to the farming population of the state.

The recent success of the several local county demonstrations which have been held under the guidance of the county agents made the state meet necessary as the interest shown by the business farmers of our state is apparent from the great crowds attending. At Coldwater, the crowd in attendance at a one-day meet was estimated at over five thousand and at Ann Arbor last week, at a postponed meeting over twenty-five hundred farmers came in a thousand automobiles to see the big steel horses make play of plowing.

The dates of the coming meet will be so arranged that they come at a time when any farmer can afford to take one day off and with his family enjoy and profit by seeing the demonstration. Every important maker of tractor or power accessories will be represented in the tests, which will be conducted strictly in accordance with standard practice of the national demonstration.

How Bank of North Dakota Protects Farmers from Usury and Attracts Capital

(Continued from last week)

ALL STATE, county, township, municipal and school district funds are to be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota, subject to disbursement for public purposes on checks drawn by the proper officials. This does not mean, however, that public funds now in private banks in various communities shall be withdrawn and placed in the vaults of the Bank of North Dakota at some central point. The Bank of North Dakota is empowered to appoint local agents or to deposit funds in any bank in the state and the public funds of various communities will be kept in the county banks in localities where they originate, subject to the control of the Bank of North Dakota. Statements to the contrary are false and made for political effect.

All deposits in the Bank of North Dakota are guaranteed by the state and are exempt from all taxes.

Loans Must Be Secured

The Bank of North Dakota also is empowered to fix the rate of interest on its own transactions, to transfer funds to other state departments or utilities and to make loans to counties or cities or to state and national banks; but it cannot make loans or give its credit to any individual, association or private corporation except when these loans are secured by duly recorded first real estate mortgages in amounts not to exceed one-half the value of the security, or secured by warehouse receipts issued by the Industrial Commission or any licensed warehouse.

The capital of the Bank of North Dakota is to consist of \$2,000,000 derived from the sale of bonds authorized by the state legislature.

In addition to this \$2,000,000—and the public and private funds on deposit—the Bank of North Dakota will have at its disposal a bond issue of \$10,000,000 which may be employed from time to time in replacing in the bank the funds advanced by it in making loans on first real estate mortgages.

These real estate bonds will be issued in the following manner:

This is the second of a series of articles on North Dakota's new laws, about which so much has been falsely said and written. A third article will appear in an early issue.

Whenever the Bank of North Dakota shall hold real estate mortgages to the amount of at least \$100,000, these mortgages may be assigned to the State Treasurer. After these bonds are in possession of the State Treasurer, that official and the Governor shall issue negotiable bonds not exceeding the amount of the mortgages. These bonds then will be delivered to the Industrial Commission which may sell them to replace the money advanced on the real estate loans.

The real estate mortgages on which these bonds are issued must be appraised by proper officials and the amount of the loan cannot exceed fifty per cent of the security. These mortgages must be repaid on the amortization plan over a period of not less than ten nor more than thirty years. This plan provides that the interest and cost of administration shall be repaid annually, together with a sum to retire the principal of the debt within the specified period.

Under this arrangement, the principal and interest due on the mortgages which secure the bonds will be paid to the State Treasurer every year. This not only will meet all interest payments on the \$10,000,000 real estate bond issue, but automatically create a sinking fund for the principal so that the entire issue will be retired upon maturity.

Opponents of the Non-Partisan League program have alleged that these bonds could become a burden upon the people of the state, as the principal as well as interest might have to be met by general taxation. This is untrue. Under the plan outlined above, the \$10,000,000 in real estate bonds will always be secured by farm lands worth twice their value. The repayments on the mortgages will retire the bonds so that the people of the state cannot possibly be called

upon to pay a single penny of this amount in either principal or interest.

There is nothing novel or experimental about the Bank of North Dakota. Practically all the nations of Europe conduct state banks. So do the Australian states. St. Paul, Minnesota, has a municipal bank with more than \$3,000,000 deposits. All of these banks have been successfully conducted and in each case have resulted in lowering the interest rates.

The Bank of North Dakota combines the best features of the federal reserve act and the federal farm loan act and adds to this several constructive features to give the farmers rural credits at cost, to facilitate the crop movement, and to reduce the interest rate on mortgages and short time loans.

Will Keep Money in State

The Bank of North Dakota will act as a clearing house and reserve bank for the 700 state banks of North Dakota. This will greatly facilitate business and transfer to North Dakota many millions of dollars now carried by North Dakota institutions in the vaults of the reserve banks in Minneapolis.

By law, state banks are compelled to carry 20 per cent or one dollar out of every five of their deposits in reserve where it may be easily available. Most of this reserve eventually finds its way to Minneapolis, where the federal reserve bank is located. Statistics collected by the state bank examiner show that the average amount of North Dakota money deposited with the Minneapolis reserve banks is \$20,000,000. Minneapolis bankers only pay two per cent interest on this vast sum.

But, when North Dakota bankers are compelled to borrow back part of this money to finance the spring planting or the harvest, in most cases they are compelled to pay five, six, seven and even eight per cent interest, although they are only getting back part of their own money.

(To be continued)

Sheep-Wool Society is Launched in Michigan

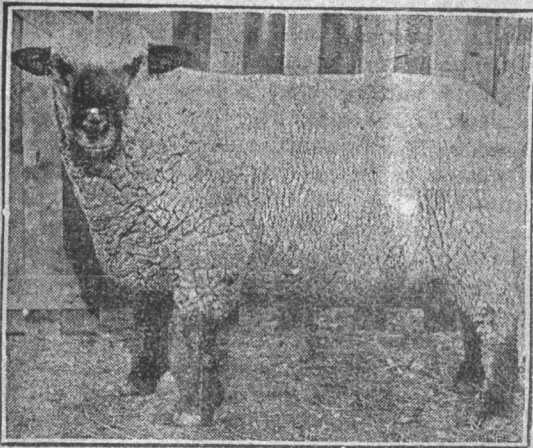
Men Interested in State's Agricultural Development will Loan Sheep to Farmers

WHAT APPEARS to be one of the most practical plans yet advanced for the extension of the sheep industry in Michigan is the Sheep-Wool Society, now in process of organization through the efforts of Mr. C. C. Quinlan of Petoskey, S. R. Corbitt and John W. Talbot of South Bend, Indiana.

Briefly, the plan is this: Leading bankers and other financial men of the state will place in a trust fund sufficient monies for the purchasing of foundation flocks of sheep. The society expects to start in this state with not less than 50,000 head. These sheep will be loaned to farmers under a yearly contract. As "interest" on this loan, the farmer feeds and cares for the sheep. As dividends on his investment of land and labor, he secures one half of the wool clip and one half of the lambs, the balance going to the society which owns the flock. The farmer makes no investment and takes no risk.

The society will be patterned after the Sheep-Wool Society of South Bend, Ind., recently organized by prominent business men of that city with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. Despite the fact that the farm lands of Indiana are high in price and well adapted to the growing of profitable grain crops, the farmers of that state are lining up enthusiastically with the sheep-wool society and the society anticipates no difficulty in placing all the sheep they can purchase upon lands in that state. Of the situation existing in Indiana the following explanation is given by a member of the society.

"At one time raising sheep was an important part of the farming activity of St. Joseph county, Indiana. Various occurrences and conditions, principally the establishment of great sheep ranges in the far west, caused the industry to decline in northern Indiana. During recent years so few sheep have been raised in this section that they are rarely seen. Land fertility has as a consequence suffered much. The value of sheep as a fertilizing agent is shown by the present price of sheep manure which is \$50 per ton. Conditions have undergone a very great change. The great western ranges have been or are broken up into homesteads for cultivation, thus destroying the sheep ranges. The demand for sheep and wool exceeds the supply and our



WHERE THERE IS NOTHING TODAY

ALITTLE more than a year ago Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Salt Lake City, president of the National Wool Growers' Ass'n, made a tour through upper Michigan. Western stock raisers have been having their troubles late years and Mr. Hagenbarth was interested in the prospects of new fields opening to the business.

At a meeting of business men of Menominee he gave the results of his observations. "You have the best country on earth for live stock and grazing," he said. "You have 16,000,000 acres of suitable land. If at the beginning you put in one and a half sheep to the acre on only half your available land, with cattle in the low-lying tamarac swamps, which are ideal for the purpose, you can easily take care of 8,000,000 sheep and a million head of cattle. It would create for you an asset worth at least \$150,000,000, where there is nothing today. It would return an annual gross earning of \$25,000,000 worth of wool, \$40,000,000 worth of lamb and mutton, \$20,000,000 worth of baby beef, and it would build up your land with a fertilization worth annually \$15,000,000."

land is suffering from lack of sheep fertilization.

"Recently prominent bankers, wool and other manufacturers, merchants, professional men and investors came together in South Bend and decided the practical thing to do was to get sheep and place them on farms in our country and adjacent territory without expense to the farmer. To this end they organized among themselves (not a corporation) an association. They called it the Sheep-Wool Society.

"The movement has been endorsed by the United States Department of Agriculture, the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America and the famous Kable restaurants. The society's slogan will be: "Make our country prosperous. Help the farmer farm."

If sheep can be grazed with profit to the farmers in Indiana under the Sheep-Wool Society's plan there isn't any question but what they can be grazed with far greater profit in this state. Michigan, we must always remember, is not so far advanced from the lumbering stage as is Indiana. The passing of the lumber industry has been too recent to permit the development of the cut-over lands of the upper part of the state to their state of cultivation and productivity that has been reached in southern Michigan and Indiana. Low in cost, covered with natural growths of shrubs and grasses, and fed by many streams, these lands are ideal grazing pastures for sheep.

It may be asked why, if this be true, more farmers are not engaged in sheep-growing, and our invariable answer is "lack of capital." Altho thousands of farmers in Michigan have embarked in the sheep-raising business during the past two or three years, there are many thousands of others who have all the facilities for raising sheep with the exception of the necessary capital for foundation stock. And this is where the

sheep-wool society comes in. It does not furnish the farmer with capital to buy sheep but furnishes the sheep themselves, under a plan which enables the farmer who has long coveted a flock of sheep to possess one at the end of a year or two without the expenditure of a dollar.

Mr. C. C. Quinlan is a member of the firm of Thos. Quinlan & Sons Co., of Petoskey. The Quinlans own and operate a farm of 750 acres west of Pellston where they have built up one of the finest herds of blooded cattle in the state. They have been engaged in the sheep business for a number of years and their experience has absolutely proven that it is profitable to winter sheep in northern Michigan. They have also let out sheep to other farmers with very satisfactory results to both parties, but have never been able to supply fully the demands.

Speaking of the proposition to an M. B. F. representative, Mr. Quinlan said: "The biggest factor in retarding the development of agriculture and particularly the live stock business in northern Michigan is the lack of capital. The bankers simply will not lend money on live stock excepting additional security be given. They are doing nothing to encourage the industry and millions of acres are lying dormant and unused just for the want of a little capital to set them to work. Farmers in Emmet county were practically forced to organize farm loan associations in order to finance their farming operations the past year. I've got a lot of confidence in this sheep-wool plan. I think it will be the biggest thing that ever happened to northern Michigan, and I'm willing to go the limit to put the plan into operation in this state. Agricultural experts and experienced sheep men, who have studied the plan, can find no flaws in it and believe it will do much to encourage the industry. We want the farmers to thoroly understand the proposition and I hope your paper can speak a good word for it."

We would like to know what our readers think of the above plan. If it gives to the farmer a fair return on his land and labor, we should like to see it tried on a large scale here in Michigan, for we believe it could be made the basis of a development of the industry that would place Michigan, already in the front rank as a dairy and crop state, as a leader in sheep-raising. While the plans of the society are not yet complete, the promoters expect to get enough capital subscribed within the next thirty days to start out with a few flocks, and farmers who are interested in the plan to write Michigan Business Farming at once, stating how many sheep they would like to contract for.



Full-Blooded Angus Bull on the Stock Farm of Thos. Quinlan & Sons, Pellston, Michigan.

Statistics Prove Booze the Great Cause of Crime, Immorality, Poverty and Insanity

By W. V. WALTMAN,
Assistant Superintendent of Anti-Saloon
League of Michigan

HOW ANYONE can argue that alcohol has not caused tremendous suffering, crime and kindred evils is beyond us. We occasionally run across some "doubting Thomases," however, who must be answered. The figures given herewith excepting for the city of Detroit, were compiled by Mr. Waltman from the last census of 1910. Present conditions, if anything, would show a still blacker record against the saloon. The Detroit figures are right up to date and show a few of the many ways in which that great city has benefited by prohibition.

The Lewis law makes possession of alcoholic liquor a misdemeanor, so the farmer who keeps and drinks hard cider is as much a violator of the law and subject to the penalties thereof, as the city man who conceals beer or whisky.

Pauperism in its relation to prohibition and license in the several states according to the census of 1910: The following tables show the number of paupers enumerated in almshouses and the ratio per 100,000 of population according to the Federal census of 1910 in the prohibition states, the near-prohibition states, the partially license states and the license states:

In your valuable paper of March 15th you handed it out very strong to F. O. Dunston. You seem to carry the idea that were it not for booze there would be no prisons, insane asylums, poor houses, etc. You also seem to uphold that farmers can make cider. I would like to ask you why farmers should be entitled to make and soak up on hard cider and their city cousins not entitled to have beer a lighter beverage?

I will ask you to explain the Lewis amendment, and to give us statistics to show what percentage of prison, insane asylums, poor houses, etc., inmates were caused by beer and wine, or booze, as you term it? And whether there has been less crime committed in Detroit in its dry period than in the same period of time previous?

It is no longer accepted as a truth because someone said so. What we want are facts and figures. Give the devil his due but stop when the truth will let you go no farther.—Ed. Koehler, Imlay City, Mich.

The Prohibition States Prior to January 1, 1915			
States	1910 Population	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	2,609,121	813	31.2
Kansas	1,690,949	735	43.5
Maine	742,371	945	127.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	436	24.3
North Carolina ..	2,206,287	1389	63.0
North Dakota	577,056	81	14.0
Oklahoma	1,657,155	48	2.9
Tennessee	2,184,789	1569	71.8
West Virginia ..	1,221,119	808	66.2
Total	14,685,961	6824	46.5

The Near-Prohibition States			
(States in each of which more than 50 percent of the population was under prohibition prior to Jan. 1, 1915.)			
States	1910 Population	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Pop.
Alabama	2,138,093	739	34.6
Arkansas	1,574,449	534	33.9
Colorado	789,024	510	63.8
Florida	752,619	207	27.5
Idaho	325,594	97	29.8
Indiana	2,700,876	3114	115.3
Iowa	2,224,771	1779	80.0
Kentucky	2,289,905	1552	66.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	187	11.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	687	33.1
Nebraska	1,192,214	551	46.2
New Hampshire ..	430,572	991	230.2
South Carolina ..	1,515,400	478	31.5
South Dakota	583,888	145	24.8
Texas	3,896,542	861	22.1
Vermont	355,956	388	107.6
Virginia	2,061,612	1688	81.9
Total	26,573,611	14473	54.4

The Partially-License States
(States in each of which more than 25 per cent, but less than 50 per cent, of the population was under prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.)

States	1910 Population	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Pop.
California	2,377,549	4646	195.4
Delaware	202,322	366	180.9
Illinois	5,638,591	5421	96.1
Maryland	1,295,346	1681	129.8
Massachusetts	3,366,416	6555	194.7
Michigan	2,310,173	2970	105.7
Missouri	3,293,335	2388	72.5
Ohio	4,767,121	8078	169.5
Oregon	672,765	352	52.3
Utah	373,351	181	48.5
Washington	1,141,990	564	49.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1775	76.1
Wyoming	145,965	19	13.0
Total	28,418,784	34,996	123.1

The License States
(States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under prohibition prior to Jan. 1, 1915.)

States	1910 Population	Number Paupers	Number per 100,000 Pop.
Arizona	204,354	271	132.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	2244	201.3
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	276	83.4
Montana	376,053	415	110.4
Nevada	81,875	159	194.2
New Jersey	2,537,167	2135	84.1
New Mexico	327,301	327	132.0
New York	9,113,614	12031	125.3
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	9606	141.5
Rhode Island	542,610	768	141.5
Total	22,293,910	27,905	127.0

Insanity

According to Dr. Rosanoff of Clark University, twenty-five per cent of insanity is chargeable to the use of alcoholic liquors. Other students place the percentage as high as 35 to 50 per cent.

Dr. W. A. Evans, medical editor of the Chicago Tribune, says that there are not less than 250,000 insane people in the United States; and if he were to include all mental defectives the number would be 300,000. He also says that only a small portion of these (33,000) are segregated in institutions.

In nearly every state the expense of caring for the insane is mounting rapidly, due to a growing social conscience, but in view of the fact that such a small proportion of our mental defectives are now sheltered, the question of checking the increase of insanity is pressing. We are in great danger of not being able to stand the burden if it increases as rapidly as it has in ten years.

Tables Giving Figures on Insanity and the Liquor Problem

(The prohibition states prior to Jan. 1, 1915. According to the Federal Census of 1910.)

State	1910 Population	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	2,609,121	3132	120.0
Kansas	1,690,949	2912	172.2
Maine	742,371	1258	169.5
Mississippi	1,797,114	1978	110.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	2522	114.3
North Dakota	577,056	628	108.8
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1110	67.0
Tennessee	2,184,789	2204	100.9
West Virginia	1,221,119	1722	141.0
Total	14,685,961	17,466	118.9

The Near Prohibition States

(States in each of which more than 50 per cent of the population was under prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.)

State	1910 Population	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Pop.
Alabama	2,138,093	2039	95.4
Arkansas	1,574,449	1092	69.4
Colorado	799,024	1199	150.1
Florida	752,619	849	112.8
Idaho	325,594	388	119.2
Indiana	2,700,876	4527	167.6
Iowa	2,224,771	5377	241.7
Kentucky	2,289,905	3538	154.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	2158	130.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	4744	228.5
Nebraska	1,192,214	1990	166.9
New Hampshire	430,572	909	211.1
South Carolina	1,515,400	1541	101.7
South Dakota	583,888	864	148.0
Texas	3,896,542	4053	104.0
Vermont	355,956	990	278.1
Virginia	2,061,612	3635	176.3
Total	26,573,611	39,893	150.0

Partially License States

(States in each of which more than 25 per cent, but less than 50 per cent, of the population was under prohibition prior to January 1, 1915.)

State	1910 Population	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Pop.
California	2,377,549	6652	279.8
Delaware	202,322	441	218.0
Illinois	5,638,591	12839	227.7
Maryland	1,295,346	3220	248.6
Massachusetts	3,366,416	11601	344.6
Michigan	2,310,173	6699	288.4
Missouri	3,293,335	6168	187.3
Ohio	4,767,121	10594	222.2
Oregon	672,765	1565	232.6
Utah	373,351	342	91.6
Washington	1,141,990	1987	174.0
Wisconsin	2,333,860	6587	282.2
Wyoming	145,965	162	111.0
Total	29,418,784	68,857	234.0

The License States

(States in each of which less than 25 per cent of the population was under prohibition prior to Jan. 1, 1915.)

State	1910 Population	Number Insane	Number per 100,000 Pop.
Arizona	204,354	337	164.9
Connecticut	1,114,756	3579	321.1
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	2890	892.9
Montana	376,053	697	185.3
Nevada	81,875	230	280.9
New Jersey	2,537,167	6042	238.1
New Mexico	327,301	219	66.9
New York	9,113,614	31280	343.2
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	15053	196.4
Rhode Island	542,610	1243	229.1
Total	22,293,910	61,575	275.3

City of Detroit

(Monthly Accident Report for May, June, July, August and September, 1917 (wet); Monthly Accident Report for May, June, July, August and September, 1918 (dry.) As compiled by Geo. A. Walters, 2nd Deputy Commissioner and Secretary of Police Department.)

	1917	1918	% Inc.	% Dec.
Auto, minor	1927	1570	...	18
Auto, serious	83	47	...	43
Auto, fatal	63	51	...	19
Street car, minor	617	501	...	18
Street car, serious	29	12	...	58
Street car, fatal	20	13	...	35
Motorcycle, minor	100	66	...	34
Motorcycle, serious	12	4	...	72
Motorcycle, fatal	3	...	...	...
Vehicle (horse), minor	95	47	...	50
Vehicle (horse), serious	10	1	...	90
Vehicle (horse), fatal	3	...	...	...
Railroad, minor	10	9	...	10
Railroad, serious	11	4	...	63
Railroad, fatal	15	3	...	9
Bicycle, minor	31	28	...	...
Bicycle, serious	1	...	...	...
Bicycle, fatal	2	...	...	...

Detroit

(The following is a report of Felonies from Sept. 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, and from May 1, 1918 to January 1, 1919.)

	Sept 1 to May 1	May 1 to Jan. 1
	Cases Ar. Conv.	Cases Ar. Conv.
Assault, felonious	245 226 44	94 89 19
Burglary	2090 263 71	1192 126 57
Carry Con. Weap.	354 351 262	85 79 77
Embezzlement	181 123 38	138 91 42
Grand Larceny	3166 806 179	1273 673 110
Murder	50 97 40	19 46 5
Robbery	529 341 86	140 80 17
Larceny from Per.	434 147 22	407 77 14
False Pretenses	48 34 7	40 26 6
Rec. Stol. Prop.	67 140 44	19 81 24
Uttering and Pub.	176 70 27	70 19 9
Bawdy House	215 215 163	133 126 90
Forgery	21 16 5	16 9 2

Miscellaneous	4077	4347	230	635	859	114
Fugitive	401	...	...	2591	2591	...
U. S. Arrests .....	...	...	...	1443	1551	550
Vio. Prohib. Law .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11703	7577	1218	8295	6763	1136

(The following is a report of Misdemeanors from Sept. 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, and from May 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919.)

	Sept. 1 to May 1	May 1 to Jan. 1
	Cases Ar. Conv.	Cases Ar. Conv.
Assault and Bat.	878 746 382	647 613 318
Begging	242 242 242	23 25 25
Com. Prostitute	771 771 745	433 433 392
Dis. Conduct	60 60 54	19 19 15
Dist. the Peace	3471 3162 2951	1520 1469 1352
Drunk	10086 10086 622	2237 2237 2179
Gaming	503 503 104	307 307 28
Non Support	585 469 253	338 245 111
Vagrancy	100 96 91	23 23 17
Simple larceny	6060 2090 1437	4290 1053 761
Disorderly Persons (Prost'n Inc.)	7494 7494 2282	2705 2705 1516
Disorderly act	63 63 57	16 16 14
Mal. Inj. Prop.	145 60 27	53 37 14
Sell. liq., no lic.	46 71 27	15 27 6
Miscellaneous	3578 3664 3098	4853 4916 4757
Total	33782	29577

(Signed by Geo. A. Walters, 2nd Ass't Police Commissioner, Detroit.)

*Under prohibition law everyone in public intoxicated as offenders under the prohibition law. When the town was wet, only the "dead drunk" and disorderlies were arrested.

**The Golden Rule drunks were the men who were taken in and put in bed while sobering up. They should be counted in for any comparison with 1918 arrests for drunkenness, but the so-called Golden Rule drunks obtained only under license, they are all counted as offenders under the prohibition law.

Foreign Food Facts of Interest to American Farmers

THE PRINCIPAL foreign markets for American dairy products are the United Kingdom, Panama, Mexico, Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti, Peru and China.

The exportation of cheese to Cuba in 1917 amounted to 1,540,000 pounds, and there was an increase for the calendar year of 1918 to 3,121,000 pounds. Except for negligible quantities, the only European country taking American dairy products is the United Kingdom. In 1913 the exportations of butter to England were small; the exports of cheese amounted to 634,000 pounds. In 1917 the United Kingdom imported from the United States 20,589,000 pounds of butter and 51,000,000 pounds of cheese, compared with 22,250,115 lbs. of butter, and 38,967,000 lbs. of cheese for the calendar year of 1918. The United Kingdom is now by far our largest foreign market. This is largely the result of the war. However, this outlet is expected to decline as production conditions in Europe improve and larger imports are possible from Australasia.

A substantial increase in the exports of beans from the United States was an interesting development of the war. Exportations for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1918, were 1,517,530 bushels.

There is given below the exportation of beans from the United States for the four months, November, 1918, to February, 1919, inclusive, which will indicate the extent of the trade since the signing of the armistice, and the foreign markets which have been active in the purchase of beans:

Exports of Beans From the United States November, 1918, to February, 1919, Inclusive

Exported to	1918	1919	Total
	Nov. Bus.	Dec. Bus.	Jan. Bus.
Belgium	22,397	18,791	22,960
Denmark .....	...	...	1,333
France .....	...	60,943	205,635
Italy	26,666	16,992	7,568
Norway .....	...	...	50
United Kingdom .....	...	34,376	40
Canada and N. F.	798	3,584	6,737
Mexico	3,728	778	1,923
West Indies	1,794	13,739	34,307
South America	19	10	639
China	1	...	132
Hongkong	17	...	806
All other markets	526	763	1,258
Total	55,946	149,976	281,117

It is reported that the wheat commission for the Inter-Allied Food Commission has sufficient stocks of beans (mostly Rangoon) on hand in the United Kingdom for three years' requirements.

An Ionia County Farmer Tells his Tractor Experience

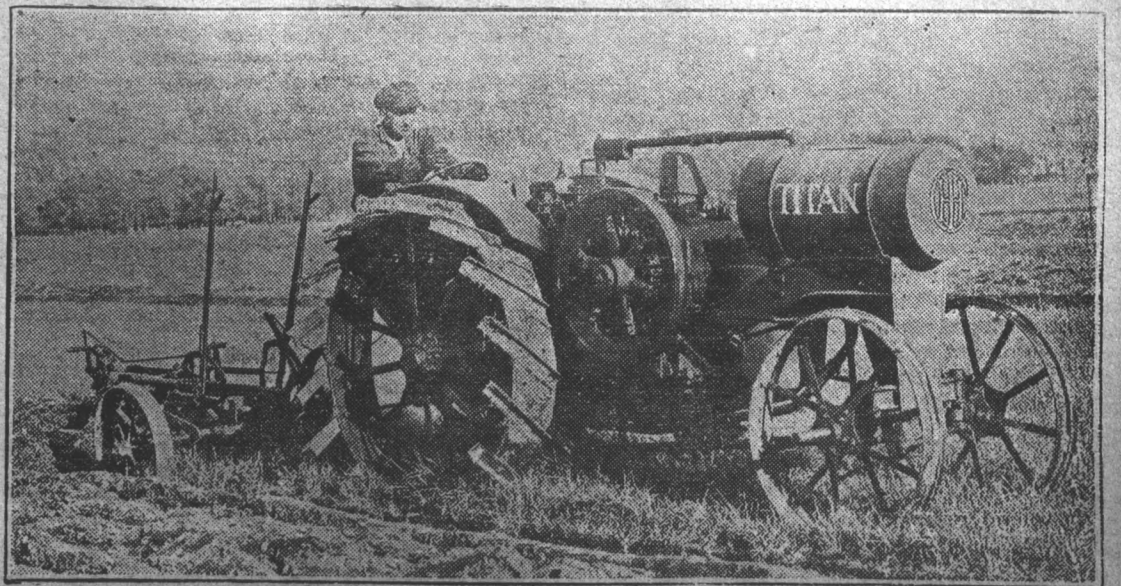
IN THE SPRING of 1917 we purchased a tractor which we thought suitable for draw bar as well as belt work on a general farm of three hundred twenty acres. During this year we plowed about ninety acres and filled our three silos besides doing custom filling for the neighbors.

The year, 1918, duplicated the former year as to the amount of work done in plowing and our desires at this time in the scarcity of labor was to put this one thousand dollar investment to all the uses we had for it in order to have it reimburse us. Accordingly we did considerable discing and in the fall put the tractor on a 20-32 Racine grain separator self-feeder and blower; here she proved herself equal to her maker's intentions, as we threshed one hundred fifty bus. of oats an hour with a crew of five men and did not hustle like we had to with a large machine.

Now when threshing was over we put the engine inside and coupled her to a feed grinder that turns out a bushel a minute in any kind of grain. We have already ground 1,000 bushels.

The cream of our satisfaction in our tractor lies here; she has done this amount of work and has never caused us to stop work one moment and her repair bill has been eighty cents due to my letting a spring get loose on the magneto. I might add this engine has never been apart not even so much as to have the valves ground.

The service rendered by this machine is not due to the operator (myself) for I knew nothing of a tractor prior to purchasing, but it is due, I believe, to the fact that it is a successful kerosene burner and by its use of water in the cylinders has kept itself clean in two and one-half years of work.—Lee E. Lampkin, Ionia County.



"for all the farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Will You Stand United?



JUDGING FROM the character of the letters we are receiving from every part of the state, the "farmer" representatives who voted against the warehouse amendment will not find their paths strewn with roses or warm hands outstretched to greet them the next time they go out after votes. They will find their paths cluttered with thorns, and the hands of the farmers clutching brickbats and their mouths full of perplexing questions.

These reactionary politicians will plead their case on sectional grounds. They will try to convince their constituents that while terminal warehouses might be of benefit to the farmers in Grand Traverse, Cheboygan and Montcalm counties, for instance, they would be of no help to the farmers of Lapeer, Lenawee or Manistee counties. But we want to ask here where there is an honest-to-God farmer who is going to be satisfied with such an explanation as that, no matter in what part of the state he lives. We don't believe there are many farmers in the state of Michigan who would vote against a proposition simply because it might be of greater benefit to their brother farmers in another part of the state than to they themselves.

There has been division long enough in the ranks of the farmers. Men who have secured the confidence of the farmer have used that confidence to array one section against another. Any proposition intended to help any considerable number of farmers should have the support of ALL the farmers.

Not a member of the House who refused to trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment should expect the people to trust him again with public responsibility. The farmers should be united in their determination and in their efforts to prevent the re-election of these men. The cause is common. The interests are mutual. The long, long road between producer and consumer can be shortened to the benefit of many and the detriment of an infinitesimal few. Terminal warehouses will help. Terminal elevators will help. Municipal markets will help. Anti-discrimination laws will help. Collective bargaining laws will help. But none of these rational and constructive reforms will we have until we unite and co-operate to elect men who will serve the people without fear or favor and repudiate men who cannot be trusted. The legislature has trwon down the gauntlet to the farmers. Will they stand united and accept the challenge?

To the Defense of the Governor

OUR GOOD friend, A. B. Cook is not entirely satisfied with our resume of the Sleeper administration. He doesn't think we

have done the governor justice or given him credit for the "good licks he has put in for the farmers." In this Mr. Cook is mistaken. Mr. Sleeper seldom turned his hand to help any good cause that his act was not given favorable mention in these columns. His alleged co-operation with the beet growers, his assistance at the time of the bean controversy, the part he played in supplying the farmers with tractors and seed corn, were all commented upon and Mr. Sleeper commended for his interest and help. But does Mr. Sleeper deserve any special thanks for doing things that are patently the duty of all good citizens and public officials to do? He has been a mighty good soldier and commander on dress parade, but we have yet to see him act the part of a brave soldier when under fire.

We cannot overlook so lightly as Mr. Cook the governor's vacillation on the warehouse amendment. Says Mr. Cook, "I know by experience what it is to have a governor try to bring members of the legislature into line with his ideas on legislative matters." And yet Mr. Sleeper had no scruples against legislative interference when he used the gubernatorial lash with the utmost freedom in whipping both Houses of the legislature into line on the constabulary bill, an appropriation measure.

We quite agree that Mr. Sleeper has a comprehensive knowledge of the farmers' problems. Were he ignorant of these problems we could be the more charitable for his failure to investigate to solve them. But Mr. Sleeper knows what the farmers of Michigan need; he knew what they needed long before he became a candidate for governor. And yet Mr. Sleeper will retire from his second term without advancing a single suggestion for the solution of these problems, without showing any sympathy with suggestions advanced by others, and with the record against him of side-stepping the only important measure fostered by the farmers. For many years Mr. Sleeper has known that the farmers of northern Michigan needed better credit facilities. As a candidate for governor he announced that he was in favor of the state providing those facilities, but as governor he not only ignored his pre-election promises in this respect but continued to charge farmers through his own banks rates of interest ranging as high in some instances as twenty-five per cent.

Personally, we rather like Mr. Sleeper, the man. But Mr. Sleeper, the governor, does not command our admiration. And in these discussions we are talking of the governor and not the man. If Mr. Sleeper as a private citizen attained business success through straightforwardness and aggressiveness, he politically abandoned those qualities when he stepped into the governor's chair.

We are not looking for perfection in public officials. But the people have been too charitable. Had they been a little more critical in the past of the acts and the political alliances of their public men it is entirely probable that politics would be much cleaner and broader than they are today. If Mr. Sleeper's shortcomings are overlooked, his successor in office has a right to expect that the same measure of charity and forgiveness shall be meted out to him. How can the people expect to get good service from their public officials if they do not insist that they shall conform to some standard of official conduct? It is high time that the people began to scrutinize a little more closely the acts of the men whom they elect to office and be a little more emphatic in announcing their displeasure when these men ignore their pre-election promises and go astray upon the highway of political expediency.

Where There is Nothing Today



WHERE THERE was nothing yesterday in many parts of Michigan there is nothing today and unless we folks who believe in Michigan's live stock possibilities get a move on us there'll be nothing tomorrow.

Something may as well be nothing unless it is used. A building unoccupied is worth no more than the air space it has displaced. An

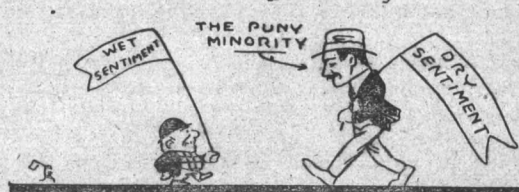
acre of land unused is worth no more than an acre of ocean. The finest meadow that ever graced a valley, the finest crop of grain that ever adorned a hillside, the finest field of cotton that ever whitened the plain are all worthless as nothing unless harvested and used.

You can go into any state of the United States and see—nothing. Wide expanses of land will stretch out before your vision where there is not a single living being, either with or without a soul. Yet the Lord created that land and the vegetation that grows upon it for the use of man. He didn't put it there to provide a resting place for birds nor a landing place for aeroplanes. He meant it to be used for something more practical than that, for He endowed it with living organisms which give to other organisms with which they come in contact the power to grow and to multiply and be of use to man.

There are many millions of acres of unused lands in Michigan. A few of these lands, we have been told will not produce anything. But the man who makes such a statement should be taken by the scruff of the neck and asked to explain why, since these lands will not produce, they ARE producing year in and year out. There isn't a foot of soil in Michigan that will not produce SOMETHING. You can't grow rice on a hot dry plain, and you can't grow clover in a bog. The man who expects to tickle the soil with a hoe and grow over-night any crop his fancy desires will make a better trick comedian than a farmer or land expert.

Michigan grows a wider variety of crops than any state in the union, with the possible exception of California. We have learned how to utilize almost every variety of soil in almost every section of the state. But the cut-over and the plain lands have presented a real problem, which we have been mighty slow in solving. Strangers to our state have told us that we have the finest lands in the United States for live stock raising. We nodded and believed—feebly. But we didn't act. And it has remained for alien sheep men who have shipped hundreds of thousands of sheep from the far west to Michigan to open our eyes to the wonderful possibilities of the lands "where there is nothing today."

The Puny Minority



THE BREWERY workers of New York City propose to stage a parade of 250,000 men upon Pres. Wilson's return from Europe, "to demonstrate," according to Mr. John Sullivan, representative of the Greater New York brewery trades unions, "the mighty protest of the whole nation against the liberty destroying fanaticism of a puny minority of the people."

Even the most beer-befuddled brain should be able to discern the absurdity of such a statement. Sullivan has been most happy in his choice of words, but he has them a bit twisted. His parade may be a protest, but it will be a "protest of the puny minority against the mighty majority," and should no more sway the president or public opinion than a current of air from an electric fan should sway a skyscraper.

Let them parade. Let all the personal-libertines and all my-brother-be-damned Cains and all the brewery workers and all the riff-raff of humanity join together under the banner of booze and march the streets of Washington. Then let the two hundred thousand majority who put Michigan dry, and the countless other thousands who have put thirty other states dry by popular vote and the legislatures of forty-five states which ratified the federal prohibition amendment, and the peoples who backed them up,—let all these join hands under the banner of temperance and prohibition and march the streets of Washington. Then we shall see who constitute the "puny minority," and whose wishes the president will respect.



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

ALCONA CO. SUPERVISOR SPTAKS MIND

"I notice your paper is open for discussion on any subject of interest to farmers, so thought a few words from a man up this way along that line might not do any harm, so here goes.

I have been watching the action of the House on the warehouse amendment and was not at all surprised to learn that it was turned down at the last moment and by farmers at that. It did not surprise me in the least to hear that Mr. McGillivray, from up this way, voted against it, for his interest is not much nearer to farmers than Cape Horn is to the North Pole, and the farmer vote elected him. But I think Mr. McGillivray will have something to do in the way of explaining his attitude in this important matter. When he comes up for the second term we will be on the job. But what are we going to do about it if a farmer should come up for the office? He has not the political honey nor the money and time it would take to travel the district over and spread it on the domes of the farmers in order to get them to elect him. On the other hand, a man who will favor the interests can get all the money and generally have the time and honey necessary to land the job regardless of whether he has the ability or not. And so it goes all the way down the line from governor to legislator. The time will come and I believe it is not far distant when the farmers will organize as they did in North Dakota and go after and get a square deal along with other business. The North Dakota farmers tried every other means for relief without success and finally organized and the result is the Non-Partisan League of which we hear so much about, and of which Senator Scully warned us at a farmers' picnic here last June. I do not know who sent him here but I do know that we did not invite him to come, much less to tell us that the farmers of North Dakota are all fools and did not know what they were doing when they organized and elected the men they wanted. Now if I were allowed to judge from what I saw when in North Dakota some years ago I would say that I do not believe they will come to Michigan or any other state to look for men to run their affairs, so I say again, Brother Farmer, organize, as other interests do, and then go after what you want, and that is the only way you will ever get it in my experience in work thru the state.

I found the farmers as a rule look upon any man with suspicion who tries to organize them, but I believe that since we have a paper like the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING that is not afraid to tell the truth regardless of whom it hits, that the farmers will get wise to the game after a while. By the way, I notice that our governor was very neutral on the warehouse amendment. Well, I do not wonder at that, as Mr. Sleeper is not in the warehouse business. He is a banker by trade and is therefore more interested in loaning money to the farmers to help them along at the small rate of from 12 to 25 per cent interest but then if the governor of this great state feels like just breaking the law a little bit it is his own business and we should not notice that. If Mr. Ivory, from Lapeer, who is responsible for the defeat of the warehouse amendment lived up this way he would have to go some to get back for another term. Mr. Ivory, no doubt, has a better market for his produce than we have here where we get 10c less a bushel for oats than the market price in Detroit and everything else in proportion and now will say in conclusion, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, keep after them and results are sure to follow in course of time. If this does not go the way of the amendment, may come again.—J. G. Kramer, Supervisor Guslin Township Alcona County

GREAT QUESTION IS DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

I am taking 13 weekly and monthly papers and two dailies and will say the M. B. F. suits me and when time expires on some of the old "stand pat" farm papers I will not renew. As state lecturer for the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas from 1888 to 1892, also editor and proprietor of the Kansas Commoner, Newton and Wichita, Kansas, I stated many times that the question of the production of wealth had been practically solved. But the great question before us is a "Just Distribution of Wealth." We are arriving a little bit closer than we were 30 years ago. Perhaps in 30 years more, if too many farmers don't get "cold feet" we may get a di-

vision of 45 cents of the consumer's dollar instead of 35 as now.

A "Just Distribution of Wealth" has to do with very, very many economic and social propositions, including money, its issue and control, banking and interest rates, tariff, taxation, transportation, natural resources, public utilities, land, etc., etc. If only the press of the country were edited for the benefit of the greatest good to the greatest number, instead of as now, the greatest good for the very few or simply for big business, how soon the great question could and would be solved; then he who produced the most wealth and was a frugal would be the richest man. Now, the few who toil not, neither do they spin, own a very large per cent of all the wealth produced by labor for generations, and a majority of the producers own nothing or very little. But ignorance and prejudice go hand-in-hand and act as a great mill stone to the feet of progress. There are a few real, progressive and constructive publications but read by only comparatively few, hence the ignorance on economic questions. Nearly all daily papers and most weeklies and magazines are owned or controlled by Big Business, their editors chloroformed by big advertisers' big money; hence all editorials are camouflaged to fool the masses.

Legislators, and even candidates for governor, legislature and Congress, but they must be real progressives, not make-ones, for you may fill all the offices with average farmers who

The Apple Bloom

WHEN warmth of the sunlight and wealth of the earth
Reveal in great beauty the glory of birth.
No joy of the spring nor fruit of the loom
Can give more delight than apple tree bloom.

When summer is past and autumn draws
nigh,
And spring in its beauty has come from on
high,
My heart will be sad unless there is room
For the queen of my joys, dear apple tree
bloom.

The flash of bright colors of birds on the
wing,
Who warble with gladness the songs that
they sing;
These all could not turn my heart from its
gloom
As sure as the burst of apple tree bloom.

The perfume of flowers may laden the air
And the landscape o'erflow with beauty most
rare
Yet these cannot heal my sorrow and gloom
Like beauty revealed in apple tree bloom.

would be easily controlled and influenced by old party politicians and we would jump from the "frying pan into the fire." Senator Baker knows "who who" and could tell the crooks what's what, he has courage and not of the "wishy washy" kind. I would love to vote for Herbert Baker for governor and get out and work for his election, for it would mean something different.—B. E. Kies, Fairview Farm, Hillsdale County.

THE LIFE OF THE HIRED MAN'S FAMILY ON THE FARM

I read in your paper not long ago an article on the daylight saving plan. I don't think the time would be so bad if the farmers would take a little more interest in the comforts and conveniences of the hired man and his family who has to get out earlier in the morning and of course, a month hand is expected to work every minute. This may not be applied to all hired men but there are some who get out at 4:30 or 5 in the morning; do chores, eat their breakfasts and be ready to go to work in the field at 6:30; put in ten hours of labor each day and perhaps he will get in from the barn at 7:30 or 8 o'clock at night.

The wealthy farmer does very little hard labor in the field, therefore he doesn't realize how tired the hired men get. The hired man's family is compelled to live in unfinished tenant houses, carry water from the barn yards, and has no time to make things convenient. The farmer agrees to lots of things that he doesn't live up to and so the hired man and his family become discontented and move out, leaving the farmer to hire another man. Of course, the farmer wants to raise all he can and I don't blame him, but if he would stop and think, he could make life more pleasant for

his tenants, and they would take more interest in the farm work. Therefore he would get more work done and make up for the expense of making life worth living on the farm.—A Reader.

HIGH INTEREST

I saw in your paper of today a piece by Leon F. Titus and he refers to Mr. He'me's statement about banks as entirely unfounded. Now there are several state banks in this county that will not lend money without 5% bonus and 7% interest even to the best of farmers in town and last spring while trying to sell government bonds some of them virtually forced bonds on to poor farmers, who were badly in debt, on the installment plan, paying 10% down, and when they could not make the next payment they would keep the man's \$10 and bond and he would not get even a thrift stamp out of it. Another plan was to lend the farmer the money at 6% to pay for the bond, after he had paid the first 10%, then they would keep both note and bond and when the first interest came due they would clip the coupon and at the end of six months the farmer paid his note and interest. Then they would hand him note and bond minus one coupon.—Edgar Caswell, Mecosta County.

A WOMAN READER WILL BOOST WAREHOUSE AMENDMENT

In the Saturday, May 3 issue, I see the "Legislature Kills Warehouse Amendment Yet It Lives." As I understand the last paragraph, there is a movement afoot to circulate petitions among the farmers and their friends, to submit the warehouse amendment to a vote of the people. You may say for me, I will devote all of my spare time in circulating those petitions among the granges in Mason county, also all other farmers' clubs in my jurisdiction, and my personal friends in Mason and Manistee counties. Send the petitions along. I will also support a farmer governor and suggest John A. Ketcham.—Mrs. W. E. L., Ludington, Mich.

WILL CIRCULATE PETITIONS

I am ready at any time to circulate petitions for the warehouse amendment. I talked with our representative, Fred L. Warner, a few days before adjournment and he told me if the bill was reported out he would vote for it, but I see by your report that he voted against it. Dollars to doughnuts, it's his last term; also think we could organize a union here at any time.—M. C. G., Belting, Mich.

(Editor's Note: We have received many letters from farmers offering to circulate the warehouse amendment to the voters. On another page of this issue will be found a coupon which all who desire to help may clip and send to us.)

FARMERS ARE TAIL TO KITE

I certainly appreciate the efforts of the M. B. F. We have a miniature legislature in our local township board (Akron). Resembles the Lansing brand and then some. We have an interesting fight on hand. I am in it up to my ankles, head first. If I can be of any service in circulating petitions in regard to warehouse business will do it; am a Gleaner and granger and favor a plan to have the grange or other farm organization to be a "Dutch Uncle" to the Tuscola Co. Farm Bureau of which I am a member. The president of the Unionville Business Men's Association is head of the Farm Bureau Kite and the farmers are the tail but it is a powerful tail if properly developed. Hoping that you enjoy a good scrap with political crooks.—H. L. B., Unionville, Mich.

DEFENDS THRESHING CHARGES

I saw in your paper that the farmers of Kaw-kawlin have set the price of threshing at 3c, 4c, 5c, and think that is enough for threshing. Now inasmuch as I am a thresher myself I would like to say that the price we get for threshing when wheat was 75c a bushel and oats were 20c to 30c per bushel, but you could buy an engine, 20 H. P. for \$1,800, but today they are asking \$3,500 for the same; wheat is \$2.60 and oats are 68c. We raised in price one cent on oats, two cents on wheat and hay. Thirty cents for one piece of string that we used to buy for 10c. Repairs have doubled in price but the thresher did not, but the machine company are trying to make the farmer believe we are going, so as to unload their machines at high prices. I have a fully-equipped outfit, clover huller, bean thresher and J. I. Case steel grain thresher and 20 H. P. Baker engine. Now if the farmers would like to buy will sell for what the engine cost, as my boy is in Germany on the Rhine, for what, nobody knows, but guess I had better quit.—D. C. Powers, Genesee County.



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

MUCH OF THE territory within fifty miles of Detroit is now served by daily and tri-weekly truck service, which gives the farmer an opportunity to reach the city market with fresh farm products at a small cost and with little delay. Dozens of trucks bearing loads of farm produce go clattering down the paved streets every day, and both producer and consumer are receiving the benefit. With better roads may we not with some degree of certainty predict that within the next few years all perishable and great quantities of the other farm products will be brought to the city over regular truck lines?

Good roads will be a great incentive to establishing truck lines, and with even fair cross roads it is not going to be a difficult matter to get farm products to little shipping stations along the trunk line roads. As this means of marketing is developed, the need of terminal warehouses becomes the more apparent. At the present time the farmer is handicapped, no matter how his produce is brought to market. Whether he ships by freight, trolley line or truck, his produce falls into the hands of the jugglers, and his chances of getting in on a profitable market are about as slim as ever.

With a state-owned and operated warehouse all shipments could go direct to this terminal and distribution would start right there. There isn't a single product of the farm that could not be stored to advantage for a short time in such a warehouse. Under present conditions the grower is ever and always at the mercy of the market manipulators. If farm produce is coming in lively, the price is down; when sufficient supply is in the price goes up for a few days; then the drag is on again. No matter what the market, everything must be disposed of by the farmer; while the other fellow plays the waiting game and reaps the reward.

With a state-owned warehouse there would be no more buying potatoes of the grower at fifty cents per bushel and selling to the consumer at \$1.25; no more buying beans at eight cents per pound and selling at fifteen. The warehouse would provide a place where a reserve stock could be stored, and from which the market could be fed as the demand required. How long would it be, think you, if such a warehouse was established in Detroit, before it would become the very center of distribution—the place where both retailer and consumer would come for their supply?

But let us not get excited as we picture a possible solution of our problem of distribution. Remember the Michigan legislature has spoken in no uncertain words. The representatives told you that the matter was not of sufficient importance to warrant consideration, that the people of the state should not be permitted to even vote upon the question. And so, brother, 'tis best you patiently plod along. A few more dollars would mean little to you, and think of the middlemen you might put out of business in the cities. Why not give your attention to production, Mr. Farmer; leave other matters to those who know better than you. Now run home, that's a good fellow.

GOVERNMENT operation of the railroads is just now getting the worst of it at the hands of the enemies of public ownership. It is a principle, well understood, that no matter what the plan, it will not work out satisfactorily in the hands of its enemies. Those who are watching the trend of events can easily see that the master manipulators who have played tag with the railroads of the country in the past, are playing their trump cards right now, and if they don't sicken the people of the idea of government ownership it will not be because they don't hold the cards or know how to play the game.

Here is the one important point for the people to remember: The government was forced to take over the railway lines, and operate them—it was a war-time necessity. The actual value of the railways taken over by the government will not exceed eleven billion dollars—keep this fact in mind because it has a direct bearing upon the result. The government was obliged to take over the roads at the value placed upon them by the owners—a sum in excess of twenty billion dollars.

In other words, for every dollar invested in right-of-way, trackage and equipment, the government was obliged to guarantee interest and dividends on two dollars. A dollar of watered stock was thrown in for every dollar of real stock value. Now mark you, the government did not buy the roads neither has the government secured any rights in connection with the railroads, except that included in the power to take over common carriers and operate them in the interests of the nation as a war-time necessity.

With this handicap an effort has been made to make the roads pay interest and dividends on their over-capitalization—and the government has failed, so the interest must be paid from the treasury. Those interested in private ownership of public utilities have started out with the avowed intention of making public ownership a by-word, and they are succeeding admirably. And now manufacturers of steel rails are holding up the government by their refusal to furnish rails at the price which the government knows will yield the manufacturers a good clean profit.

"There is more than one way to skin a cat," and the fellows are on the job. They have taken advantage of a war-time measure, and if they don't make the people sick of government ownership it will not be their fault. Had the government caused an appraisal to be made of the roads, squeezed eleven billion dollars' worth of water out of the stock, and then operated the roads as efficiently as the mail service is operated, the people would never have gone back to private ownership. Mr. Farmer, you pay the freight both coming and going; you are vitally interested in the operation of the nation's transportation facilities. Sooner or later this question must be settled.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON MEXICO. Some months ago a national association for the protection of American rights in Mexico was organized for the purpose of looking after American capital invested in enterprises in that republic. A preamble, issued by this association, sets

forth the fact that "American capital is necessary for the development of Mexican resources, but that this can not be available until Mexican laws recognize the rights of Americans and other foreigners and provide adequate protection for them." Further, "The organizers of this association feel that gross injustices have been committed in Mexico to American property rights. That is only through concerted action, in which it is hoped that all persons interested in Mexico may participate, that a condition of stability and responsibility in that country can be effected which will result in the full recognition and protection of American rights." Six groups of industries are mentioned: Petroleum, mining, smelting, security holders, bankers, land, cattle and agriculture.

Three Mexican arch-bishops of the Catholic church recently made an appeal to the citizens of the United States, urging them to be patient and explaining that the Mexican people "are angered by unwarranted foreign interference in their domestic concerns, whose purpose is made plain by a press which is filled with the threats and portents of a new war, the work of a small group of heartless and thoughtless men against our well-beloved people of Mexico."

We have just emerged from a costly, bloody war. The boys are coming back home from "over there," where they have fought the good fight, to prevent future wars. The New York Nation stated editorially: "There is reason to believe that efforts of serious proportions are being made to bring about war between the United States and Mexico." One has but to read between the lines of the news that is being sent out these days concerning the Mexican situation, to discover the propaganda that is being prepared for home consumption.

"Hands off" must be the policy of the United States in handling the Mexican situation. The present government of Mexico is weak; but it is gathering strength and our neighbors have every right to self-determination, and should be encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts in this direction. The people of the United States are heartily sick of war and all of its attendant evils, and if the "combinations" think that the people are going to take kindly to this plan of conquering Mexico, in order that our moneyed interests may be protected in their plan of gobbling up her natural resources they are going to get mightily fooled.

The Mexican border line must be protected, and we have the soldiers to furnish that protection. This done, leave poor, old war-torn, bleeding Mexico to solve her own problems. It will take years to bring order out of chaos down there; but what of it? The same is true with the war-torn countries of Europe, and a League of Nations is being organized to protect them in their efforts in this direction. The natural resources of the United States have been pretty well gobbled up and the interests are now looking for new fields for exploitation. The next thing you hear will be that President Carranza of Mexico, is pro-German and that his government must be wiped out to make "Mexico safe for the exploiters." Keep your eye on the Mexican situation.

THE RETURNED Soldiers promise to be a big factor in the political life of the United States in the future. Already a permanent organization has been established, and it is quite possible for these young men to build a good workable organization before the next presidential election takes place. The boys who answered their country's call have the power to do things; and no one will question their right to get-together. The success of the organization, of course, depends upon what kind of a soldier's organization is effected.

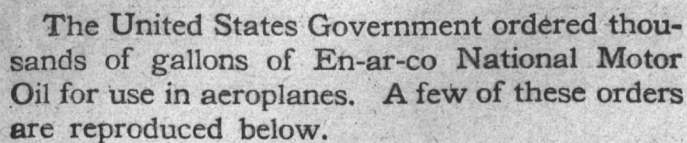
Hundreds of thousands of young men entered the officers' training schools and never saw either real action on the field of battle or real work at the cantonments. Hundreds of thousands of those who won rank, if not fame, never left their swivel chairs in Washington and elsewhere; and don't even know the manual of arms. If it is left for those who wore the seat of their pants and elbows shiny; through friction with a comfortable seat, to form an organization; then little will be accomplished.

If, however, the boys from "over there," and the real boys from "over here," the fellows who went into the game and took what was coming to them without fear or favor—build and officer the new organization—they will have a wonderful influence in shaping the destinies of this nation for generations to come. The flag means more to the boys who are coming home, than it does to those of generation born within a decade after the civil war. The responsibility of citizenship will not be talked of lightly by the boys, who know what it means to be called to service, and leave home, friends and business, to defend the stars and stripes.

With the soldier boys lined up for action; the women of the nation enfranchised and "booze" banished, the politicians of the old school are going to have rather hard sledding. It used to be a simple manner to make a political slate; but in the future the services of not only an expert, but of a prophet of no mean ability, as well, will be required to gather even a hazy idea of what is liable to happen. The old order changeth, and 'tis well. Forward-looking men will aid in mixing these new ingredients with the old-time political formula—and none will gag at the concoction, save the old political ward-heeler and the statesmen, whose only insignia is a "yellow streak."

Someone has well said that we ought to have laws which would make an unjust strike impossible and a just strike unnecessary. There is a whole volume of sound reasoning in that sentence. At this time when every true citizen is doing his best to get things back to normal, there is no occasion for strikes. If the manufacturer will pay his men a good wage and permit them to participate in the profits they earn, strikes will be a thing of the past. There are many unreasonable working men; perhaps, never in the history of the country was there more unrest. However the cause does not lie with the few who are never satisfied; but with the employer who does not sufficiently recognize and recompense the majority who are ever loyal, and have something coming from past loyalty and service. Remove the cause and the cure will speedily follow.

Sam Loomis



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The terrific ordeal of a single day in the air with the engine running hour after hour, at top speed, under full load, is more than equivalent to a month's service in a motor car where the limit of speed is seldom reached and the demand for the last bit of power rarely made.

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And other En-ar-co products that make for power and efficiency are as eminently satisfactory. White Rose Gasoline for

greater power. National Light Oil for Tractor fuel, also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators.

En-ar-co Motor Grease for every lubrication point on tractor or auto.

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50 gal. wood barrels	-	-	-	-	70c per gal.
30 gal. wood half barrels	-	-	-	-	75c per gal.
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30 gal. steel half drums	-	-	-	-	78c per gal.

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BANK CAN TAKE FROM DEPOSIT TO PAY NOTE

Farmer A buys fodder of B at public sale. A pays B with note signed on face by A & Sons. Bank would not accept note without C's signature on back of note. B takes note to bank and gets his money. A gets part of fodder and finds some fodder has been taken. B promises to go to field at certain time and stake out other shocks. At promised time B is too busy to go but makes another appointment. When time comes B has left for another part of state. A pays for fodder he gets but refuses to pay for what he did not get, about \$16 worth. C has deposit in bank. Banker without having sued A writes letter to C stating that he could not get \$16 of A so had taken \$16 out of C's deposit. He also sent to C, A's note, stating that A would not let C suffer. Had banker any right to take \$16 or any other amount from C's deposit to pay another man's debt without first consulting C about the matter? Could banker take C's money without first having sued A?—C. C. Luther.

When one puts money into a bank he becomes a creditor of the bank and entitled to the return of an amount equal to what he puts into the bank and not to the same identical money he put in. When a man signs a note and the note goes to the bank the bank becomes creditor. When this note becomes past due any one of the parties

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.)

signing the note owe the bank the amount of the note. The Lien of the bank upon the deposit of any of the debtors attach in favor of the bank. The courts have held that where a man signs a note payable at a bank and has a deposit in the bank when that note becomes due and is presented for payment the bank has the right to pay that note from the funds and credit the account with the note without other authority from the depositor. When a man signs the note of another he agrees that the note shall be paid and that he will see it paid. The bank took it upon his promise to pay it. Under the statement of facts I think the bank had a right to charge the note to the account of "C" without suing "A." There is a possibility that some additional facts might develop a different relation between "C" and the bank then appears from the statement. Under another wording the bank has the right to set off what "C" owes the bank against an equal

amount of what the bank owes "C."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WHO CAN VOTE.

If a native of Germany has lived in this country nearly 50 years and has his first citizen papers about 35 years, can he be denied the right to vote? I had information several years ago that he could vote if he had his first papers before a certain date. I am a subscriber to your paper and an answer will be appreciated.—P. R., South Haven, Mich.

The constitution of Michigan (Article III, sec. 1) provides, among other things:

"In all elections * * * * every male inhabitant of foreign birth who, having resided in the state two years and six months prior to the 8th day of November, 1894, and having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States two years and six months prior to said last named day * * * shall be an elector and entitled to vote."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

THE LAW REGARDING BEE KEEPING

Does the new bee law apply to everyone who keeps bees, or just to those who sell their honey? We have three swarms of bees just for honey for our own use and are wondering if we will have to go to the expense of buying new hives.—George Staley, East Jordan, Michigan.

I would respectfully call your attention to Section Eight of Act No. 87 of the Public Acts of 1917, which provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of all persons engaged in bee keeping to provide movable frames in all hives used by them to contain bees, and so far as practical to cause the bees in such hives to construct brood combs in such frames so that any of said frames may be removed from the hive without injuring other comb in such hive, and it shall further be the duty of such persons to securely and tightly close the entrance of any hive or hives in apiaries not free from disease in which the bees shall have died either during the winter or at any other time, and to make the hive or hives tight in such manner that robber bees shall not find it possible to enter or leave such hives or obtain honey therefrom. The sealing of the hives must be maintained so long as the hives remain in the yard or in any place where honey bees can gain access to them. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for each offense."

TO SOFTEN FISH BONES

Being a reader of M. B. F. I saw the request of C. N. G., of Thomsonville, Mich., for a receipt for softening fish bones. This was given me by my pastor several years ago and I have found it all right.

Put the fish in a crock with salt and a little butter about the same as for frying fresh fish; then salt and butter until you have your crock full. Then fill about two-thirds full of vinegar and bake eight hours. Cover while baking. Be sure to give them plenty of time to bake as that is what softens the bone. This makes them just like salmon. I would like to know how you like them.—Mrs. E. A. E., Caro, Mich.

POSTMASTER CANNOT HOLD ANY PUBLIC OFFICE

Has a postmaster the right to hold any township office? Who is allowed to be in the postoffice?—Subscriber.

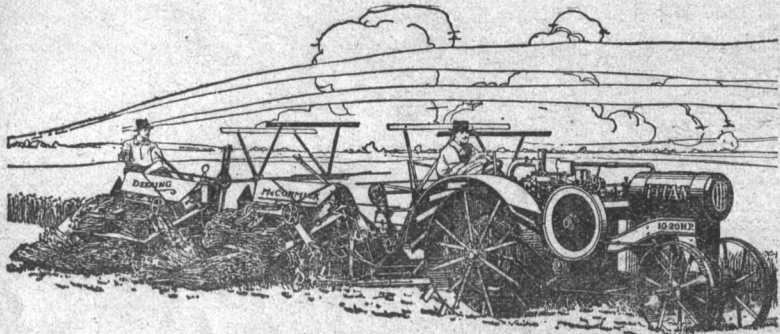
A postmaster is prohibited from holding any municipal office, whether elective or appointive.

None but duly sworn employees or other representatives of the department are permitted in the work room of the postoffice or to have access to the mails.—J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General.

HOW CAN I GET MOTHERS' PENSION?

I am left alone with three small children to care for. Will you please write and tell me to whom I must apply for Mother's Pension? What must I do in order to get the pension?—A Mother, Shepherd, Mich.

Application should be made to the Probate Court of the county where they reside for assistance. Sec. 2617 of the C. L. 1915 provides: "If such mother is poor and unable to properly care and provide for such child but is otherwise a proper guardian and it is for the welfare of such child to remain in the custody of its mother, the court after investigation and report by the probation officer of the county may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the mother to properly care for such child, such amount not to exceed three dollars a week for each child."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



You Can Control the Harvest

WHILE you cannot altogether control the size and quality of your grain crop you can control the harvesting no matter what conditions prevail. It is always good business to waste no grain—this year it is especially good business. Grain will command exceedingly good prices in 1919. You can ill afford to lose any of your crop through inefficient harvesting methods. It is extremely important that your binder be equal to its task.

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 Harvesting Machines

accomplish satisfactory results under all conditions. These widely-used machines save your crop when it is down, tangled or otherwise in bad shape. They have every attachment necessary to give you a clean, good, cheap and always dependable job. From the moment the keen knives cut the grain until the securely tied sheaves are deposited to be shocked, there is no loss. Everything works with ease and regularity from start to finish.

There is no better time than now to see your local dealer about your binder, and to place your order for Deering, International, Milwaukee or McCormick binder twine.

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.

Deering, McCormick and Milwaukee binders give service always and get service always. The I H C dealer can take care of your needs. At his ready command is one of our 89 branch houses. The service you get is such as you might expect from an organization that for nearly a century has specialized on farm needs.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines

Binders Push Binders
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Disk Harrows
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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
Husk 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
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO U S A

TO THE DEFENSE OF GOVERNOR SLEEPER

EDITOR of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING—In your issue of May 3 you mention some of the shortcomings of the Sleeper administration as you see them. May I trespass on your space to mention a few cases where our governor put in a good lick for us farmers. I hold no brief for Mr. Sleeper, did not support him in the first primary but as a matter of simple justice I feel that the following statements of facts should be made.

"The governor called the magnates into his office," says the *Patron*. "He stated plainly and firmly to them that the farmers' demands were just. That from his own observation as a banker in the sugar beet districts he knew the grower lost money last year. He appealed to the factories to be just to the farmer and patriotic to the country by conceding a better price to the farmer."

"And finally great credit is due to Gov. Sleeper for his firm stand as chief executive for justice to the sugar beet grower, even though it affected some political associates."

In March of 1917 Gov. Sleeper co-operated in every way he could with the beet growers' committees and was in my opinion entitled to a large share of the credit for the first victory of the beet growers when a price of eight dollars per ton was secured. I enclose an editorial from the "*Patron*" of that date and wish you would quote enough to indicate their idea of the governor's service at that time.

Again in the spring of 1918 the governor's good offices were asked by the growers in securing the ten dollar price and his co-operation was sled length. A committee representing the bean growers' association and the jobbers' association asked the governor to co-operate with them in trying to secure from the government more considerate treatment for Michigan at the hands of the bean buying division. The governor made a special trip to Washington for this purpose and was untiring in his efforts in the interests of an honest square deal for this industry.

In the spring of 1918 Mr. Ford's representative made the proposition of selling Ford tractors via the State War Board, to the writer. The proposition was at once put up to the governor and received his endorsement and the recommendation he made to the war board caused the action by them which made the tractors available to the farmers at wholesale prices. Any proposition which was well considered and practical that I know of which was put up to the war board in the interest of the farmers got the governor's support. I was disappointed that he would not take a more active part in getting the warehouse bill reported out and passed but I know by experience what it is to have a governor try to bring members of the legislature into line with his ideas along legislative lines and as a general proposition I think it better to elect men who represent our views than to expect the governor to whip those into line who do not.

Appropriations have been high and salaries have been raised but the same obtains in private life. It costs a lot of money now to live like a white man individually or collectively.

In my experience with Michigan governors extending over a quarter century none have shown a more comprehensive knowledge of the farmer problems or lent a more willing ear or taken more steps in the farmers' interest, than has Gov. Sleeper.

Human perfection we find but once on record and I am in favor of prodig public officials when they are wrong but I further believe it good policy to speak words of appreciation and encouragement to our officials when they are right.—A. B. Cool.

SPARE THE VEAL CALVES

It seems as if there are too many young calves vealed. Anything in the shape of a cow will bring a hundred dollars, to say nothing of the price of a good cow. What do you say?

course, there is good money in veal calves at the present time, but what are we coming to? I think it would be a good idea if cattle and hogs could not be marketed until the heft of a two-year-old, or till they get their growth as it takes less to keep and fatten them after they get through growing. This was the idea of a person some time ago that I read. We are supposed to cut down the high cost of living all we can. Some find fault and say we haven't feed. Did you ever see any wasted or burned? But when the government wouldn't allow hens to be marketed I didn't see but what it was a good plan and none starved.—C. B., Shepherd.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS

The following bulletins recently announced by the department of agriculture may be secured free of charge upon application to Division of Publications and interesting information. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1040, Illustrated Poultry Primer, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1036, "Care and Repair of Farm Implements," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1028, "Strawberry Culture."

SOY BEANS

Can you give me any information in regard to soy beans? I would like to plant some with corn to hog down. Do you think it would be a paying proposition in this part of Michigan? My soil is heavy clay loam.—A Reader.

The practice of planting soy beans with corn for hogging off is a very good one. The soy beans should be sown with the corn at corn-planting time, since very little growth will result if the soy beans are planted at the last cultivation.

Four or five quarts of soy beans should be used per acre with the usual amount of corn. The corn and soy beans may be mixed in the planter box, but should be remixed frequently since the soy beans are round and tend to work to the bottom of the planter box. Soy bean attachments can be secured for most makes of corn planters. These attachments insure an even distribution of corn and soy beans. The Ito San and Early Brown varieties usually mature when the corn is at the proper stage to be hogged off.—C. R. McGee, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

DAYLIGHT SAVING LAWS ARE A NUISANCE

The farmers in this section are eager to have the Daylight Saving Law repealed. It works out especially harmful in haying and harvesting. As for the farmers, themselves, the hours are from sun until sun anyway, but in the matter of hired help it hinders our work. Because of the dew on some days, we cannot go to work at threshing until 9 or 10 a. m., thus giving us practically no time left in the forenoon. But the hired help go home at 6 p. m. just the same. God made the day and the farmer, and we'd like to have the day left as He made it.—Paul DeWitt, Buchanan, Mich.

I would not take any other paper. We like the Michigan Business Farming better than any other paper we have ever taken. Enclosed please find one dollar for my renewal.—Stanley Durham, Wexford county.

Please find one dollar enclosed to renew my subscription to Michigan Business Farming. The best friend the farmer has in the land.—Chas. Douglas, Saginaw county.



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- Texaco Thuban Compound
- Texwax



The Texaco Service Star and T

The Red Star-Green T Mark of the Quality Oil that Went to War

BY far the largest number of ships of the U. S. Navy used Texaco lubrication oils during the war. They were chosen after long and severe tests and proved their quality in war use. In addition, thousands of barrels were shipped abroad to lubricate the various engines of war. And now the greater works of peace make new demands on Texaco. Navy needs will be met. But so, too, will those of the American farmer, whose tractor must give unfailing and long-time service. To insure such slow depreciation and freedom from repairs is the work of Texaco Tractor Oil. It almost completely removes the handicap of friction. It is the perfect lubricant, an oil of good lasting body. It is uniformly good and stable in quality, just as all red Star and green T petroleum products. See how much evenner your engine runs with Texaco Tractor Oil in the reservoir. Sold in wooden barrels and half barrels, 15, 33 and 54 gallon steel drums, and one and five gallon cans.

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MARKET FLASHES



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 ideal weather conditions of the winter have given way to most unseasonable spring conditions which have checked the growth of the wheat crop in many localities. Some sections report damage from a new plant disease and while the injury has not been great to date, no one seems to know what the extent will be as the plant nears maturity. Not even those who most fear that the enormous crop now in prospect will be much too large for the world's needs, want to see any considerable part of the crop damaged, for a shortage would be far more disastrous to the economic balances than a surplus. As the harvesting of the new crop approaches and the price of the old crop continues to gain a few cents every week or so, there is a noticeable subsidence of the complaints that the government is handing the farmers a gift by way of a guarantee at the expense of the consumer.

Julius Barnes of the Grain Corporation, is convinced despite all statistics to the contrary that American wheat will be needed in as great a quantity as we can supply it, and he has tried to impress this



Grains firmer and higher; supplies scant; beans in moderate demand. Potatoes recovering from recent slump, and much higher prices expected. Dressed live stock steady.

thought upon our country even at the risk of encouraging hoarding and speculating. Upon the subject he has the following to say:

"We have not stripped this country of its necessary wheat supplies, nor will we allow it to be stripped, but as to maximum control of prices we are working with inefficient weapons. While there will be, undoubtedly, a moderate declining tendency in prices of food-stuffs, economic law, contrary to the general impression, will tend to prevent that adjustment being radical and immediate.

"There is one way in which the expanded cost of living in America can be attacked with all the support of economic law and that is by a better appreciation of our people of food values and substitution without sacrifice of palatability.

"After stating that the average price received by the American grower for wheat under the stabilized basis for the past two years had been \$2.06 per bushel, and showing that the average price received for it in the countries we must feed was much

higher, Mr. Barnes said these countries could not, with good grace, say that an American price of \$2.26, netting our farmers \$2.06, is taking advantage of their necessities. The resale price can finally be fairly fixed, but it cannot be done by fixing our eyes solely on the fortunately large promise in America."



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow ..	1.80	1.80	2.02
No. 3 Yellow ..	1.77	1.78	2.00
No. 4 yellow ..			1.98

The recovery of corn from the slump of two weeks ago came much quicker than we had anticipated and predicted. The most bearish news of the grain pit has not been able to counteract the actual shortage of the grain needed to fill immediate orders, and as a result prices have soared. The short crop of the past

year is now being felt and is apt to become acute before another harvest. Millions of bushels are going over seas every month in the shape of pork and the climbing wheat price also has its effect in keeping up the demand for and the prices quoted on corn. Corn planting has not progressed very satisfactorily because of the bad weather and it is yet a little too early to estimate the total acreage. That it will suffer some because of the larger wheat acreage is the belief.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard ..	.78 1/2	.71 1/4	.81
No. 3 White ..	.78	.70	.79
No. 4 White ..	.72	.68	.78

Oats have also recovered from the slump and while the supplies at terminal markets are ample for all demands, there is a very strong tone to the market. Prices are on about the same level as the past couple weeks, but we look for oats to advance to at least 75 cents a bushel before another week. From all reports the oat acreage in Michigan will be about normal.



RYE & BARLEY

The rye market has taken quite a slump. It is quoted at only \$1.65 on the Detroit market. Barley is steady at \$2.30 to \$2.40 per cwt.



HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	Std. P.	Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	37.50	38.00	34.50	37.00 35.50 36.00
Chicago	37.00	38.00	34.00	37.00 35.00 36.00
Cincin.	39.50	40.00	39.00	39.50 38.00 39.00
Pitts	40.00	40.50	38.50	36.50 36.50 37.50
N. Y.	43.00	44.00	43.00	43.50 40.00 43.00

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

Supplies of hay of the better sorts are growing still smaller and these are strong and higher in nearly all markets. There has been more medium and poor hay arriving during the past two weeks and the markets begin to show some irregularity on these kinds. Low grade hay has been maintained at a high level by the shortage of better qualities and consumers are forced to pay fancy prices for poor stock, much against their will. In consequence, they are keeping out of the market as much as possible and take every advantage they can of deliveries or gradings to get hay at lower figures. The low grades are easier also, because of the warmer weather and consequent wider pasturage. This is especially true in the South where some softening is evidenced.—Hay Trade Journal.

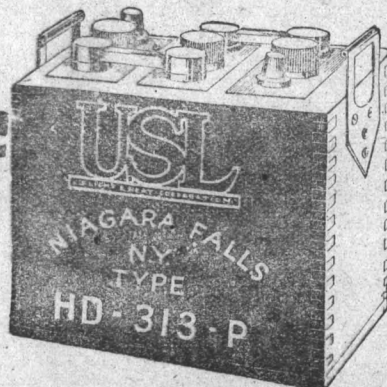


BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.00	7.25	8.00
Prime	7.00	7.00	7.25
Red Kidney ..	11.50	11.50	12.25

The bean market is a little easier, though trading continues fairly active and higher prices are in prospect. Up to a month ago, the bean market was characterized by intermittent strength and weakness. Because of government buying or perhaps a little speculation, prices would jump a dollar or more a hundred within a couple days only to sag back to a lower figure after the immediate demand had been satisfied. The situation now has greatly improved in that the demand has become more regular and active due largely to increased exports and the systematic

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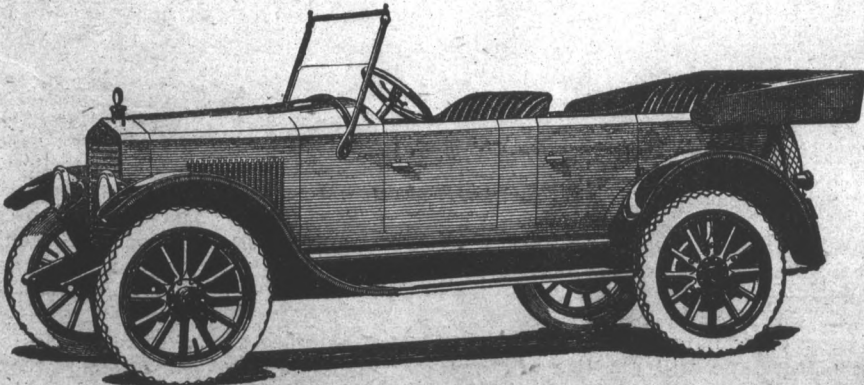
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THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



WHAT WE WEAR

UNQUESTIONABLY it is the right of every woman to look her best at all times; not only her right but her duty. A well-dressed woman commands respect and appears at ease, because she is secure in the knowledge that she looks well, and knowing that, she can forget clothes. We all know the feeling when, because of our hurry, or the inclemency of the weather, we make up our minds to wear that dress, "just this once more," and then, having done so, we meet some of our friends who are carefully groomed and immediately we feel so self-conscious.

The art of being well dressed—for it is an art—which requires a good bit of thoughtful planning. Being well dressed does not necessarily mean expensively dressed. The season of the year, the occasion and the circumstances of the person must all be taken into consideration. But there is no reason why every woman, regardless of her financial circumstances, cannot be well dressed if she will spend the time required to plan her wardrobe that her husband spends in planning for the season's crops.

There are a few rules which have been laid down by reputable schools in domestic science and art, which may well be followed by all, and I will try and touch upon a few of them briefly:

Style, that ever-changing tyrant, is one of the first rules to be considered. But those designers of the styles never expected that we would copy, in its minutest detail, all of the pattern. Rather, it is given us as a guide post, and that woman who knows how to adapt the prevailing style to her particular style of figure so that, while she follows in a general way the fashions of the hour, still has an individual note to her clothes, is indeed a fortunate woman.

The well-dressed woman is never conspicuous. A friend of mine, who has travelled much, once said to me: "I have learned a great secret in my travels. Because of lack of space I cannot carry many clothes, so I always travel in a dark, well-tailored suit with a blouse that harmonizes, and carry with me an extra waist which is a little dressier, and one silk dress, of that lovely silk which is almost like satin, it is so soft, and does not wrinkle easily. In this way, while I am never the best dressed woman on train or in the hotels, still I am always well dressed, and never have the least hesitancy in appearing in the house of a friend through whose city I happen to be passing, to attend the opera, or enter the best hotel dining room. And I only carry one suitcase and a traveling bag." While most of us are not travellers to any extent, still many of us can only have a limited amount to spend on our clothes, and the secret my friend gave me is a good one for others to follow.

This year especially, with its riot of color, due to the desire for the gay colors, after the sombreness of two years' is apt to be a trying one for us, unless we plan carefully. If the coat and hat are to serve all purposes; go over all the dresses we may have and be worn for "best" and every day alike, then the color should be one which is subdued and harmonizes with all the rest of our wardrobe. We would not think of trimming a blue dress with purple nor a brown one with gray, but the color combination is just as trying, if the outer wrap happens to be one of those decided colors as dis then worn over a dress with which it does not harmonize. Better, by far, to select the colors most becoming to you and then plan ahead, so that each garment selected will harmonize with those on hand.

Nature, if we read her rightly, is the best guide in color harmony. She does not flaunt great acres of daring reds, peacock blues, violent purples or bright yellows. These are only the touches of color given us against the background of sand, black and grays of the soil, the cool green of the grass in summer, and the browns in fall, and the blue of the skies. Then to relieve the gorgeous coloring of the sunset and occasionally the wonderful rainbow, with its multitude of colors. And in the fall, when the grass is turning brown, and the skies are dull and grey, we have the brilliantly-colored leaves.

And so if we use the more subdued colors as the background in the cooler months, and the dainty light colors in the summer season, with the bright hues as our color notes rather than the predominating feature, we will not tire of our clothes so soon and they will stay in style longer.

A study in itself is that of right color com-

Edited By MABEL CLARE LADD

binations, and the safest rule, and one which the designers of women's wear go by is that of associating complimentary, or opposite colors. Here is a little index of those colors:

Red and yellow combined form blue.
Orange and green combined form purple.
Russett and citrine combined form olive.

Therefore, if you have a blue dress it can safely be trimmed with its opposite color of red. Many of the most beautiful gowns are made of navy blue, beaded or embroidered in red.

And everyone knows that gold is the most perfect of all trims for royal purple, and of course, gold and orange are next of kin.

Russett, or old gold are both pretty embellishments for the dress of olive green, while, of course, white is effectively used in combination with all colors, as of itself it is not classed as a color.

While the color combination is worthy of much study and is very interesting, of more importance is the study of colors as effecting the different types of women. Each type of woman should wear the colors which harmonize best with her complexion, the color of her hair and eyes, and then the design which brings out her best points as to form, and throws into the background any little imperfections of face, figure or complexion.

A LITTLE GIRL'S SOLILOQUY

WAS MOTHER ever small like me,
So folks could trot her on their knee,
With laughing eyes and dancing curls;
Are mothers ever little girls
With work to do and sums to get?
And did they ever scold and fret
Because things wouldn't go just right?
And did they ever quarrel and fight
Like I and little sister Gwen?
And if they did—please tell me when

When I am grown to be her size,
Do you suppose I'll be so wise

And always be so kind and true,
And know just what is best to do
To cheer my little boys and girls
When I've outgrown my yellow curls.
And will my hair be silver, too,
Like it was kissed by morning's dew
And will my smiles be always bright,
Like starlight on a winter's night
And will I know of places where—
The fairies dwell with ne'er a care
Or will I be as bad as now?
I can't be good, like her, somehow

—By C SHIRLEY DILLENBACK

ure. or complexion. Next week we will devote a little space to the subject of the different colors as related to the several types of women, and also the materials.

CONTRIBUTED BY OUR READERS

Readers of M. B. F.: As most farmers depend so much for their table supplies upon the things they raise, I thought my way of canning ham might be of service.

Cut and trim the slices of ham as you would for frying. Sterilize jars, rubbers and tops. Partly fill jars with melted or soft lard (be careful and not have it too hot.) Then pack the ham in and fill the crevices with the soft lard. Our hams have kept beautifully this way. When the jar is opened, be sure and keep the unused portion of the canned ham covered with lard, as it is apt to mold if left standing long uncovered, but if the lard is kept over it, it will be found fresh and wholesome.—Mrs. Mary Reed, Beulah, Michigan.

I wish to purchase an oil stove this summer, and as I am not acquainted with the different makes, will some of our readers who have oil stoves which they have found satisfactory, advise me on the subject. And what is the difference in a long and short burner and the wick and wickless stoves? I shall be very grateful for this information.—Mrs. R. S., Marion, Mich.

One of our readers has asked for the full name and complete address of Mrs. J. M. Bream, of Mason county. Kindly send it to the editor of the Woman's page, and it will be forwarded to the interested reader.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Have you experienced trouble in keeping a cover on your sleeve board? Take a discarded white stocking and draw it on and you have solved the problem. It will not slip if tacked at the ends—it will give to fit either side of the board and is easily taken off and replaced.

Use a little ammonia in the dishwater when washing glassware. It will make it sparkle like cut glass.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

No. 2512.
A Lady's Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 in bust measure. Size 38 requires six yards of 40-inch material. The skirt measures 2 yards at the foot.



No. 2838.—Boys' Play Suit. Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.



No. 2576.—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes, small 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42, and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium will require 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.



No. 2851.—2837. A trim business costume. Waist 2851, cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.



Size 34 requires 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material.

Skirt 2837, cut in seven sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Size 24 will require 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. The width at lower edge of skirt with plaits extended is 1 1/2 yards.

No. 2860.—Girls' dress and sunbonnet. Cut in five sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the dress and 1/4 yard for the bonnet.

No. 2848.—Ladies' house dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2456.—A pretty junior dress. Cut in 3 sizes, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 5 yards of 36-inch material.

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

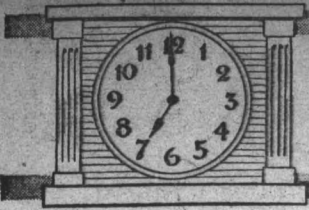
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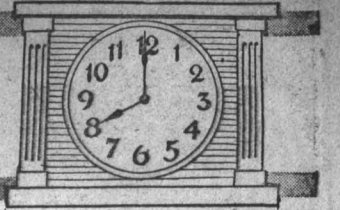
Pattern No..... Size

Pattern No..... Size

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



The Children's Hour



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

DEAR CHILDREN—We have another great man in our contest of ten great men, this week. This is the sixth great man to be shown, and from the number of correct guesses so far received, I am sure that quite a number of our little cousins are going to receive the books promised to those who correctly guessed the whole ten men. This week, the great man shown is not an inventor, nor has he ever been president of the United States. He is not a wonderful naturalist who tells us about plant life and how to best develop the vegetables and soils, nor yet is he a great actor in the movies like Charles Chaplin, but in his way, he is a very great man. He is living—but there, I mustn't tell you any more, for most of you don't even need a hint to guess these names.

Monabel Sechlar, who correctly guessed the name of Charlie Chaplin, did not begin when the contest started, but her write-up of the life of this moving picture actor who has made men laugh in every country on earth, is so good, that I am publishing it, with others.

Soon school will close, and then will come the vacation season. I wish some of our little cousins would write me of their plans for vacation. Some will help father and mother harvest the crops, while some perhaps are planning on some sort of a trip or a visit to relatives. Let's hear of your plans; perhaps it will help us solve our vacation problems, and surely it will be interesting to know where our family will go this summer.—Affectionately yours—"Laddie."

Dear Laddie—I think the picture is Mr. Charles Chaplin, for all children know and love him, and he also loves them. He also spends lots of his spare time with them, reading them stories.

Mr. Chaplin's make-up is well known but he, himself, is little known, and is very quiet and reserved. He is 28 years old and has black curly hair and blue eyes. He is the best known movie actor in America and is the only actor on the screen who writes his own stories. He directs his own pictures without a line of script or written note. He chooses his own cast and acts the principal role. His films are mostly one-man pictures. His father was of a French Huguenot family who lived in England for many years. He also was a favorite in the music halls. Chaplin's mother was an actress of Irish and Spanish parentage. She, too, was a favorite during the eighties and it was during one of their trips on the continent that Charles was born, 28 years ago at Fontainebleau, just outside of Paris. When his father died and his mother was sick Charles and his brother, Sidney, were thrown into the streets of London to earn their living. He struggled with poverty during his early youth. At the age of 13 he had become a professional actor. He was hailed by the English papers as the "Juvenile Wonder," and at 14 was playing the part of "Billy, the Office Boy," at the Duke of York's theatre. He was called the funniest man in England. Then when but 21 he came to America. He was induced by a large salary to enter the movies. He created his own make-up of a tight little coat of large, baggy pants, a slender little cane, a well-groomed little moustache, an inverted pot that we call a hat, and everybody knows what his feet look like. He loves music and books and is a great reader. He does not like to go to banks.

I like to read the M. B. F. Will close, hoping to see this letter in print.—Monabel Sechlar, Homer, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been interested in the Doo Dads, the stories and the children's letters, but have never written before and thought I would try. I have a brown Shetland pony named "Bess." She is very pretty and gentle. I rode her two miles to school until last fall when we moved nearer school; now I have about a half of a mile to go, and I do not ride my pony to school. My teacher is Miss Dorothea Wells whom I like real well. Our school has a 100% Red Cross membership. I am enclosing a story, "The Meaning of the Red Cross Flag," which I had written for my language lesson. I have a big cat named Tom and a little black kitten, named Nigger. I am a girl of 11 years and in the 5th grade. My father belongs to the Oneida Ctr. Arbor of Gleaners, and also takes the M. B. F., which we all enjoy. I will close, hoping to see my letter and story in print.—Lola Isabel Fleming, Grand Ledge, Mich.

The Meaning of the Red Cross Flag
In one war they did not have hospitals near the firing lines, as we had in the "World's War." The hospitals were about ten miles away from the firing lines and it would be days before they could get the soldiers to the hospitals. Others that were wounded would lay for days before anyone would find them, their clothes covered with blood. They did not have ambulance trucks to go and get the soldiers, they only had horses and wagons. The hospitals had but few doctors and no nurses; not nearly enough to care for their wounds. Florence Nightingale, a nurse in England, heard of the conditions

of the hospitals and wrote to them asking if she could do any good there. They wrote back and told her to come and bring all the other nurses she could with her, for they needed their help. She found thirty-eight nurses who were willing to go. The hospitals were gloomy and dirty; the soldiers could not have the proper care or the right kind of food. When Florence Nightingale arrived there she sent back to England to get sheets and blankets for the soldiers. She cleaned the hospitals and took proper care of the wounded. They did not have trained nurses like they have nowadays. Florence Nightingale saved millions of soldiers' lives. Jean Henri Dunant after the war was over, called the 14 states together to form a Red Cross society, and also to make a Red Cross flag. Finally he thought he would have it resemble that of the Swiss flag, so they had a field of white and the Red Cross in the center. The Red Cross means Humanity and Neutrality.

Dear Laddie—I am going to make the eggless muffins and hope they will be good. The man in the last M. B. F. I think was Charlie Chaplin. I read the story of "The Fortune" and liked it very much. We have a little colt and we named it Pershing. He is about two weeks old. Now, as I cannot think of any more to write I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Anna Schuchard, Wixom.

Dear Laddie—I think this picture is Charlie Chaplin. I like the Doo Dads and the letters and stories that the children write, very much, and I also like to guess the great men. I hope that my other letter got there in time, and I hope it is right. The paper was on time this time. This is our fifth great man. Well I guess this is all.—Arlene Schutt, Rives Junction, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you boys and girls of the M. B. F. My father takes the Michigan Business Farming paper and likes it very much. I like the Doo Dads very much. I

am 13 years old and won't be 14 until April 19, 1920. I live on a farm of 160 acres. My father has a Republic truck. On one farm he has six buildings and on the other five. I have two brothers. I have a Columbia air rifle and have lots of fun with it. My brother, Lawrence, has a moving picture machine and four films to run through it and it is run by gas, the same as in gas lights. I go to day school and like it very much. I am in the 8th grade. My teacher's name is Ruth Owens and we like her very much. We live in a stone house and have good times together. My father has 10 cows, five horses, seven pigs, 150 hens and six calves. My letter is getting pretty long so I will write some other time. I hope to see my letter in print soon.—Howard DeYoung, McBride, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have enjoyed reading the letters and about the Doo Dads that have been in the M. B. F. As this is the first time I have written I will send a story. I am 13 years old and am in the 7th and 8th grades at school. We live on a 40-acre farm. I will be very glad to hear from some of the girls and boys who have been writing for the M. B. F.—Evelyn Griffith, Pottersville, Mich., R. 1.

The Little Helper

Once upon a time there was a little girl who lived alone with her mother in a woods. They were very poor for all they had to eat was a few crusts of bread. The mother was very sickly so the little girl started out to earn a living for herself and mother. She was so good and kind to everyone that they all gave her work. After she had worked for a while she went to a house and they told her if her mother would sell the farm to them they would keep them both. So they sold the farm and lived with the rich people ever after very happily.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so thought I would try now. I am a little girl 10 years old. I have to school three years and am in the 4th grade. I like the Doo Dads very much. I think it is nice of you to get up that puzzle.

I guessed the last one as Theodore Roosevelt. We had 13 cows and 6 calves. We sold 5 calves and one of the cows. I have 2 sheep. For pets I have a dog and three rabbits. We live on a farm of 160 acres. We have six horses and two colts. I haven't any brothers or sisters and I get pretty lonesome alone so I wish some of the little girls would write to me.—Katherine Loomis, Capac, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would write again and send the man's name. It is Theodore Roosevelt. My middle name is Roosevelt so I won't forget him. I am 13 years old and in the 8th grade. My teachers' name is Christine L. Whitmore and she is a good teacher. I live in the country. I like to hunt and trap. I trapped this year and got \$19.02 worth of fur. We have two horses whose names are Lena and Bird, also a colt named Alice. I have a calf and a young horse and a pet rabbit.—Paul Ampey, PawPaw, Mich.

PUZZLE PICTURE—WHO IS IT?



Get Your Money's Worth

Most people have enough difficulty making money so they do not want to throw any of it away.

And there is a lot of satisfaction in positively knowing when you have made a purchase that you have received one hundred cents worth of value for every dollar expended.

Besides everybody is entitled to full value.

Of course there will probably always be people in the world who are bound to get the worst of a transaction.

And others who are always getting the best end of the deal. One thing is certain, however, if you always buy

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

you will always get full value for your dollar.

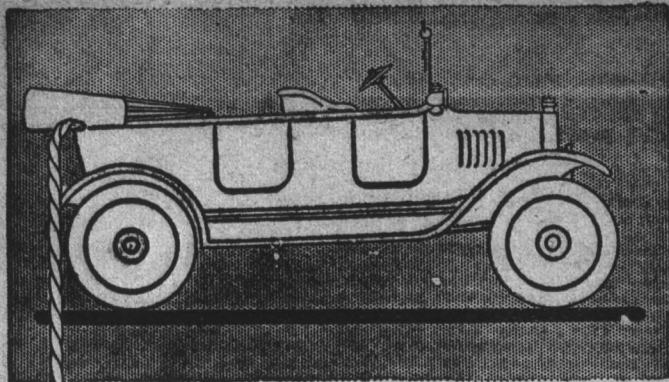
LILY WHITE FLOUR is sold under the guarantee that if you do not like it as well OR BETTER than any flour you have ever used the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

That guarantee means if LILY WHITE FLOUR does not give you complete satisfaction for every requirement of home baking the purchase price will be returned to you without quibbling or delay.

Besides getting your money's worth, bake-day will have a new interest for you, as the wholesomeness and goodness of everything made from LILY WHITE FLOUR, "The flour the best cooks use," will add a decided cheerfulness to the occasion.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



A Car Overload is A Tire Overload

MOST cars, particularly Fords, are often overloaded. To give real service under such conditions, a tire must have very tough side walls, built of the best fabric. It should be at least its full rated size—not skimped to save cost.

HORSE-SHOE Tires for Ford rear wheels are really $3\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter—nearly 10% oversize. The increased air space adds wonderfully to the life of the tire—it is one reason why Horse-Shoes usually double their guaranteed mileage.

Notice that you seldom see a car with only one Horse-Shoe Tire on it. Ask the owner why.

"Remember the Horse-Shoe Tread"

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

800
LBS

Brown & Sehler
Grand Rapids

RACINE
HORSE-SHOE TIRES



MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 13)

55c and buyers were active. While Tuesday was a semi-holiday and the Exchange did not meet the sales for that day were at $\frac{1}{2}$ c over Monday's quotation. On Wednesday, there was a gain of 3c and on Thursday a further advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c took place. On Friday there was no change and the market seemed somewhat weaker as large quantities of the delayed stock arrived which was sufficient to more than supply the demand. Four cars of Canadian and five cars of California butter arrived during the week which tended to aggravate the condition so far as supply was concerned. Much of the butter arriving shows strong grassy and weedy flavors but that is to be expected at this season. Unsalted butter is moving well and the differential in price over salted butter is increased to $\frac{2}{3}$ c. Established quotations on Friday were as follows: Extras, 60c; higher scoring than extras, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 61c; firsts, 59 to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and seconds, 55 to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.



LIVE STOCK

Detroit—Dressed hogs are steady at 22 to 25c per lb. Dressed calves are quoted at 20 to 23c per lb.

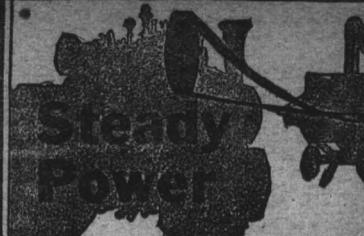
East Buffalo, May 12, 1919.—Receipts of cattle Monday, 140 cars, including 35 cars of Canadians and seven cars left from last week's trade. Our market opened about steady on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in good supply; butcher steers and hanly weight steers sold 10 to 15c higher than last week; fat cows and heifers were in light supply sold 15 to 25c higher; bulls of all classes were in light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; 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.

Receipts of hogs today totaled 13,600 and the market opened generally 25c higher, with the bulk of the good hogs selling on a basis of \$21.35. However, a few decks and bunches of good weight hogs sold from \$21.40 to \$21.50. Yorkers, \$21.25 to \$21.35; pigs and lights, generally \$20.50; roughs, \$18.75, with a few packers up to \$19; stags, \$12 to \$15.

The receipts of sheep and lambs are called 36 cars fresh and 15 cars hold-overs. Best lambs, \$16 to \$16.25, with two loads up to \$16.40; cull lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.50; yearlings, \$13 to \$14; wethers, \$12 to \$13, which is 25c lower than last week's close; ewes, \$11 to \$12. Unless our receipts are light, we believe that lambs will sell still lower. There are a few loads going over unsold.

The receipts of calves are estimated at 4,000 head. Choice calves, \$14.75 to \$15.25, which was 25 to 50c lower than Saturday; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$12 to \$13; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.50; heavy fat calves, \$9 to \$11 as to weight and quality.

Choice to prime weighty steers, \$16.50 to \$17.25; medium to good weighty steers, \$15.50 to \$16; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$13 to \$14; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, \$13.50 to \$14; choice to prime yearlings, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good yearlings, \$14 to \$14.50; medium to good butcher steers, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to medium butcher steers, \$11.50 to \$12; good butcher heifers, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; good to choice fat cows, \$11.50 to \$12; medium to good fat cows, \$10 to \$10.50; fair to good medium fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; cutters and common butcher cows, \$7.50 to \$8; canners, \$6 to \$6.50; good to choice fat bulls, \$11.50 to \$12; medium to good fat bulls, \$10 to \$10.50; good weight sausage bulls, \$9 to \$9.50; light and thin bulls, \$8 to \$8.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$12 to \$12.50; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$11 to \$11.50; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$9 to \$10; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$90 to \$120; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$75 to \$90.



Dependable for Threshing

The old reliable steam engine has never been equalled in power for threshing. It is steady, which is always necessary to insure good results. It's the power that most people know how to operate. Its troubles are easily discovered and remedied. If it gets weak it does not stop dead. Almost anything that can burn can be used for fuel. The

Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine

represents the best that can be produced in steam engine construction. It is durable and has lots of power. It is easily handled. Almost anyone can keep it running.

When you have a thresherman do your threshing with a Nichols-Shepard Steam Traction Engine and a Red River Special, you know that your work is to be done quickly and well. No waiting and loafing on your job.

It pays to hire a Nichols-Shepard outfit. It saves your time and grain. Try it this year. It will mean money in your pocket.

If you are a threshman, buy a Red River Special outfit.

It Saves the Farmers' Thresh Bill

Nichols & Shepard Co.

In Continuous Business Since 1848

Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

Battle Creek Michigan

SAVE 40% ON YOUR TIRES

3500 Mile Guarantee

Manufacturers of high-grade tires sell 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	Price	Guaranteed
28 x 3	\$9.45	\$10.40
30 x 3	9.60	10.70
32 x 3	11.50	12.45
30 x 3 1/2	12.50	13.55
31 x 3 1/2	13.10	14.40
32 x 3 1/2	14.30	15.40
34 x 3 1/2	15.10	16.70
31 x 4	15.30	16.75
32 x 4	16.70	18.10
32 x 4 1/2	18.55	21.45
34 x 4	20.00	21.90
35 x 4	21.05	23.05
36 x 4	25.50	25.50
34 x 4 1/2	24.90	25.55
35 x 4 1/2	26.60	28.70
36 x 4 1/2	28.60	31.15
37 x 4 1/2	32.65	35.00
38 x 5	30.90	33.80
38 x 5	33.55	36.75
37 x 5	32.70	35.65

Thousands of our satisfied customers are getting from 4000 to 6000 miles service—why not you? Pay After Examination. 3% Discount for Cash With Order. We ship C. O. D., subject to inspection. When ordering state if Clincher, Q. D. or S. S. are desired. ORDER TODAY—prices may jump. Full information on request. Address,

Philadelphia Motor Tire Co.,

245 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE



also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W.F. YOUNG, Inc., 169 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

FOR SICK CHICKENS

Preventative and curative of colds, roup, canker, swollen head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Gallen, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Sluka, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 8 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill., says: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Horning, Knoxville, Mo., says: "Cared my penitents chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year. Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock."

GERMOZONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha postpaid in new 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Poultry books free. **Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 416** OMAHA, NEB.

Dependable When Time Counts Most

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

Ann Arbor
DISC THROWER
SILLO FILLER

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

Ann Arbor Machine Co.
Box 252
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Manufacturers of
"Ann Arbor Balers"
The Baler for Business



GUARANTEED TUBES

Direct—Prepaid \$1.95 for 30 x 3

Send no money with order. State size and quantity wanted. We will send you tubes on approval. Every one guaranteed, or your money back. This is just an example of the bargains you can get on all Auto Supplies direct from Detroit. Write to-day.

Auto Owners Bargain-Bulletin FREE
HARVARD AUTO SUPPLY CO.
1135 Harvard Building Detroit, Michigan

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

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.

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.

FARMS IN SOUTHEASTERN NORTH DAKOTA; Stutsman and other counties, many highly improved, in well settled communities, near market, school and church. \$25 to \$50 per acre, 15 per cent cash, balance crop payments or easy terms. Write for big list, John B. Fried, owners, Jamestown, N. D.

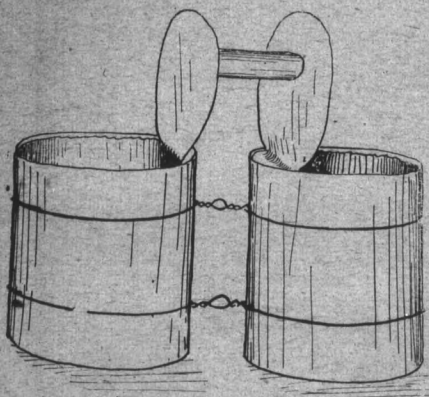
LABOR SAVING HINTS

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

NAIL AND STAPLE CARRIER

Some time ago we put in a fence with alternating hard and soft wood posts. This required the use of staples of two lengths, short ones for the hard posts and longer one for the soft posts.

Carrying them in the pocket was hardly advisable nor comfortable, and to carry them I took two empty toma-



to cans with the tops still on, and fastened them together in the manner shown in the sketch. The wire was wrapped about them and twisted with a nail between them. This held them rigid.

Then a short length of broom handle was cut and held between the two bent-up covers by a shingle nail thru each.

The rough edges were hammered down, and made it easy to get the staples out.—F. C., Cheboygan County.

RAT TRAP FROM BARREL

A simple rat trap was made in the absence of something better which turned out to quite satisfactory work.

The head of the barrel was pivoted by driving a nail through the top of the barrel into the head on a line drawn through the center of the head,

and cut down so that it would turn easily.

The inside of the bottom of the barrel was lined with a piece of tin, to prevent the rodents from gnawing their way out, although this was unnecessary, as the trap was looked after every morning.

One side of the trap cover was then baited with an ear of corn, and the only access to the barrel provided by running a board from the floor up to three or four inches above the top of the barrel. The rats and mice were induced up the board, and, not being able to reach the bait any other way, jumped onto the cover. The result was obvious.

It is important to have the barrel head turn easily, and the approach arranged so as to make it impossible for the rats to reach the bait, save by jumping. If there is no other corn about, they will be trapped.—Wm. E. H., Hillsdale county.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF SEED

It has been shown by experiments in England that seed electrically treated before planting yields larger crops than the same seed not so treated. The method used by Dr. Fry is as follows: The seed, placed in a wooden



tank, is covered with a 2 per cent sodium chloride solution, and then subjected to a current of 1/2 ampere per bushel for the following time: wheat, 3 hours; oats and barley, 4 hours; corn and cotton, 5 hours. Those interested should send 5 cents to Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., for U. S. patent paper 1,218,850. (H. E. Fry, Godmanstone, Dorset, England. U. S. Patent Paper 1,218,850).—C. J. Lynde, Canada.

Daughter of Segis Fayne Johanna Makes Over 48 Pounds of Butter in 8 Days

PIETERTJE Fayne Johanna 199009 daughter of Segis Fayne Johanna, has freshened and is officially reported to have produced 736.2 lbs. milk containing fat equal to 48.17 lbs. butter in 7 days. This report surpasses that of both her older sister and dam at the same age; her dam, Segis Fayne Johanna, produced 572.6 lbs. milk containing 35.296 lbs. of butter as a six-year-old; her sister, Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna produced as a six-year-old, 669.1 lbs. milk containing 47.34 lbs. butter in seven days.

The A. R. O. records of these three cows and the dam of Segis Fayne Johanna, Vikina Johanna, is of interest to breeders and owners of dairy cattle as proof of the ability of Holstein-Friesian cows to transmit this desirable characteristic from mother to daughter. As a 12-year-old, Viking Johanna, the dam of Segis Fayne Johanna, produced 29 lbs. butter from 556.7 lbs. milk during an official 7-day test. As a 14-year-old she produced a fraction under 40 lbs. butter from 613.80 lbs. milk.

Her daughter and granddaughters have produced:

	Milk	Butter
Segis Fayne Johanna, 3 yrs.	455.6	30.65
Segis Fayne Johanna, 5 yrs.	578.2	31.88
Segis Fayne Johanna, 6 yrs.	572.6	35.29
Segis Fayne Johanna, 7 yrs.	624.9	33.29
Segis Fayne Johanna, 8 yrs.	730.8	50.63
Pietertje Fayne Johanna, 1 yr. 9m.	304.9	13.91
Pietertje Fayne Johanna, 2 yrs.	483.4	27.25
Pietertje Fayne Johanna, 4 yrs.	510.0	34.54
Pietertje Fayne Johanna, 5 yrs.	640.1	32.26
Pietertje Fayne Johanna, 6 yrs.	736.2	48.17
Segis Heng. Fayne Johanna, 2 yrs.	378.3	21.46
Segis Heng. Fayne Johanna, 3 yrs.	428.6	25.06
Segis Heng. Fayne Johanna, 4 yrs.	532.2	28.67
Segis Heng. Fayne Johanna, 6 yrs.	699.1	47.34

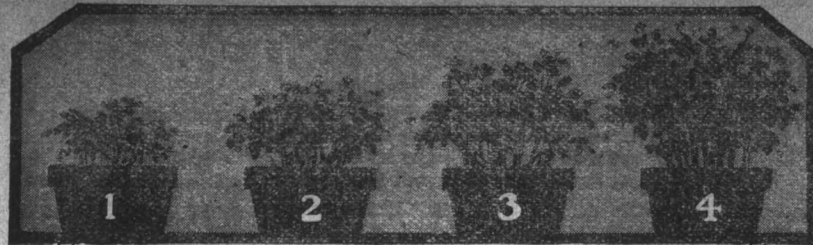
The average of the best 7-day records of each of these three cows is 48.73 lbs. butter and 722 lbs. milk in 7 days, while the average for 30 days is 2,532 lbs. milk and 141.87 lbs. butter.

Pietertje Fayne Johanna was sired by Beauty Walker Pietertje Prince 77, 421, a son of Beauty Pieterte Prince 356435, out of Marion Walker Pietertje 99432, whose A. R. O. records are 31.36 pounds of butter, 560.7 pounds of milk in seven days; and 121.15 pounds of butter, 2,283.7 pounds milk in 30 days.

All three cows were bred by the late A. A. Cortelyou of Somerville, N. J., who was a pioneer among Holstein-Friesian breeders, and built up a fine herd of which he had every reason to be proud.



Pietertje Fayne Johanna.



The Finer the Lime the Better the Re-Action

IN a recent book on Limestone published by the Michigan Agricultural College, the illustration above is cited as proof of the value of finely pulverized limestone.

Pot number one had no lime. Pot number two, 10-20-mesh limestone. Number three 40-60-mesh. Number four, 6-80-mesh.

SOLVAY
PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE

is ground into exceedingly fine particles—so fine that 95% of it passes through a 50-mesh screen; 80% through a 100-mesh screen; 65% through a 200-mesh screen. The result is that its reaction on acid soil is quick, thorough and dependable.

In addition, Solvay Limestone is right chemically—unusually high in lime carbonates—and it is furnace dried. Shipped in box carloads, either in bulk or in 100 pound sacks.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia

(20.75% nitrogen) will supply nitrogen direct to your crops and vegetables. It will stimulate their growth. Let us quote on your requirements. Ask us for information regarding this important element.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY

2051 Jefferson Avenue

Detroit, Michigan

—Always
Signifies
Highest Quality



This trade-mark on tools and cutlery tells you positively that they are of the highest quality. The best materials, the most modern design, the highest efficiency in use are always found under the KEEN KUTTER brand.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY

"The recollection of QUALITY remains long after the PRICE is forgotten."
—E. C. SIMMONS.
Trade Mark Registered

Crisper, Cleaner, Whiter Celery

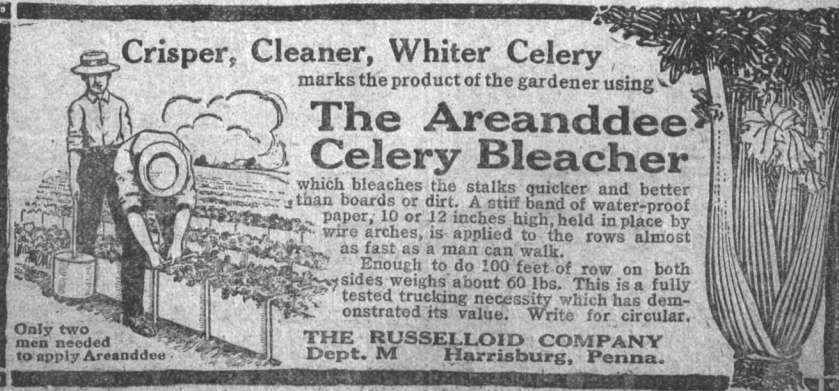
marks the product of the gardener using

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.



A farmer may read many farm papers, but remember
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is different
Read this issue and you'll quickly see how different.

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

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

June 3—Genesee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Flint, 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 1822.93 lbs. butter in a year. Write for pedigree and price.

HILLOREST 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.

32-LB. ANCESTRY

FOR SALE—Bull calf born Feb. 6, 1919. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad whose dam has a 38.105 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 \$80,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 8.78 lbs. butter 7 days and over 1.5 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 Pieter Segis 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 80 lbs. he also has two 80 lb. sisters. How can you go wrong by buying a bull calf of this popular line of breeding?

T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.

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

Pride Alcartra Pontiac De Kol No. 349-603 has recently completed a seven-day record of 29.33 lbs. butter from 525.3 lbs. milk, at the age of 3 years, 2 mos. and 10 days.

Her sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull and a son of Barbara Pieterje Butter boy, 32.43 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4½ years.

Her dam is Little Maid Adaline DeKol No. 140579, having a 7 day record of 32.36 lbs. butter from 66.25 lbs. milk and 119.33 lbs. butter from 2,580.5 lbs. milk in 30 days.

The dam comes of world's champion blood on both sides, her sire and her dam's grandsire both being brothers to the first 35-lb. cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna, who held all world's records over all ages and breeds in every division from one day to a year.

I sold the dam for \$1,200 and topped the sale at the Central Michigan Holstein Breeders' Sale, Feb. 6th, 1919, at East Lansing, Mich. Andrew T. Dirr, Prop., Maplecrest Holstein Farms.


FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Bulls old enough for service, from daughters of 30-lb. bull and King Korndyke Sadie Vale 25th. Ask for pedigree and price. James B. Gargett, Elm Hall, 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. 733.4 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



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

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculosis-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 April 26, 1918 Price \$50
One born April 7, 1919 Price \$50
Wm. T. Flisk, Vestaburg, Mich., R. 2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

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

SHORTHORN

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

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

FOR SALE—TWO FINE SHORTHORN 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, Michigan.

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 500 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.

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 Prince. 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.

R. No. 1, 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 fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Michigan.

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.

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

SHEEP

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

RABBITS

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

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

POULTRY

HOMESTEAD FARMS

A FEDERATION OF INTERESTS

Day Old Chicks—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas only; all other breeds sold out.

Hatching Eggs—Nearly all standard breeds can still be furnished.

Cockerels and Yearling Hens—Orders booked now for fall delivery.

Turkeys, Geese and Ducks, booked for fall delivery.

Rabbits—Utility Belgian Hares; pedigreed New Zealand Reds.

New illustrated catalog free.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomington, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM OFFERS Hatching Eggs from Parks bred-to-lay P. Rocks and "Regal Doreas" 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.

THOROUGHBERED 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 mating. I will have a limited number of eggs to spare at \$3 per 15. If you want some good Buff Rocks order one or two of these settings; they will please you. Satisfaction guaranteed. Irvin Shepard, Chesaning, Mich.

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 185 eggs each. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15 or \$10 per 100. Anna R. Lindsay, Glenburnie Farmstead, Romulus, Mich., R. 2, Box 54.

PROFITABLE BUFF LEGHORNS—We have twenty pens of especially mated Single Comb Buffs that are not only mated for exhibition but, above all, for profitable egg production. Eggs at very reasonable prices. Our list will interest you—please ask for it. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

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

WYANDOTTE

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

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

CHICKS

CHICKS WE SHIP THOUSANDS, DIF- ferent 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 Dullman, Dowagiac, Mich., R. 5.

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

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

HATCHING EGGS

S. C. B. BLACK MINORCAS: EGGS from pen No. 1, \$3.00 per setting of 15; pen No. 2, \$2.00 per setting. Selected eggs from main flock, \$7.00 per 100. R. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS. EGG LAYING Strain Eggs, 15 for \$1.50; 100 for \$7.00, by parcelspost. L. B. Sly, Harrison, Mich.

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 LAY- ing 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 Chica- go, Detroit and Battle Creek shows. Four pullets laid 950 Eggs in one year. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. W. C. Coffman, Benton Harbor, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 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. Fishless Strain and Mammoth White Pekin Ducks. Chas. Kletzel, Bath, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS WANTED

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

If you have any to spare, a little ad in this column will sell them in a hurry.

Write out your ad and send it in. We will set it in type and tell you what it will cost to run.

Address Poultry Dept., M. B. F.

MISCELLANEOUS

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 Fertilland Farms, Route 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS CLOSE- ly 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 prepotent, 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 \$2 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 DUREC 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 \$50 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.

EVERGREEN FARM BIG TYPE P. 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 hogs. Enough said. C. E. Garnatt, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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.

SEED POTATOES

July 1 is not too late to plant that seed plot. We still have a few hundred bushels left of those Petoskey Golden Russet Hill selected for 8 years for type as well as yield; seed stock has not sprouted yet in our cool cave cellar; is in best of condition. One of our customers after receiving his shipment of 50 bushels immediately ordered another 50 bushels. This grade of seed is very reasonable at \$5 per 150-lb. sack. E. D. Post, proprietor Twin Boy Farm, Alba, 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. Dept., 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.

409-ACRE EQUIPPED FARM, \$8,000. Last year's income, \$5,158. Nearly new 12-room house, baths, hot, cold water, gas lights; cement floor main barn, big second barn, garage, store house, etc., all good. Smooth machine-worked fields, wire-fenced pasture, estimated 30,000 cords wood, much timber, fruit; on main road near town, best markets. Aged owner. For quick sale includes 10 cows, long list implements, hay, etc., at low price, \$8,000 for all. Details this big money-maker page 41 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 814 B. E., Ford Bldg., Detroit.

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

150-ACRE EQUIPPED FARM, \$3,400. Last year's income, \$4,795. Two miles RR town; machine-worked fields; has grown 1,000 bushels potatoes on 2 1/2 acres; grew 51 bu. oats per acre last year; pasture for good herd, estimated 350 cords wood pulp, 300 cords hardwood, 150,000 feet timber will alone pay for farm; much fruit; 6-room house overlooking near village, 30-cow barn, etc. To settle affairs now, \$3,400, easy terms gets everything, including pair horses, 5 Holsteins, other stock, long list implements. Details this money-maker page 10 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 814 F, Ford Bldg, Detroit.

FOR SALE—85 1/2 ACRES, 1 1/4 MILES west of Chelsea, Mich., Washtenaw county; 65 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, 9-room house; small orchard. Whole milk is shipped to Detroit. Roy C. Ives, Chelsea, Mich.

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.

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.

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City
East Buffalo Fort Worth East St. Louis Sioux City
El Paso South St. Joseph

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.

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

Keep M. B. F. coming!

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

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

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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.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 16)

Chicago, Monday, May 12.—Receipts of cattle for last week totaled 64,382 against 57,589 the preceding week. This increase was attributed largely to wet weather delaying progress of spring farm work and to sharp advances in corn values. Receipts proved too large for the demand and the market slumped badly. Eastern dressed meat trade was in a badly depressed condition and showed a loss of generally 50c to \$1 on steers and cow stuff. Bulk of the steer supply now is largely of medium and light weights selling from \$13 to \$15, and these show a loss of 50c to 75c since a week ago. Good to choice steers lacking weight suffered the brunt of the decline and many such kinds show a loss of \$1 to \$1.25 since a week ago. Top for last week was \$19.75 paid Wednesday for one load 1414-lb. prime steers. In sympathy with the sharp decline registered on steers, cows and heifers show a loss of 50c to 75c, with an extreme loss of \$1.25 registered on choice heavy cows compared with Monday, high day of the week. Canners and medium grade she stock found a better outlet than high-priced kinds throughout the week but showed declines of 25c to 50c. Best canners today sold as high as \$6.50 while best cutters had value up to \$7.50. An active shipping trade for bologna and choice butcher bulls caused advances of 25c to 40c early last week, but Friday's prices were no more than steady with the close the previous week. Monday of this week prices were also steady. Best bolognas are selling around \$10 with an exceptional sausage grade at \$10.25. After an advance of \$1.50 to \$2 scored in the calf market the first three days of last week the trade then reacted and prices on today's market were back again to the same basis in force a week ago. The decline was largely in sympathy with the drop in sheep and lamb prices. Top vealers on today's market sold at \$14 with a good to choice grade of calves at \$13.25 to \$13.75.

Uncertainty as to the fat cattle market, coupled with rapid advances in corn, caused one of the duller markets in a stocker and feeder cattle experienced in weeks. Yard dealers have a big supply on hand and prices show a loss of 25c and 50c on all kinds.

From Monday to Wednesday of last week prices in the hog trade advanced sharply to a new record basis at the Chicago yards. The appreciation during that time amounted to 50c which established a top of \$21.55, made Wednesday. This sharp advance in rates, however, brought out a large supply of hogs and prices receded even more quickly than they ascended, rates at the low time Friday being a flat \$1 under the best price paid Wednesday morning. Since late Friday a reaction has occurred, and quotations are headed right back toward record rates, the present top being \$21.05. Bulk of the good butchers on the Monday market sold at \$20.75 to \$21; less desirable grades \$20.50 to \$20.75; rough and throwout packers, \$20 to \$20.50; pigs, \$17.50 to \$19.50 according to weight and quality. There is still an excellent demand prevailing for hog products which is evidenced by the sharp advance in prices registered the moment receipts show a decline. Traders are of the opinion that receipts for the near future will be of moderate volume and in that event, the present high basis of prices should be well sustained.

A very severe break has been suffered by all ovine offerings. Receipts have been very liberal for this season of the year and with a sharp decline in wholesale prices of dressed lamb and mutton at the large consuming centers, naturally prices dropped under the influence of these two price-breaking factors.

Top on strictly choice wool lambs on the initial session this week was \$19, compared with \$20.50 a week ago, while strictly best freshly clipped lambs were quotable at \$15.50 Monday of this week as against \$16.90 the week previous. In the aged sheep line offerings are scarce but this did not help their sale to any great extent. Strictly best shorn yearlings are quotable at \$14; best shorn matured wethers \$12.50 to \$13; and ewes around \$12.

Wooled lambs of last season's crop

have about run their course. Colorado, which at this time is the principal contributor, is about cleaned out, less than one hundred cars remaining there to be marketed this season. In the meantime, native spring lambs are showing up in greater numbers and it will only be a matter of a few weeks when this class will be occupying the center of the stage.

MARKET TYPES OF BEEF CATTLE

Every farmer raising cattle for market naturally wants to get the best prices for his stock. That the prices he obtains depend largely upon quality and finish may be gathered from the tabulated statement of Market Types and Prices of Cattle in the April bulletin of Armour's Farm Bureau to all County Agents.

Eight degrees of quality in beef cattle are enumerated and described in some detail, with a range in prices of

from \$20.45 down to \$5.50 per hundred weight.

Farmers are urged to make a study of these various classes of cattle and endeavor to match their production with prevailing market requirements. The eight principal types listed are as follows:

Prime heavies—Two years and up, not often under 2 years. Weigh 1,350 to 1,500 lbs. Can get all of the best or prime cuts from them.

Medium natives—Bullocks weighing from 950 to 1,400 lbs. (Generally run from 950 to 1,200 lbs.) These usually come in the class of cattle fed in the neighborhood of 60 to 100 days.

Fair—Cattle that carry a fair amount of flesh and have had some grain and showing a general covering of fat. Weigh generally from 850 to 1,100 or 1,150 lbs., although their flesh

and fat are more of an item than the actual weight.

Common—Cattle that have not been cared for. Have had no special feed and have lived on whatever they could get.

Canners—Just thin cows with a certain amount of age. Some thin, light steers from the Southwest, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas used also, but, generally cows.

Baby beef—Anywhere from 800 up to 1,150 lbs. Young, of excellent quality and long fed, well-finished cattle.

Grass fed—Graded as "westerns"—good, medium and fair. They do not have quite the conformation that the native cattle have and the meat is coarser, due to the immense amount of exercise they get.

Bulls—In a class to themselves. Used for bologna and other sausages and for some special trade.

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