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MEMORIAL DAY and THANKSGIVING

MEMORIAL DAY and Thanksgiving may seem far apart, but this year Memorial Day has an unusual amount of thanksgiving combined with it. This spring, when we go to the cemeteries to lay flowers tenderly on the graves of veterans of older wars, we may give thanks that an Almighty Providence saw fit to reap so few of our young men in the world war, which burned youth out of other nations.

We may give thanks that our great victory has been won with a sacrifice so merciful. We may be thankful that America, by her proved but undrained strength, is destined to be the chosen nation in the reconstruction of the world. So this Memorial Day we not only offer flowers in memory of past glories, but also place our thank offering on the altar of the future greatness of America.

AS IN THE OLD SONG, "Sandolphin," every prayer offered on earth was wafted in the shape of a flower to paradise—so this Memorial Day each flower we may consecrate as a prayer—a prayer for our heroes departed and for our Golden Age, now dawning with Peace.



BUT REMEMBER, in France near Montfaucon, there is one meadow alone with 25,000 crosses. Through this meadow last autumn our citizen soldiery rushed inspired and invincible, carrying Montfaucon by storm—Montfaucon, which the Germans had said could not be taken from them by any mortal army. In that sacred ground 25,000 crosses will mark the colossal offering of our blood in the greatest of wars. That great cemetery like others of ours in France symbolizes the summit of the best in American traditions. Our modern and unsung Nathan Hales, our Lincolns and Stonewall Jacksons, and the present day types of our other great martyrs, sleep in those cemeteries.

We can not reach them this year with our flowers. But our grateful prayers might be carried like the flowers in the song to our superheroes across the sea.

What those MEN accomplished makes us indeed thankful this best of all Memorial Days.

MICHIGAN is a state of diversified farming, and it is for this reason that its marketing and distributing problems are more complex than in other middle-west states. It is a comparatively easy matter for the farmers of the corn and grain states to handle their marketing problems, but when it comes to handling wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, beans, sugar beets, potatoes, hay and a half dozen other products, you have a horse of another color. Notwithstanding these handicaps the farmers of Michigan have gone right along seeking solution of their problems, and as a consequence the co-operative elevator plan has secured a foothold in all sections of the state.

There is but little hazard to assume in handling grains; the market fluctuates but little, grades are well established, the demand certain and the chances from moisture and other conditions very slight. A car of grain can be purchased in the morning and sold within an hour; if the elevator manager speculates on grains he does so for expected profits, not because he can find no demand. It is for this reason that the handling of beans is not looked upon with any great degree of certainty, even by experienced buyers. While certain grading rules have been established, and are sufficient when the market is running true, there is all kinds of trouble when the market is on the toboggan. From the "pick," which is always a bone of contention with the grower, to the "moisture test" which always furnishes an excuse for the terminal buyer, there is trouble. Many Michigan men have become wealthy handling beans; in fact it would take the fingers of two hands to name the fellows who are quoted at a half-million, who made their start and finish through handling beans; but those good old days have passed.

The farmers are learning the game, and it is true that co-operative elevators lost less money on beans last year than their experienced competitors. This may well be attributed to the fact that the farmer, as an elevator owner doesn't care to speculate—he is willing to take a chance while the beans are in his own bins, but when it comes to talk of thousands of dollars invested in beans, he shies at the proposition and seeks for a place to unload. There will be no turning back; the farmer, when once he sets his hands to the plow, never quits the job—the furrow must be turned.

Possibly it is because of this fact that the larger bean dealers are willing now to let the farmer have the local end of the business, while he steps a little higher and assumes the role of jobber only. Last week the firm of Chatterton & Sons, of Mt. Pleasant, among the largest buyers and jobbers of beans in the state, announced a change of policy in handling their twenty-two elevators located in the northwestern part of

Marketing a Finished Product

Great Changes are Taking Place in the Selling of Michigan Farm Products

the state. Through a circular letter addressed to the farmers near Charlevoix, this firm called a meeting last week for the purpose of selling to the farmers a half interest in their elevator at that place. The letter was signed by the president of the company, Mr. Chatterton himself.

Asked about control and management, Mr. Chatterton said: "Our proposition is fair and square; every card is on the table. We propose to let the farmers have a half-interest in the business at each point; and each will become a separate corporation. This will mean that the farmers will have an equal say in the selection of a board of directors as well as in the management. Of course, we have had the experience and the responsibility of management will rest with our firm, but we have no fear of any difficulty, as we believe that when the farmer gets into the business and sees the need of caution and the application of business principles, he will be anxious to carry on the business along safe and sane lines."

It is needless to say that the announcement made by this firm has caused a lot of talk among the elevator men of the state, and this proposition coming upon the heels of the announcement that Fred Welch, of Owosso, one of the largest buyers and jobbers in the state, would have charge of the Gleaner elevators, is causing a whole lot of speculation as to what the other fellow will do.

The present will very properly take care of itself; it is the future that should and must be considered. We know of no reason why elevator men should desire to sell their properties for any business reason, save that of the power of the co-operative movement. The local elevator is as necessary as is any other piece of machinery on the farm. It is a medium absolutely essential for the finishing of farm products, and a necessary adjunct to distribution. So we do not advise caution as to the final policy of joint ownership and the co-operative operation of the local elevators; what we do advise caution in is that of entering into new schemes and plans; of getting into business before you are ready for business; of under capitalization; lack of experience and management—and a hundred and one other things which form obstructions which are well nigh impossible to remove, when once you have started the business machine in operation. The farmers have men with marked success thus far for the simple reason that they have moved slowly but surely; to adopt any other policy now, even though the going is good, will result in much trouble, many losses and a final injury to the cause of co-operation. Consider every proposition presented from every angle; talk and think the matter over; and when satisfied that you are right—"Go ahead!"

Rival State takes Lead in Dairy Farm Successes

Wisconsin Finds that Pedigreed Bulls are a Real Financial Asset in Stock Raising

"WISCONSIN IS now the dairy state. It has definitely and decidedly passed New York in total milch cows. It makes sixty-four per cent of the nation's cheese. It claims to have passed Illinois in condensed milk output. It is a center for the new powdered milk industry.

"Minnesota exceeds it in butter, but on total milk products it has a safe margin. It actually sold \$190,000,000 worth of dairy products in a year besides the thousands of dairy animals which went out by trainload to many states, and in smaller lots to foreign countries.

"Wisconsin farmers' new plan is really something new. It is aimed at the farmer with the scrub or grade bull, but it approaches from a new angle. Instead of arguing with him and remonstrating with him for use of his inferior sire, it makes him a perfectly scandalous offer to take the expensive poor bull off his hands.

"The thing was sprung in Fond du Lac county, which thought pretty well of itself in a dairy way. It had a right to, for it was the home of the famous Holstein cow, Colantha Johanna, the first cow in the world to produce 1000 pounds of butterfat in a year, and also of the Jersey cow, Loretta D., winner of the economy test and the grand champion cow at the St. Louis Exposition. Fond du Lac county has been living up to this reputation. It had local Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey associations. It was a great dairy county, as dairy greatness goes, but at that it had 1,100 scrub and grade bulls. A survey had shown the proportion to be thirty-seven scrubs, thirty-seven grades and twenty-six pure-breds.

"The 1,100 owners of the scrub and grade bulls got a letter last year. The letter made the scandalous proposition referred to. It offered to trade a pure-bred bull for the farmer's bull, even up.

"You may be sure this set the tongues wagging. What did it

Michigan farmers being natural rivals of Wisconsin boosters, have been interested in the recent claims of the Badger dairymen, as set forth by Mr. John E. Pickett in a contemporary publication. Some of his statements which contain suggestions helpful to farmers of any state, are given herewith. The same doctrines are urged by some of the best of Michigan's thinkers on the subject.

mean? Most persons know the rule of a trade handed down from David Harum and all the rest of the "hoss swappers." The proposition is always to trade you something better than you have, but it is understood that the matter of "boot" is to be arranged. Here was a proposition from the state livestock association to trade a good bull for the farm bull, wire cuts, spindle hips, rough coat and all. And no "boot" contemplated. What did it mean? Must be a game.

"The owners of the scrub and grade bulls were interested, as the promoters of the plan wanted to be, but they were suspicious. They talked about it and waited. Only four answered the letter.

"But refusal to answer did not dispose of the question. It pursued dairymen to a final

yes or no. Soon notices appeared along the road with this heading:

"WILL YOU TRADE

"Your Grade or Scrub Bull for a Pure-Bred?"

"The notice was an invitation to come to the local meeting house and hear the proposition. And curiosity brought the crowds. Or if the possessor of the scrub or grade bull still held off, the representative of the livestock association visited him at his farm and explained the offer of trade.

"The speaker was usually D. S. Bullock, fieldman, employed jointly to put the new campaign across by the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and the Government Extension Service. I wish we could take a seat in the audience and hear the entire story as Dr. Bullock presents it, for it is full of meat for cow owners, no matter where they may live; but it is a long one, and the best we can do is to hit the peaks of interest without reference to quoting exact words. So let's stand in the doorway for a few minutes and hear the central part of his message:

"You would like to make this a greater dairy center than it is," he is saying. "You would like to have more buyers visit it and bring in more outside money. It means a lot to us."

"Winnebago county shipped out 448 head of surplus cattle last year, grades and pure-breds, and got \$47,000 for them. The county agent of another Wisconsin county sold \$60,000 worth. Waukesha county sold \$200,000 worth of Holsteins alone last year, and you know it is Guernsey county. Arkansas took 300 head in November of last year. Missouri got one shipment of eighteen carloads. All over the Central West and the South, grade and pure-bred Wisconsin cattle are going at good figures. The calf clubs of the country lean on Wisconsin for stock."

Get Pure-Bred Bulls and be Right in Style



Michigan, too, has splendid live stock possibilities. The use of pure-bred bulls is becoming recognized by the most successful farmers.

Non-Partisan League Banking Law Attracts Outside Capital

OPPONENTS of Non-Partisan League have declared the banking law will "drive capital from the state." This is not true. It will attract capital to the state, not only by transferring to North Dakota the \$20,000,000 now kept in the Twin Cities, but by attracting depositors from all over the United States. Money deposited in the Bank of North Dakota is exempt from taxation and it is very probable that great labor unions and thousands of private individuals will prefer to keep their funds in a bank where deposits are not only exempt from taxation but guaranteed by the state.

By acting as a reserve bank for the 700 state banks, and thus transferring \$20,000,000 reserve fund from the Twin Cities to this state, the Bank of North Dakota will add an average of \$400,000 to the banking resources of every county of the state. This will have a strong tendency to reduce the present rates of interest.

In fact, reduction of the interest rate is one of the primary purposes of the Bank of North Dakota. It will do this in two ways: First, by loaning the \$10,000,000 real estate bond fund at a low rate, which will have a tendency to reduce the interest on private loans; and second, by keeping in the state large amounts of banking reserves now held outside the state. This will make money more plentiful and consequently it can be borrowed on easier terms.

The State Land Bank of South Australia has been in operation 29 years and has loaned millions of dollars to farmers and workers on long-time terms at 4 and 4½ per cent interest. There is every reason for supposing the Bank of North Dakota can do the same thing in this state.

Farmers Gouged by Interest

At the present time the average interest rate in North Dakota is 8.7 per cent and \$309,000,000 in farm mortgages are outstanding at this rate. In other words, the farmers of North Dakota are paying \$26,883,000 every year in interest charges on mortgage loans carried largely by loan and insurance companies outside of the state.

If the average rate of interest were reduced to six per cent it would save the farmers \$8,343,000 every year, or nearly enough in two years to retire the \$17,000,000 bond issue necessary to start the Bank of North Dakota, the terminal elevators and all other state enterprises.

Those opposed to the farmers' program express the fear that the \$17,000,000 bond issue will "bankrupt North Dakota," and "ruin the state's credit," yet, for some mysterious reason, they are not concerned about the \$26,883,000 which the farmers of this commonwealth pay out every year in interest to outside concerns.

Is this because the greatest part of this \$26,883,000 interest finds its way into the hands of the men most active in fighting the Non-Partisan League? And does the fact that League intends to reduce interest rates explain some of the opposition to the League program?

It would seem so, for it is difficult to see upon what grounds any honest opposition to the Bank of North Dakota can be based when it is considered that the probable saving in interest charges alone may be sufficient to pay the total bond issue in a very short time, without taking into consideration the immense savings effected thru the terminal elevators and flour mills, which cannot be operated successfully unless they are financed by the Bank of North Dakota.

When the Bank of North Dakota was first proposed, many bankers of the state were greatly alarmed, but now that most of them have studied the law they agree it is a wisely drawn measure that will benefit the people of the state as a whole and not in any way injure the banking business. In fact, many state bankers are enthusiastic about the measure because they know it will make available more funds for banking purposes and stabilize and secure the financial institutions of the state.

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

NEW ROAD WORK FEDERAL AID

RECORDS ARE REPORTED FOR APRIL

During April, 1919, the Secretary of Agriculture approved projected statements for 120 Federal Aid projects, involving the improvement of 923.53 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$16,261,326.51, and on which Federal Aid to the amount of \$7,528,550.68 was requested. This represents the largest number of project statements approved, the largest total estimated cost, during any month since the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act, March 1919, had surpassed all records in these items up to that month.

During April there were executed by the secretary and the several state highway departments 55 project agreements involving the improvement of 521.51 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$4,626,415.48, and on which \$2,039,614.99 Federal aid was requested and set aside in the treasury. In addition, agreements to cover 72 other projects were placed in process of execution during the month.

Up to and including April 30, 1919, project statements for a total of 1,057 projects had been approved, after deducting all approved projects cancelled or withdrawn by state highway departments. The 1,057 projects involved 10,580.17 miles of road, a total estimated cost of \$92,933,121.81, and a total of \$36,576,857.48 Federal aid. On the same date a total of 533 project agreements had been executed, involving 4,624.83 miles of road, a total estimated cost of \$39,059,327.44, and a total of \$15,614,929.61 Federal aid.

WILL CIRCULATE PETITIONS

I have been watching with great interest the action of the legislature in regard to the Terminal Warehouse Amendment and I am sorry to learn that our Midland County representative, Mr. Olmsted, voted against this measure. Now, I am not much of a talker, but if I can help by getting signers to a petition to put this matter up to the people, I am willing to do what I can if you will point the way.—E. L. M., Hope, Mich.

FORD MAY PURCHASE LARGE SHEEP RANCH

Detroit Manufacturer is Said to be Considering 50,000 Acre-Tract Near Grayling for Grazing Purposes

Information from what are believed to be authoritative sources indicates that Henry Ford is planning a 50,000-acre sheep ranch in Crawford and Kalkaska counties, according to a dispatch to a Detroit newspaper this week.

The announcement comes from Grayling, where Mr. Ford annually spends a vacation fishing. It was while he has been on these vacation trips that he has paid particular attention to vast tracts of unimproved plains in the two counties. The success of W. H. and Fred N. Rowe, of Grand Rapids, and F. E. Hadley, the New York exporter, in the Watershed sheep ranch in Crawford county, has impressed Mr. Ford, it is declared.

He is quoted as saying that the successful utilization of the vast acreage of denuded timber lands lies in stocking it with live stock.

Watershed ranch has a great flock of sheep, excellent quarters, plenty of feed and adjoins the tract Mr. Ford is said to be contemplating buying. For the last few months forest rangers have been engaged in land-looking expeditions in the two counties. W. S. Merrill several weeks ago began surveying a huge site in the two countries for a sheep and cattle ranch, but no information by Mr. Merrill has been given out as to the backers of the project.

Experts declare that many tons of fodder are wasted in these northern regions which have been regarded as poor for agricultural purposes. In reality, however, the lands in question produce luxuriant grass, well suited for grazing purposes.

Farmer Writer Advocates Great Reforms along Agricultural and Financial Lines

By MERVIN SHULTZ

THE LARGE CORPORATION is a necessity of the hour and will become more so, but it should be owned in small units by the people at large. Profits should be divided equitably among the employees, who produce the wealth, and the small investors who invested their savings, (what we call "canned labor"), in the organization of the co-operation, so as to make its existence possible.

Now I do not know whether this can be termed socialistic or not. Furthermore, I do not care. I do not care for names but simply want to know whether or not a thing is good in itself.

I would like to see it made impossible for a small investor to lose his money. Under such conditions he would be encouraged to be thrifty, to save a portion of his earnings and to invest in sound corporations, where there is a strong probability of his receiving the average earning power of his money; where he would receive the just returns on his investment if the proposition succeeded, and where his investment would be returned to him if it did not succeed.

Some "Socialist" Principles

It may be socialistic to carry out my program, but I would like to see the government do that very thing for the masses. It could be done, if the following things were accomplished:

1. A thorough investigation should be made of the proposition by experts.
2. Government quarterly or semi-annual inspection of the corporation records, accounts, etc., in the same manner that banks are inspected.
3. One or more directors of every corporation should be appointed by the government, to look after its own interests, those of the investors and of the public, to prevent any unjust discrimination or anything illegal.
4. The corporation should not be allowed to get into legal difficulties, being always ready to extend temporary financial assistance.
5. A small portion of the profits should be taken by the government, as an insurance fund, so that in case any proposition did fail, the investors would be reimbursed from the insurance fund, and thereby protected against loss.
6. The amount of stock owned by any one individual or family should be limited, and no large interest permitted to get control of the corporation, to operate to the disadvantage of minority stockholders.

Such a plan would prove a certain success. A business which is sound in itself, needs only two things, good management and proper finances, to

The New Kind of Hired Man



A Typical Use of a Light Truck on a Farm

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE 20,000 MOTOR TRUCKS TO STATES

More than \$45,000,000 worth of motor trucks are about to be distributed by the secretary of agriculture through the Bureau of Public Roads to the state highway departments. These trucks have been declared surplus by the War Department and are being distributed to the states under the provisions of Section 7 of the Postoffice Appropriation Bill. They must be used by the states on roads constructed in whole or in part by Federal aid, for which \$200,000,000 in addition to the former appropriation was given to the states under the same bill.

make it a success. If the government assured these two things, there would be few if any failures, and those few would be made good out of the insurance fund.

The Socialist may object that while this plan would benefit large numbers of people, that it would not benefit ALL of the masses. Let me say that there is no reason why it should not develop until it would reach all of the people, in one way or another.

In the first place, this plan stands for just compensation, for liberal wages, yes, for what the money kings termed "extravagant wages," when Henry Ford established a minimum wage, \$5 per day to men and women alike. Every man should be insured a liberal wage, if possible by legislative enactment. To cut down wages to a minimum was only a devilish and wicked policy, no better than robbery. It was also an insanely stupid policy.

It enfeebled the laborers' lives to the extent that they could not give a real day's work of the highest efficiency, even if they had been in a mood to do so. It aroused their discontent and hatred to the extent in many cases they rendered the smallest service possible. At best they took no interest in their work nor in their employees' welfare. The result was inefficiency and underproduction.

The crime of paying starvation wages thus proved a costly investment to the employer, and yet, strange to say, it took ages before Henry Ford proclaimed a better policy and demonstrated his own wisdom; there are today thousands of employers who believe in the old policy, and bitterly hate their own laborers for demanding a living wage. I believe that the laws should establish a minimum wage.

Expansion of Reform Urged

The larger the number of corporations brought under this plan and the larger the development of these corporations, the larger the number of employees who would receive a just and liberal compensation. What would be the result? Greater ef-

RURAL TRUCK LINES BOOMED BY DETROIT

Motor Express for Farmers Forms Feature in Transport Celebration, 700 Machines in Great Parade

Motor trucks scored a success this week, perhaps unequalled heretofore. About 700 trucks of all types and kinds formed a parade four miles long through the streets of Detroit last Monday, to prove the power and the variety of uses of the machines.

A feature in the farmers' use of trucks was brought out during the celebration, in the matter of rural motor express lines. In this regard a statement was issued as follows by a Detroit truck expert:

"The efficient use of the motor truck—hauling both ways—relieves the cry for man power somewhat. It allows the farmer to delegate his hauling, leaving the man of the soil to his real work. Loads from many farms can be consolidated into one big load in a motor truck.

"The Rural Motor Express makes possible the use of the motor truck in regular daily service, over a fixed route, with a definite schedule of stops and charges, gathering farm produce, milk, live stock, eggs, etc., and delivering them to the city dealers and on the return carrying merchandise, machinery, supplies, etc., for farmers and others along the route.

"The motor truck saves time, lowers costs and increases the opportunities for business.

"With the development of the motor truck as a vehicle of transportation, local organs such as chambers of commerce, boards of trade, merchants' organizations, farmers' clubs, county agents, farm implement dealers and the other organizations that are interested in increasing community efficiency, which means national efficiency, have become interested."

fiency and greater profits. The Ford Motor Co. has proven that.

Do you stop to realize that, if the laboring men had no grievances whatever against their employers, but on the contrary felt a spirit of good will and really took an interest in their work, that the increased efficiency would mean a very much greater production, so that the laborer would not only have larger wages, but the employers would have larger profits, while the increase in production would add greatly to the world's wealth?

When will men learn that wrong brings its own punishment? That to debase labor means to reduce efficiency and production? That cutting down wages means cutting down profits and dividends? It is a narrow, miserly, dishonest mind which will resolutely set itself against the recognition of just principles.

But paying just wages to the employees would not mean benefits to ALL of the people. The latter must be benefited by LIBERAL DIVIDENDS, providing that they have been thrifty and saved a portion of their earnings, to invest them in one or more of the people's corporations.

The man who has wasted his savings in self-indulgence necessarily brings woe to himself, and society cannot be blamed, unless it is to blame for not having put him under restraint. But the individual who has been trained to save and to invest a small amount, of from \$5 to \$10 or more per month, in guaranteed corporations, will gradually accumulate holdings that will insure him comfort and financial independence in his old age.

Give "Canned Labor" Justice

Here I take issue with one class of Socialists, which denounces the principle of one man making a profit from the labor of another. It seems to me that such persons entirely overlook one very important factor. It takes capital to start and develop an enterprise. Where it comes from the savings of laboring people, that capital represents their previous labors; it is their "canned labor," which they are now investing in the new enterprise for its development. Otherwise the enterprise would not be brought into being and would not be the means of furnishing employment to those seeking it.

The "canned labor" invested by poor men to make the enterprise possible is just as much entitled to a portion of the profits as are those who furnish the labor for manufacturing the products.

Furthermore, those now laboring to produce profits for themselves and for those who furnished their savings, in turn have the opportunity to invest their own savings, representing a portion of the production for their own labors, in other

enterprises from which they in turn will receive a liberal return. I contend that the plan is absolutely fair and equitable to all laborers.

Hence the adoption of this plan would mean the elimination of the ill will between capital and labor, because capital would belong to the common people, and would pay a just wage; it would mean greater efficiency, greater production, and greater world wealth; it would mean that every individual would be able absolutely to escape from poverty through good wages and good dividends; in fact it should ABOLISH POVERTY, and reduce misery and crime to a minimum.

The Ultimate Results

But what would be the final result?

Assume that this plan proves to be practical and a great success; that all of the masses turn to it with their savings, and that it takes over corporation after corporation, until it controls all of the big interests of the country, and until it has become the most gigantic aggregation of capital in the world, the largest trust of all, if you will. It would be beneficent, because owned by many millions of small investors and engaged in distributing the large earnings equitably among the millions of small investors and the millions of em-

Discontent

*Is life not good enough for you?
Then make it better;
For discontent, if it be true,
Is spur, not fetter.
Aim for each duty unfulfilled
Before you lying;
Press forward through it, valiant-willed,
And keep on trying.*

*Is life not good enough for you?
Then rise and rule it;
Destiny waits for man to do
The deeds that school it.
Life can be bettered every hour
By every sharer—
Come, bring the utmost of your power
To make it fairer!*

ployees. I admit in such a contingency it might become so large, so powerful, so all-absorbing, that it would almost take the place of the government, and that if the latter did not prove efficient, it would very likely be taken over and controlled by the same management, elected by the same millions of people that constituted the stockholders

ad employees of the one great corporation.

So the end might be, no government ownership as many people understand the term today, but government control and protection, starting with a service being formed by a corporation which grew until it became so large and universal that it came under government control, or was merged into the government itself.

It would be a matter of evolution and development. That which was found beneficial to the people would be retained, and that which was found injurious would be eliminated.

Liberal wages paid the workers would bring greater efficiency, and a still larger earning power on the invested capital, while under government supervision the crooked and badly managed enterprises would be reduced to a minimum, all tending to increase the average earning power of invested capital, and which, widely distributed amongst millions of small investors would bring an era of national prosperity never dreamed of.

I ask every reader of this article, and of course, it's the farmer investors I'm talking to, whether it would not be a most beneficent thing for you and for all your relatives and friends if your funds could be invested with safety, where they would receive the proper earning power of money?

Farmer Sentiment Said to be Overwhelmingly in Favor of Firm League of Nations

PROMINENT FARMERS, agricultural experts of all kinds, statesmen who are strong for the farmers, and farm papers have been joining in a wide-spread appeal for the adoption of the League of Nations by Congress, according to advices from former President William Howard Taft and other notables who have been making a most thorough study of national and class sentiment toward the League.

With the opening of Congress this week, and with the great question of the Treaty of Peace making the session one of the most important in history, the opinion of agriculture, the largest of all American industries, is especially vital. The League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is president, has collected a large amount of evidence as the American farmer's opinion, proving that most farmers favor the League of Nations.

Prof. Walter J. Campbell has issued the following statement voicing the conclusions of Mr. Taft and other leaders:

"In spite of the rapid growth of American cities, more than half of our population still live in rural sections. Twelve million farmers on six million farms furnish an aggregate yearly output valued at twelve billion dollars. Rural America is still the most important part of America, and its interests should have corresponding weight in the determination of national policies.

"If the productive force of the farms is to bring satisfactory returns in social welfare for the farmer and for a world that needs all he can produce, permanent peace is essential. To obtain permanent peace, the Peace Conference at Paris must give the world a strong and successful League of Nations. The United States must be a member of such a League. The man on the farm must be made to see it, and rural opinion must make itself felt in favor of it.

"THE GREATEST political and moral question of the hour is how to use for democracy the victory so gloriously won at such terrible cost on the battlefields of France. There is a growing conviction among the people of the whole world that devastating war must be got rid of as a method for settling disputes between nations.

"If you share this view, write your senator, your congressman and the national leaders of your party and demand a genuine League of Nations, a genuine court of nations armed with power, to enforce its decrees and save the world from a repetition of the unspeakable tragedy of war from which we have just emerged.

"Secure the adoption of resolutions by your church, your lodge, your political conventions and every other organization you belong to, sending copies to president of the United States, the senators representing your state at Washington and to the Hon. William H. Taft, president of the League to Enforce Peace, 130 West 42nd street, New

York. It is better to write your own resolutions, but a form is provided here which can be used if preferred."

1. War Makes Farm Labor Scarce

Farm boys volunteer in great numbers at the outbreak of the war, and greater numbers were drawn to the colors in the operation of the selective draft. The already acute problem of an inadequate supply of farm labor has been partially solved during the last two years only by using women and children in the fields.

It has taken the most heroic efforts of the American farmer adequately to back up the Government in its pledges of food to the allied countries during the great war.

Future disturbance of the labor market by war conditions can be avoided only through adequate provision for a permanent peace

2. War Increases Cost of Living for the Farmer

The financial burdens of war fall heavily upon the farmer, as upon every other citizen. Increased cost of everything the farmer buys quickly overtakes and passes the increased prices the farmer receives for his crops.

For the rest of his lifetime the farmer will feel the burden of the great war, and his children will feel it after him. That they shall not bear the burden of yet more wars, the farmer must make his influence felt in the creation of adequate machinery for preventing a repetition of such tremendous and economic waste.

3. The Possibility of War Narrows World Markets for American Farm Products

The prosperity of the American farmer requires open channels to the markets of the world. But in anticipation of war, every great nation must endeavor to get as completely as possible upon a self-sufficing basis. It was the boast of German

economists prior to the war that she was 80% self-sufficing. This is economically wasteful. But if nations are to work together in a co-operative spirit, each producing for the world market what it is best qualified to produce by native conditions of soil, climate and mineral resources, the danger of sudden war must be got rid of. A "League of Nations" to insure permanent peace will provide the machinery to make this co-operation possible.

Social progress is not made without conflict. Conflict, say the biologists, is the basis of the selective process that spells progress. But there is competition that is good and competition that is bad. Competition in destruction marks the savage. Competition in deception marks the confidence man and is the essence of "unfair practice" in business. Criminal law and the police power are created to deal with both.

Competition in persuasion marks the leader of men. Competition in production marks the benefactor of men. Laws are framed with the object of protecting and encouraging both.

But in the international realm the distinction between competition that is good and competition that is bad has been intentionally confused and concealed. Competition in deception has been called diplomacy and those who excelled in it given great rewards. Competition in destruction has been called glorious war and those who practiced it have been celebrated and ennobled.

The business of the farm and the home is to create honest values, not to gain them by deceit nor to destroy them by violence.

Resolutions to Senate and President

Whereas, The war, now happily brought to a victorious close by the associated power of the free nations of the world, was, above all else, a war to end war and to protect human rights; and

Whereas, No one is more vitally concerned than the American farmer in safeguarding the fruits of the victory in the winning of which he had so large a share;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we advocate the establishment at the Peace Conference of a League of Nations to enforce Peace and Justice throughout the world; and be it further

Resolved, that we favor the entrance of the United States into such a League of Nations as may be adequate to safeguard the peace that has been won by the joint military forces of the allied nations; and be it further

Resolved, That we approve the Paris League of Nations Covenant as amended and that we do and hereby urge favorable action on the part of the Peace Treaty.

Be it further Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Senators representing the state of Washington and to the President of the League to Enforce Peace.

Signed
Name of Organization
..... Official Position
Address
Date

"A FIRM, JUST, AND DURABLE PEACE"

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine (5,600 square miles); to Belgium 387 square miles of Rhenish Prussia; to Poland, part of Silesia, most of Posen, and all of West Prussia (27,686 square miles).

Saar Valley internationalized fifteen years, its coal-mines go to France.

Danzig with adjacent territory internationalized, East Prussia isolated.

About a third of East Prussia to decide by plebiscite between Germany and Poland. Schleswig to decide by a series of plebiscites between Germany and Denmark.

Germany gives up all colonies and rights outside of Europe.

Germany razes all forts thirty-three miles east of the Rhine; abolishes conscription; reduces armies to 100,000 long-enlistment volunteers; reduces Navy to 6 battle-ships, 6 cruisers, 12 torpedo-boats, and personnel of 15,000; dismantles Helgoland, opens Kiel Canal to the world, and surrenders 14 ocean cables; is to have no submarines or war aircraft; stops import, export, and nearly all production of war-material.

Germany agrees to trial of ex-Kaiser and other offenders against humanity.

Germany accepts responsibility for all damages to Allied governments and peoples, agrees to restore invaded areas and to pay for shipping destruction ton for ton. The first indemnity payment is \$5,000,000,000, further payments expected to bring total to at least \$25,000,000,000, and details to be arranged by an Allied commission.

Partial-Allied military occupation of Germany until reparation is made.

Germany accepts League of Nations without present membership.

Potato and Meat Problems of Mich. Discussed

Prominent Grange Leader Makes Public His Views on Important Food Questions

By JAMES W. HELME

POTATOES, next to bread, are the staff of life. The human being needs a large quantity of starch to burn in the human body to create heat and energy. Both potatoes and white bread are chiefly starch, but the starch in the potato is much more easily digested than the starch in wheat, and usually the potato furnishes the cheapest starchy food. Michigan grows more potatoes than any state in the union as it makes an ideal crop for the sandy soils of the northern half of the state.

A. W. Powers of Vulcan, Upper Peninsula, is one of the largest and most scientific potato growers in Michigan. He was a business man before he became a farmer, and has kept track, in a business way, of the cost of the crop. He has furnished me the specific costs of growing one acre of potatoes, as follows: Taxes, interest and depreciation in special machinery used in growing the crop (this includes sprayers and machine planters and diggers,) \$6.30; plowing, \$3; harrowing and rolling, \$2.60; fertilizer and manure, \$14.80; seed, \$10.50; cutting and treating seed, \$2.50; planting, \$2.25; cultivating five times, \$5.50; fungicides and bug poison, \$3.50; spraying 5 times, \$5.50; digging, \$4; picking up, \$4; delivery to market, \$14; total cost of acre of potatoes, \$78.45.

85 BUSHELS TO ACRE

The average yield of potatoes in Michigan, as shown by the government reports is 85 bushels an acre. If Mr. Thompson got 100 bushels an acre, the cost of the potatoes would be 78 cents a bushel. If he gets 150 bushels, which he should in a good season with the treatment outlined, the cost would be 52 cents a bushel. But to this should be added interest, taxes and depreciation on land and buildings and horsepower, in other words what the factory man calls "overhead." This would approximate at least \$20 an acre. Thus it will be seen with a good crop and good season, potatoes cost the farmer 75 cents a bushel; if the season is bad of course the cost is much more. In 1917 the farmer got from 75 cents down to nothing for his potatoes. Thousands of bushels were never drawn to the market in Northern Michigan, they could not be sold at any price. Yet last January and February, Detroit consumers paid \$2.50 a bushel for potatoes.

Potatoes selling at \$2.50 a bushel to the consumer and rotting in the hands of the producer for want of a market, and all in the lower peninsula of Michigan! Can you beat it? This year farmers in the north are selling their potatoes for 60 to 75 cents a bushel, less than cost; but in Detroit the consumer pays around \$2.

MICHIGAN PAYS FREIGHT

This fall at one time there were on track in Detroit 50 carloads of Minnesota potatoes from St. Paul or Duluth, instead of Greenville, Michigan. Shipping potatoes into Michigan from Minnesota and New York is as sensible as shipping Saginaw coal to Pittsburgh. Our clumsy old market system, if it can be called a system, of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, soaks producer and consumer alike.

Why did the consumer pay \$2.50 a bushel for potatoes in January, 1918, which the farmer sold for 60 cents? Food speculation. When cold weather sets in, as it did last winter, potatoes can not be drawn from the farms and even with a lined car and a stove potatoes freeze in transit by rail. The wise distributor gets his private cars, ships in the fall to his private warehouse in Detroit and waits for cold weather to cut off the supply. Then he has the consumer at his mercy and the result, potatoes \$2 a bushel.

LACKS STORAGE FACILITIES

All thru the north farmers have organized co-operative warehouses. They are now filled, but he cannot ship them to Detroit for he lacks storage facilities there. He can ship only as the consumer eats. Then suppose zero weather intervenes. He cannot ship from his warehouses nor draw from the farms. Then the price goes up to the consumer, he decreases his consumption and the farmer is left with a lot of potatoes on hand in the spring to be sold at ruinous prices or left to rot in the pit.

Now suppose the state owned a big warehouse in Detroit, that farmers might ship to in the fall. Let the state charge bare cost of operation to the farmer. The Detroit consumer would have potatoes at all times at reasonable prices. The chain stores can buy potatoes by the carload, but the small dealer can buy only by the sack. The state

warehouse would benefit the small dealer and prevent a monopoly of high prices of the big fellow.

AIDS FOOD SPECULATION

Storage and terminal facilities are short in Detroit. This operates to the benefit of the big food speculator. A state warehouse would relieve congestion, cut out all except one middleman, the retailer, who performs a useful service, and thus benefit the consumer.

And as such a warehouse would benefit producer and consumer alike, comprising practically all the people of Michigan, the best way to build it is at the expense of the state.

THE MEAT QUESTION

CONSUMERS believe that the farmer is getting rich raising cattle and hogs because they are paying the highest prices at retail ever known.

The packers assert that they make only one-quarter of a cent a pound on the meat they handle. They start in by taking a prime steer at 17 cents a pound and finally arrive at their figures after deducting waste, and other items. But the "prime steer" is about as scarce as No. 1 hard wheat, which is always quoted high, but which the North Dakota farmers found they never raised when they went to sell their wheat. They found that at the local elevators, run by the milling trust, that their wheat was nearly always No. 5 or 6, but that after the milling trust had got it into their terminal elevators, it miraculously turned to No. 1 and 2 grades. So with beef; look at the cattle markets in this paper and you will see eight or ten grades of cattle running from \$15 down to pretty near nothing.

ALL HAVE PORTERHOUSE

Last month I shipped two cows to the East Buffalo market. They were not No. 1 beef cows, dairy cattle seldom are. These cows sold for 4 1/4 cents at Buffalo and netted me \$50.14 at Adrian, a little less than 4 cents a pound. Now when you buy a porterhouse steak for 40 cents, you don't know whether it is cut off a prime roast 17-cent steer or off from one of my 4-cent cows. Porterhouse steak is not labeled and every steer, bull and cow has porterhouse steak.

Just to show what Michigan farmers are getting for beef cattle on foot in Michigan I give the prices paid farmers in several counties in Michigan during December, taken from the reports sent by crop correspondents from various counties to the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

County	Steers	Beef Cows
Newaygo	7	5
Manistee	6	4
Grand Traverse	5	5
Mecosta	6	5 1/2
Saginaw	6 to 8	5 to 7
Calhoun	8	6
Branch	7 to 8	6
Missaukee	6 1/2	5
Tuscola	5 to 7	4 to 5
Clinton	5 to 8	5
Lapeer	7 to 8	4 to 5
Kalkaska	7	5

Widespread Use of Whale Meat as Food is Advocated

The meat of the whale extends in great masses from the base of the skull to the tail fin and downward to the middle line, or completely over the rib section. This meat, all of it of the same quality, amounts to ten tons for each fifty feet of length and each 50 tons gross weight of the whale. Above these dimensions there may be fifteen tons of solid whale flesh of best eating quality. In other words, one-fifth of the whale is meat, without computing the other parts, such as the heart, etc., that are edible. The steer, being also a mammal, with nearly identical skeletal structure, represents almost precisely the same proportions. That is to say a steer weighing 1,000 pounds has 200 pounds of beef, but only a proportion of its meat of the first class such as characterizes nearly the whole whale flesh. A 50-foot, 50-ton whale, then, represents in bulk a herd of 100 steers of one-half ton weight each. He represents as much meat also as the herd. He is also equal to 500 sheep of 200 pounds each or to 800 hogs of 250 pounds each.

Of course, steers range up to a ton of weight, with a corresponding increase of weight of flesh. But a whale also weighs up to 75 tons, representing a herd of 150 steers of a half-ton weight each. Any way you look at it, the whale has advantages

A glance at this table will show that if meat is high in Detroit someone else is getting it besides the farmer.

LOSES \$10, HE SAYS

W. J. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, testified last August before a senate investigation committee, that a survey made by him on 120 farms in the corn belt showed that the farmer lost \$10 on every head of beef cattle sent to market.

But the consumer points to the high price of hogs and lard to sustain his belief that the farmer is getting rich. A year ago the Government, to encourage the production of pork, made a guaranteed price of 17 cents at Chicago. It asked the farmer to produce 10 per cent more pork. He responded by producing 20 per cent more. Result, so many hogs came to market that embargoes on hogs are laid every week. The packers tried to get the Gov't to remove the price restriction. If it had, the farmer would have faced disaster. As it is now, it is doubtful if he is breaking even. Feeds have soared to the highest prices ever known.

CORN CROP LIGHT

For two years we have had a light corn crop which is the basis of hog feeding. Corn now sells to the farmer at about \$1.50 a bushel in Michigan. The United States Government after exhaustive investigation, has officially determined that it takes 13 bushels of corn to make 100 lbs. of pork. Now, Mr. Consumer, figure out the profit on 100 pounds of pork at 15 cents per pound that takes 13 bushels of \$1.50 corn to produce.

But you say the farmer grew the corn. If so, his loss would be the same. Why put 13 bushels of corn into a hog and get \$15 for it when he can get \$19.75 for it and not have to bother with the hog?

But the majority of the farmers are short of corn and other feed. This accounts for the large number of small pigs now going to market. The farmer has not the corn to feed them and to buy the feed would be a further loss.

MORE HOGS KILLED

If pork and beef are high it is not because of its scarcity. Statistics show that more cattle and more hogs were killed in the United States during 1918 than ever before. And more pork, lard and mutton is stored in cold storage than a year ago. If meat is high it is because a tremendous food monopoly recently exposed by the Federal Trade Commission has absolute control of the market—that this monopoly owns stockyards, cold storage warehouses and terminal railways, giving it a monopoly of distribution. These men are innumerable, useless middlemen before slaughter and after, all take their profits. And in this operation both producer and consumer get stung.

In Europe there are no packers or stockyards. Municipal abattoirs in the large cities slaughter and dress at cost.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to destroy the meat monopoly by having Government ownership of the stockyards, private cars, warehouses and terminal railways. It is hardly necessary to say it will not pass. Special interests are too powerful.

over beef cattle. He requires no herdsmen or cowboys to care for him. He and his wife rear, feed, and guard their own young without any assistance from the laborers. There is no cost to any one to feed him or his family; no food, clothes, or fuel to buy, with corresponding labor to produce them. When wanted, the whale is in his given haunts, ready to be taken. No butchering is required for him, the harpoon gun lands the fatal stroke. All you have to do is to haul him out and cut him up. The cost of whatever processes are required to put a whale on the market is so small in comparison with that of breeding and rearing a steer that Americans, like the Japanese, will soon have meat as good as the best parts of beef at probably not over fifteen cents per pound and in as large quantities as any family needs water.

The meat of the back of the whale further differs from that of all other edible mammals in that it is uniform, that is, all roasts and steaks, and also boneless. Its sirloin section, of some sections, is entirely lacking in those tough, cheap, and nearly inedible parts characteristic of beef, which some of us have to consume or go without meat because of the cost.

—for all the farmers of Michigan—

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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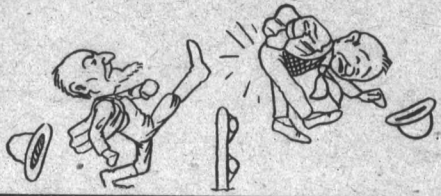
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Stung, B'Gosh!



THESE ARE the palmy days of the gold-brick salesman. Those who have thought that the smooth seller of imaginary oil-wells and doctored gold-mines had passed the hey-day of his profession are learning to their sorrow and the detriment of their bank account that he still flourishes.

Whereas in the good old days when, according to the fertile imagination of the city newspaperman and cartoonist the farmer perpetually chewed a wheat straw, wore cow-hide boots and chin whiskers, carried the traditional carpet-bag and an air of child-like trust on his infrequent trips to the city, the rural folk were calculated to be easy prey to the confidence man; in these more progressive days Mr. City Man is the easier and more profitable candidate for charter membership in the order of "Innocents Abroad."

Nevertheless, the farmer is not fool-proof by any means. He may have cut his eye-teeth long ago, but we'd advise him to chew on something besides a straw in order to bring out the "wisdoms." His passion for oil-stock co-operative store-stock, amalgamated aero-stock, and every other stock attractively engraved and gold-sealed weakens his judgment and makes him a willing listener to the alluring tales of his promoter.

Appeals come to us by the scores from farmers who have bit and been hooked, but in the large majority of cases there is nothing that we can do to recover their money. The only sure way of avoiding investments in questionable stock concerns is to plant a No. 10 boot on the seat of the breeches of every stock salesman who comes upon the premises. If you hanker after gilt-edged and silk-threaded certificates, put your spare money into the bonds of the United States. They'll satisfy your hunger and pay cash for the privilege.

The Soldiers' Party

POLITICALLY ambitious soldiers and officers are flocking to the standard of the American Legion, the war veterans' new organization, and in certain quarters there are great expectations that this new party will become the dominant political power of the country. It is pointed out by the sponsors of the movement that the veterans of the civil war held the balance of power for many years after the close of the conflict and that it is logical to believe that the same opportunity exists today to build up a powerful soldiers' party.

There is little similarity between the political and social conditions of a half century

ago and today. During the quarter century period preceding the civil war there were few political issues which did not in some manner lead up to and were settled by the conflict. There was little social unrest. The currents of thought flowed more evenly and there was not the broad chasm between the classes which yawns before us today threatening to engulf much that is best in our national life. The great war just closed was not precipitated in the interest of defense of any great domestic issue. There was comparatively little division of sentiment over the objectives which lead us into the war. The great war settled no problem for us, and peace finds us facing substantially the same political and social conditions as confronted us the day we declared war.

We rejoice that the returned soldiers are going to take a greater interest in national politics. As they fought with bullets against the greed of the military masters of Europe, it is reasonable to expect that they will fight with ballots the greed of the masters of monopoly in their native country. As they fought to establish certain broad principles of right and justice so will they insist that hereafter public men and political parties conduct themselves according to those principles.

But our soldiers can serve their country and themselves far better by aligning themselves with one of the existing parties than by forming a new one. In the first place there is no popular issue for a rallying battle-cry to which at least one of the old parties has not already subscribed and exploited. As a result there will be a lack of support from soldiers who before the war had pronounced Republican or Democratic views. In the second place, many of the leaders of the new party are no more to be trusted with the interests of the people than many of the leaders of the old parties. They are opportunists, looking for a place in the political sun, willing to create false issues and use the sacred appeal of patriotism to foist them on the people. Splendid, indeed, are the high-minded principles set forth by the American Legion. But they are principles to which the past performances and utterances of many of those who framed them give the lie. It is wise and proper that such soldiers as cannot affiliate actively with the existing parties should have a party of their own. The mere existence of such a party should exercise a great moral influence in national politics even tho it might have to content itself with being the minority party. But the followers of this new party should look closely to their leaders and place in subordinate positions all self-seekers who have not caught the new vision of service.

Helping the Soldiers



A FEW MONTHS AGO the daily press was full of the brilliant schemes of municipalities, state and federal governments, philanthropists and society folk to bestow upon the returning soldier boys material expressions of appreciation for the sacrifices they had made. But that was before the boys had left France. Then patriotism cooled, good intentions waned, and as the boys began to return to take up the broken threads of civilian pursuits, the nation strangely forgot its obligations and its worthy plans.

There were exceptions. Out in that notoriously unpatriotic state of North Dakota, where, according to some of the modern scribes and Pharisees, Bolshevism runs hand in hand with anarchy and once peaceful farmers revel in a frenzy of lawlessness and disorder; where farm organization leaders have been cited before federal courts for sedition; where treason is a virtue and loyalty to country is a crime—in North Dakota the soldier boy was not forgotten. For in one of its mad precedent-smashing orgies the legislature of the state passed a law providing that every North Dakota boy who served in the

war should be paid a sum of money out of the state treasury equal to the amount he had received from Uncle Sam during his period of service!

Michigan didn't forget her soldier boys either.

Of course, you'd expect such a patriotic state as Michigan to provide handsomely for her returned soldiers. When the war first broke out the legislature authorized the issuance of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds for "war purposes," and by the way, if one wishes to know how over \$3,000,000 of this money was spent he may find out by reference to an interesting little brochure entitled "Report of the receipts and expenditures of the War Preparedness Board," which is on file at the state capital. In no state in the union did the spirit of patriotism run more rampant nor the professional patriots flaunt their wares more boldly. Yes, indeed, Michigan could be depended upon to help her soldiers. And she did. As her soldier boys stepped from the transports upon their native soil, each and every one of them,—or nearly so,—was handed a \$5 bill as an impressive token of a great state's thanks.

Farmer or Grocer



A YOUNG MAN who has lived all his life on a farm wishes to embark upon a mercantile venture. He is a good farmer. He knows all about growing crops and raising live stock. Yet he wishes to leave his vocation, put behind him the only practical knowledge he possesses and enter a business totally opposite to his training.

Don't do it, young man. There is only one chance in ten thousand that you would succeed. Do you know that less than ten per cent of those who enter the grocery business make any money at it? Do you know that a large percentage of even those who have trained for the business go into bankruptcy by the end of the first year or two? If those who are familiar with the difficulties of the business fail, what chance have you who have yet to sell your first sugar over the counter?

We may paraphrase that famous injunction of Horace Greeley, "Go west, young man," and earnestly petition, "Stay on the farm, young man." There are discouragements. There is hard work. Success comes slowly. But every profession requires work and sacrifices commensurate with the profits which it yields. Poorly-paid as the farming profession is, it seldom happens that enough is not earned to keep the body fed and clothed and a bit laid by for a rainy day. There are more brilliant successes in the city than on the farm, but there are also vastly more failures which sweep away over-night one's every possession.

Sleeping at the Switch

AT THE CLOSE of each session when the smoke has cleared away and there has been time to look things over carefully and see what has been done, it frequently comes to light that something has been done which no one knew anything about. This happens in the see-sawing of bills between the two houses where the slightest amendment to the least important bill requires the official sanction of the house other than the one making it. Such an instance occurred in the closing days of the late session and although the writer and several others were on close lookout for jokers, at the rate business moves as the end nears, it is a wonder that some more serious matters are not slipped over. In this case it was a salary increase and on four different occasions the senate had voted to fix it at a certain figure and had been determined about it. Imagine the surprise of the staid senators when a day or two later they read in "messages from the House" that the bill had been agreed to at higher figure and that every last senator had voted "Aye."



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

PROCEED WITH DUE CAUTION, MR. FARMER

THE RECENT announcement by one of the large elevator concerns of the state that the company had decided to sell the farmers a half interest in all of its elevators, is but another step in the direction of the great change which is quietly taking place in connection with the handling of the products of Michigan farms. For more than twenty years I have advocated the plan of joint ownership and the co-operative operation of the distributing agencies of all farm products.

There has been no rapid development of this plan, but quietly and determinedly those interested have pressed on. An elevator or shipping station has been established here and there; and at the present time there is some sort of a co-operative distributing agency in every county of the state. Certain of these institutions have met with marked success. Some have made but little progress, but the principle is right, and once understood, failure but acts as a stimulant to further effort along co-operative lines.

And now a greater change is taking place peculiar to Michigan marketing problems. We have just passed through one of the most unsatisfactory years ever experienced by elevator owners. A few perhaps made money; the great majority lost money and lots of it. A little investigation proves that not one elevator in ten will be able to square its bank accounts in June. Losses have been heavy and too much high-priced beans and grains are yet in the bins, holding with a hope of preventing further losses.

Another development of the past two years is going to make it quite impossible to handle farm products profitable without a source of supply sufficient to meet the requirements of larger operators. During the past year the larger concerns with efficient selling agencies have been able to turn their holdings, while the smaller concerns, wholly dependent upon bids, have been unable to unload. We are drifting toward "big biz" in all lines, and the farmer must recognize this fact.

Banks which have readily financed the handling of farm products in the past, will be a little more cautious in the future. At present prices, farm products run into money fast, and it does not take long to tie up a bank's resources; if a slump in the market follows and products must be held, there are all kinds of trouble in store both for the banker and buyer. The day is not far distant when the Government will be obliged to aid in financing the movement of farm products through bonded warehouses; and when that time comes, the speculators, both little and big, will be out of the game.

But the point I wish to make is this: Marketing conditions are changing rapidly; were this not true, elevator owners would not be in a hurry to turn over their business to others. The farmers should own the elevators, and no matter what changes take place, this necessary adjunct to business farming will be called upon to perform its function in placing a finished product upon the market. But the questions to be considered are: Can you finance the elevator sufficiently? Can you provide the volume of business necessary for successful operation? Can you secure efficient management?

The signs of the times, from a marketing standpoint, simply suggest that you "proceed with due caution."

PARTISAN POLITICAL HYBRIDS COMING HOME TO ROOST

FOR MANY YEARS our partisan politicians at Washington have steadfastly refused to listen to the earnest entreaties of the people, who have been asking that something be done to prevent undesirables from other shores from coming over and immediately assuming all of the rights and privileges of citizenship. We now have 11,300,000 foreign-born illiterates in this country, and a great majority of these have become 'sovereign rulers of this land of the free.'

"Johnnie, the wharf rat," and "Billy, the bum," have found it a very easy matter to obtain full citizenship; yea, and they have been able to mark double time in the roll of repeaters on election day; while the women of the country have been imploring Congress for twenty years to grant them the right of franchise. Our statesmen, past and present, may have enviable records; but those who have stood by and for the sake of a few votes, permitted the right of sovereignty to be extended to illiterates and undesirables, have much to make amends for.

APPRECIATING

YOUR efforts and ability to unearth plots against the farmers of Michigan I would be pleased to have you inform the readers of M. B. F., as to the origin of the Farm Bureau movement. Who are the instigators of it and why is a new organization which is obliged to start at the bottom round of the ladder to abstain its membership to carry out the program laid out to any better advantage than it could be carried out through the Grange which already has a subordinate to County, State and National organization and a large membership.

Who are the officers of the Federal Farm Bureau and by whom are they elected? Have the farmers asked for this organization or has it been proposed by government authority? Our recent success brought about by the co-operation of Michigan farm organizations, the Gleaners, Grange and farmers' clubs give me the utmost confidence in the ability of these organizations to work out our problems without the intervention of another organization.

Thanking you for the valuable information weekly obtained through your paper, I remain—
Fred B. Hicks, Genesee county.

Farmers are beginning to realize and appreciate the efforts being put forth to get them a square deal. I have talked with several people regarding a farmer's candidate for governor, and most of them agree with me on N. F. Simpson, former warden of Jackson prison, who handled that institution so successfully and who is now manager of

Recently at Arcadia Hall, in Detroit, three thousand foreigners howled down a speaker, and the meeting could not proceed. On May 1, a parade of more than six thousand marched through the streets of Detroit, defying the police; and with stern faces and determined step, howled for or about something—no one seemed to know what they wanted or why they were dissatisfied. They were all employed, all receiving good wages, and a great majority of them voters.

There are a number of strikes on in Detroit. In Toledo fourteen thousand men are out, and they are asking for forty-four hours' work for the week, and a thirty per cent increase in wages. Three thousand railway employees are out in Pittsburgh and three thousand five hundred drivers of milk wagons in Chicago demand that they get money or that the babies get no milk. And thus we go on; throughout the United States there is unrest and dissatisfaction in labor circles—and yet wages are higher than during any other period since the Civil War.

Among the strikers you will find that sixty per cent are foreign born. Many of these workingmen have grievances; but many more thousands don't know what they are striking for. They are blindly following professional agitators; to what end time alone can tell. Now that the war is over, and the ships are bringing our boys home, it would be a mighty good idea to send these foreign illiterates, reds and professional agitators back to their own countries, if only as ballast.

Possibly the coming Congress may develop a man who has courage enough to help clean up the dirty corners in the foreign settlements of this country.

GERMANY MUST SWALLOW CONCOCTION PREPARED FOR OTHERS

SO FAR GERMANY has steadfastly refused to admit that she was defeated, though she unconditionally surrendered to the allies. There has been so much talk about the "fourteen points" presented by President Wilson, that we have all but forgotten the terms upon which the armistice was signed. In answer to the last note from the German government, previous to the armistice the president of the United States said:

"He, (the president), deems it his duty to say again, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration to the Allies, would be one which would leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce ANY ARRANGEMENTS, that may be entered into, and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible."

Germany knew what she was signing and she further knew that she had no other alternative; her army had collapsed, the Government was tottering, and she unconditionally surrendered.

This fact was conceded when her war-lord announced: "In these circumstances it is imperative that we cease the struggle, in order to save the German people, and our allies from unnecessary sacrifice."

Germany is complaining bitterly about the terms of the peace treaty, which are less severe than she ought to have expected. True the terms are hard; the nation has been humbled; her claws and teeth drawn, and the possibility of another world's conquest on her part made very remote.

So far the penalty exacted falls almost wholly upon the people who blindly followed the leadership of a mad kaiser. "Bill" is still putting in his time in Holland, patiently waiting for the clouds to roll by. The next job will be to carry out that section of the peace pact which requires that the responsibility for starting the war flame be fixed and the guilty punished. The common people of Germany must, for a generation, carry the burden and pay the cost of the war. "Bill" and his war lords should be required to "stretch hemp," long about July 4th.

Germany carefully prepared a concoction for others to take—it was a bad dose, hard to swallow and with results appearing certain. Now she must meekly swallow the medicine she prepared for others. It would be more in keeping with her past greatness to swallow the dose and make the best of it; rather than to whine and snarl like a cur in a corner. After all Germany's strength and fighting ability were best displayed when her great armies were marching through defenceless Belgium. Germany will sign the peace treaty.

Evans Bloom

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



the Gleaner Clearing House Association. We think he would be the best man who can be found, and who, if nominated the farmers' candidate for governor would win out. I would be glad to secure signatures for the petition to busmit the warehouse amendment to a vote of the people.—*Clarance Schwanebeck, Genesee County.*

"I am aware of no reports emanating from this office in regard to a car load of smutty wheat in the seed house of H. C. King & Son, Battle Creek, which were not true to fact. As I remember the case, a statement was issued to the effect that the Food Administrator of Kalamazoo county had called upon representatives of the Michigan Agricultural College to inspect a car of wheat in the seed house of H. C. King & Son, which had been reported to him as being unfit for distribution as seed. In the company of Dr. G. H. Coons of the Botany department I visited Battle Creek and inspected the car of wheat in August with the Food Administrator. The wheat was in process of being cleaned, or was in the bins of the seed house. It was affected with stinging smut to the extent of between three and four percent, and its general distribution as seed would therefore have been dangerous. Due to these facts the Food Administration ordered this car held and disposed of for other purposes than seed. These facts were set forth in the statement.

"Mr. King of the H. C. King Co., has since stat-

ed that he intended all the time to dispose of this grain for milling purposes, and was simply cleaning it up in his seed house at the time the food administrator got busy. Be that as it may, the statement issued from this department was founded on the facts as given at the time.—*J. F. Cox, Prof. of Farm Crops, East Lansing.*

My tractor, which is a light model, has proved a great success on my farm. I use it for plowing, hoeing and many other kinds of work. It is such a great labor saver that I would not be without it. The farmers don't know what they are missing when they refuse to make use of this modern device. It costs me no more than 50 cents an acre for fuel and I can plow one acre per hour. It does not pack the ground in any way.—*Carl F. Hebner, Bay County.*

I think that the last issue of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is the best yet. Those fellows who imagine that the farmer has but few supporters through the medium of the press, will get their eyes open to the fact that the tillers of the soil feed the world and must and will have something to say in regard to their rights in legislation, although some of our own men in the legislature have a weak backbone when a pressure is brought to bear upon the spot.—*F. H. O., Allegan County.*



MARKET FLASHES



BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

The Industrial Board was dissolved by Secretary of Commerce Redfield last week and as a parting statement, gave out the encouraging prediction that prices would remain at a much higher level than before the war. This fact has already been conceded by men posted on the business situation; but just how long prices are to continue on the present level, is what concerns the average citizen most. Conditions are abnormal; and while booming and speculating may keep prices where they are for a twelve-month, it will be best for all concerned if there is a general and gradual decrease from present high levels.

Our foreign business, still remains light, but is improving and we can look for a greater demand when the peace treaty has been signed and additional credit extended to the nations which must be borrowers before they are buyers. The demand for food stuffs for export will be greater during the next year than ever before, providing prices keep within bounds. The war has demonstrated that people can live upon mighty short rations when obliged to do so; and abnormally high prices are sure to bring about this result.

Markets are very sensitive these days and it is going to take time to adjust matters. The moment supply reaches the present day demand, down go prices to lower levels. Farmers have learned the lesson well and food products are no longer forced upon a falling market. It is true that many shipments get in on a weak market, but it does not take very long to diminish the supply, and conditions go back to the old level only to break again. The farmer has less to fear in the coming readjustment, than other lines, and if present negotiations with the Bank of England and France, through our Federal Reserve System, leads to an understanding whereby sufficient credit can be extended, there is going to be a steady demand for all farm products for export.



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.65	2.36½	2.36½
No. 3 Red			
No. 2 White	2.60		
No. 2 Mixed	2.63		

The prospects for a bumper wheat crop were never better, and unless all signs fail, the world's supply will exceed all former totals. The one encouraging thing about the situation is that the grower is not watching crop and weather reports on this commodity. The food administration became greatly concerned over the recent sharp bulge in wheat and flour, and has this week offered spring wheat to mills at Duluth, Buffalo and Chicago, at 19c over the government purchase price, with the understanding that the flour be sold on the basis of the reduced price of the grain. A report issued yesterday states that it is not now a question of foreign demand; the whole situation hinges upon the possibility of securing ocean tonnage to relieve the situation.

The conference between Julius Barnes, and his advisory committee held in New York last Thursday, did not result in any settled policy as to the manner of handling the coming crop. The various trades have been asked to give their views, and have done so, but thus far Mr. Barnes has simply said that the method adopted would be one that would cause the least disturbance to general business, and yet make good the government guarantee. Mr. Barnes further stated that he would require from the trade contract obligations by which their practices and margins would be subject to review and control by him. With a guaranteed price, it will be an easy matter to prevent a glut in the market right after harvest; the farmer can hold his wheat; and the assurance that the price will not go lower but may go higher, is going to aid in solving the problem of distributing this bumper crop.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.95%
No. 3 Yellow	1.00	1.70	
No. 4 Yellow	1.77	1.70	

Corn, in public and private elevators, at Chicago, increased 31,000 bushels last week, but this was not because receipts came anywhere near touching normal. The whole situation may be summed up by comparing last week's receipts in primary markets, with the preceding week and corresponding week last year. You will note that receipts are at a low ebb, while total shipments are far in excess of 1918.

LAST MINUTE WIRE'S

Grains, especially oats, have raised somewhat, after considerable drops last week end; beans are in good demand; potatoes strong; dressed live stock steady.

	May 10, 1919	May 3, 1919	May 11, 1918
Chicago	680,000	2,023,000	1,639,000
Milwaukee	109,000	88,000	73,000
Minneapolis	89,000	61,000	113,000
St. Louis	211,000	388,000	487,000
Toledo	26,000	388,000	487,000
Detroit	16,000	25,000	58,000
Kansas City	255,000	398,000	562,000
Peoria	254,000	443,000	1,193,000
Omaha	309,000	433,000	686,000
Indianapolis	184,000	529,000	336,000
Total	2,153,000	4,417,000	5,190,000
Shipments	2,507,000	2,511,000	3,323,000

War time restrictions in trading in corn were resumed Tuesday. No trader will be permitted to hold more than 200,000 bushels. Those holding more than this limit must unload before June 7. It looks as if traders were working toward a corner, but with the limited visible supply, and the unprecedented demand, Federal action will have but little effect on the general market.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.70	.81
No. 3 White	.73½	.69½	
No. 4 White	.72½		

There is a good demand for oats, and the supply appears to be very limited. Farmers are buying quite liberally and slight advances are certain. The long expected export demand has arrived, and a million bushels were contracted for in the west last week to go to seaboard exporters. The supplies on passage to the United Kingdom are down to about 300,000 bushels; only a few days' supply under normal conditions. We look for a continued steady demand; with prices quietly working higher.



RYE & BARLEY

The rye market has been comparatively quiet, and yet in five leading markets the receipts last week exceeded the same period last year by six hundred and three cars. Prices closed last week as follows: Memphis, \$1.58; Duluth, \$1.57; Chicago, \$1.62; Omaha, \$1.64; Milwaukee, \$1.61.

Barley—Last week's market opened fairly active, but within a few days the game was all off, and prices were two to three cents lower when Saturday's clean-up came. There was some stir about the future prospects of the war-time prohibition act, but the masters played a waiting game; and feeders came in and stabilized the market. No. 2 grade was sell-

ing 'round \$1.25 at Toledo. On the Chicago market prices ranged between \$1.12 and \$1.18. Exports from the Atlantic coast were 748,000 bushels as compared with 418,000 the same week, one year ago. The visible supply of barley has decreased about 3,000,000 bushels, during the last six days.



HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	St'd. Tim.	Tim. Hay
Detroit	37.50 38.00	37.50 38.00	36.50 37.00
Chicago	37.00 38.00	36.00 37.00	34.00 36.00
Cincin.		39.00 39.50	38.00 39.00
Pitts.	40.00 40.50	40.00 40.50	39.00 39.50

Markets	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	36.50 37.00	35.50 36.00	35.00 36.00
Chicago	35.00 36.00	34.00 35.00	31.00 32.00
Cincin.		37.00	29.00 30.00
Pitts.	35.00 37.00	38.00 38.50	33.50 35.50

Eastern hay markets are strong and higher this week, while Western and Southern points report an easier feeling, and in some instances a reduction in values. The movement of hay towards the East is very light and reports do not indicate that there has been any increase in loading during the past few days. The supply that has been moving to the shipping points has come from near the state highways. Buyers are active however, and when hauling conditions improve, we look for an increased supply for a short period at least. The Government estimates the stocks of hay on farms on May 1 as 8,493,000 tons, as against 11,476,000 tons a year ago. This shortage in supplies from last year, however, is offset to a certain extent, by the condition of pastureage, which is 90.3 this year, compared with 81.1 a year ago. It would seem therefore, that the available supply of hay is ample for trade requirements for the balance of the season, with the prospect of improved general weather conditions in the East and consequent better pastureage facilities, it is reasonable to expect that farmers will be more inclined to clean up their mows of old hay within the next few weeks.

Summary of Receipts

New York	3554	4147
Boston	1540	2350
Philadelphia	1008	468
Baltimore	1084	1642
Chicago	5578	6101
St. Louis	3345	3448
Kansas City	3470	5380
Milwaukee	192	396
Pittsburgh	1703	1263
San Francisco	2288	774
Peoria	50	510

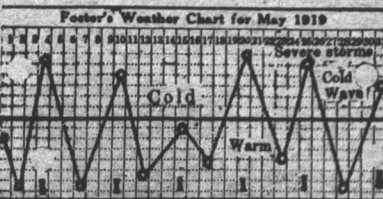
Totals

23822	26479
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Detroit reports Wednesday say hay is in demand and firm. Receipts continue less than the needs of consumers.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24, 1919.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent May 29 to June 3, storm wave 30 to June 4, cool wave May 31 to June 5. Severe storms are expected near May 30, and rainfall generally greater than usual. Rain will increase in all sections east of Rockies and crop prospects will be better than heretofore expected in all of Canada east of Rockies and in our northern states, east of Rockies. Prospects are not so good west of Rockies nor south of latitude 37.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about June 5 and 11 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 6 and 12, plains sections 7 and 13, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 8 and 14, eastern sections 9 and 16, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 10 and 16.

Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

This weather period of about twelve days will contain severe storms and an increase of rainfall. East of Rockies our northern tier of states and Canada will have good cropweather thru-out June and probabilities favorable to good cropweather east of Rockies and south of our northern tier of states, but there are some indications of excessive rains with possible damage in some sections, particularly in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and the southern or cotton states.

A great change in cropweather was announced months ago to begin first half of June. More recently the indications are that the change will be more radical and more important than heretofore expected. I now expect too much rain in some sections east of Rockies and south of latitude 37 for June, and probably too much rain in all eastern sections. If this proves to be correct winter wheat will be damaged in some sections. This radical change of conditions, going, too far in one direction and then too far the other puts the producer to guessing.

W. T. Foster



BEANS

The bean situation is brightening up a bit; but movement's mighty slow. Elevator men are not going to sell and lose money unless they are obliged to, and the farmers have made up their minds that about \$5 per bushel, net, should be the price to them. Many markets reported no cars on hand and none rolling their way last week. You will be interested in the closing quotations on several markets last Saturday.

Boston—To jobbers: N. Y.-Mich. ch. pea beans, \$7.50 to \$8; N. Y.-Vt. yellow eyes, best \$7.50 to \$7.80; ordinary, \$6 to \$7; red kidneys, fcy., \$12 to \$12.50; ordinary, \$11 to \$12.

Chicago—Market firm. Hand-picked ch. to fcy. pea beans, \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.

Detroit—Michigan, skd., pea beans, \$8.25 to \$8.50; few, \$8; all to wholesale grocers.

New York—To jobbers: N. Y.-Mich. wh. marrows, best, \$11.75; ordinary, \$11 to \$11.50; pea, best, \$8; ordinary, \$7 to \$7.50; red kidneys, best, \$12.25; ordinary, \$11.50 to \$12; Calif. limas, \$8.75; pink, \$7.75 to \$7.85.

Philadelphia—Spot sales to wholesale grocers, ch., hp. N. Y.-Mich. pea beans, \$8 to \$8.25; wh. marrows, \$12 to \$12.25; some sma. lts., \$12.50; red kidneys, \$12; Calif. limas, \$8.65 to \$9; cranberries, \$7; Jap. Kotoshishis, \$7 to \$7.50. \$6; black eyes, \$2.75 to \$3.

San Francisco—Sma. wh., \$6.75 to \$7; cranberries, \$5.75 to \$6; black eyes, \$2.75 to \$3.

St. Louis—Quote white beans in c. lots ch. h.p. Mich., \$8.50; prime m. p., \$8; orders and small lots, higher.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice R'd white-sk'd	R'd White Bulk
Detroit	2.13 cwt.	2.00 cwt.
Chicago	2.00 cwt.	2.00 cwt.

The old potato market has continued to rule easy, during the week, with indications at present of a clean up within the next few days. Chicago reports shipments from all points lighter than for any week for months past, with decreasing supplies in producing sections. Take this for what it is worth: "Local market men," says the Produce Reporter, "believe that the market will yet go over \$2.50 per cwt.; but some of them do not look for the bulge to come before the early part of June." Chicago has had about 1,200 cars on hand, waiting for better and this has had a depressing effect, but this supply has been moving on quietly, and things are looking up a bit. The New York market has also been oversupplied, but yesterday's report shows improvement, and the impression is that when the present supply is exhausted the market will work higher. New potatoes are not coming in as freshly as was expected.



BUTTER

The butter market has shown little improvement, although the demand is better than last week. Any pronounced weakness with a drop in prices has been followed immediately by a reaction to firmness and price advances. The flush season is rapidly approaching but the market does not appear to be headed much lower. Therefore, it is for this reason that dealers feel uncertain and disinclined to speculate. No one is buying any stock ahead of immediate requirements, anticipating larger receipts shortly, but the consumptive demand holds up well and buyers are forced to come into the market daily for supplies, not having any stock on hand.



POULTRY

The demand for live and dressed poultry continues brisk. New York City had forty-five cars on track when the fellows who unload struck for higher wages. New arrivals in two days doubled the supply, but prices remained firm and the market cleared up without trouble. The forty-five cars averaged 34 and 35 cents, old roosters at 20 and 21 cents, turkeys at 25c and ducks at 26c.

Creditors Looking for Rosen
A warrant has been issued for the ar-

rest of E. Rosen who it is charged, owes Detroit poultry dealers \$2,700 for goods purchased and unpaid for. Rosen is believed to have left the city on April 26. He had been buying poultry on the market for the past two years and retailing it. The Detroit creditors have offered \$100 for any information which might lead to his arrest. There is a belief here that he has departed for either Los Angeles, San Francisco or Winnipeg, Canada, the latter point where he is known to have relatives.

Eggs

The egg market continues in its upward course. Like the boy with the apple who said "there won't be no core," it is quite probable that there will be no low-priced eggs this summer. New York reports exporters in the game stronger than ever before; paying the price and taking all they can get. In all eastern and southern markets the demand is brisk, and no let-up at last reports.



LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 20.—The receipts of cattle Monday, 160 cars, including 45 cars of Canadians and seven cars left from last week's trade. Our market opened 15 to 25c higher on medium-weight and weighty steer cattle which were in good supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold 15 to 25c 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 25c higher; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold 25c higher; fresh cows and springers were in light supply, sold strong; stockers and feeders were in very light supply, sold steady; yearlings were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher.

Receipts of hogs today totaled 12,000 and the general market opened 10 to 15c higher than Saturday on the mixed, medium and heavies, and 25 to 50c higher on pigs and lights with the mixed, medium and heavies selling on a basis of \$21.75, with two decks selling up to \$21.80; yorkers, \$21.65 to \$21.75; pigs and lights, generally \$21; roughs, \$19.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today are called 50 cars. The trade was slow, and choice lambs sold very uneven and 50 to 75c lower than Saturday. Best lambs, \$15 to \$15.50; there was one load sold up to \$15.75; cull lambs, \$10.50 to \$13; yearlings, \$12 to \$13, which is 50c lower; wethers, \$11 to \$12, which is 50c lower; ewes, \$10 to \$11. There are about eight loads of good lambs going over unsold.

Receipts of calves are estimated at 3,200 head. Choice calves, \$17 to \$17.25, with a few fancy ones selling up to \$7.50; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$14 to \$15; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8; heavy fat calves, \$9 to \$11, as to weight and quality.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

Chicago, May 20.—The smaller run of 41,500 cattle last week showed a decrease of 33 per cent compared with receipts of the previous week. This big reduction in the run caused a much better feeling in the steer trade during last week and prices advanced irregularly from 50 to 75c per cwt. The advance in rates automatically caused bars of many feedlots to drop and the result was that 21,000 cattle arrived Monday of this week which proved too many for trade to absorb handily, which caused a 25 to 50c lower market.

On the initial session this week a very large number of good quality cattle arrived and prices on that kind were hit hardest while also the depressed condition at Eastern meat centers also aided materially in breaking prices.

Best price last week \$18.85 paid Tuesday for some choice 1,251 lb. steers, while \$18.10 was the limit Monday of this week, choice 1,300 lb. offerings realizing that price. It has been so long since a strictly prime load of cattle arrived at this point that it is doubtful just what price they would realize, however, \$19.50 is conservatively quoted.

The cow and heifer market closed last week at 50 to 75c higher prices and held about steady on Monday of this week. Best canners sold at \$6.50 to \$6.75 and best meaty cutters as high as \$7.75. Prime kosher cows and yearling heifers were quoted as high as \$15.50 and \$15.75 respectively.

Bull trade showed no fluctuation last week or on the initial session this week, best bolognas selling as high as \$10.25. The first three days of last week calf values declined 50c to \$1 while the latter half of the week the market was strong. The final summing up of the situation showed values to be still about 50c lower than the previous week's close. Monday's market held steady, although offerings were quite inferior. Packer top on best vealers was \$14.50.

The advancing tendency noted in the hog market late last week was continued Monday of this week, prices registering a substantial upturn under the influence of a good all around demand. On Monday of this week prices were 10 to 15c higher. On Wednesday of last week, which was low day, best hogs were selling at \$20.80, while on Monday of this week top was

\$21.25. The difference between these two prices exhibiting in a fair degree to just what extent the market has advanced since the middle of last week.

Bulk of the hogs are now on a \$20.75 to \$21.15 basis; with rough and throw out packers \$20 to \$20.50; pigs and underweight lights \$18 to \$20, according to weight and quality.

The feeling among sellers is very bullish and no great surprise would result if a new record price basis were established this week as light runs are looked for and an excellent demand is prevailing.

Buyers resumed their bearish tactics in the sheep trade on Monday of this week and prices declined 25 to 50c on this day which added to the break of from 75c to \$1.50 registered last week, makes one of the most severe declines witnessed in the sheep house in quite a long time.

Best woolled lambs are now quotable at \$18 to \$18.50, while shorn lambs are selling mostly on a \$13.50 to \$14 basis, although some strictly high class clipped lambs realized a higher price. Sheep are coming very scarce.

Reliable advices from Colorado are to the effect that the fed lamb supply in that quarter is near the stage of depletion, but there is still a sizable quantity of fed western stock at feed stations around Chicago.

The marketward movement of native stock is beginning to expand, particularly from territory below Ohio river, and California is contributing a moderate supply of new crop lambs to the movement toward the shambles. Quality and condition of offerings is deteriorating a good many

tailings from bays of fed western stock showing up and some green stuff from corn belt pastures.

Detroit Live Stock Market

Detroit, May 20.—Cattle: Market for best steers dull; others steady; best heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.50; best handy weight butcher steers \$13 to \$13.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$12.50 to \$13.50; handy light butchers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; light butchers, \$9 to \$11; best cows, \$10.50 to \$11.50; butcher cows, \$8.50 to \$10; cutters, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$6 to \$6.50; best heavy bulls, \$10.50 to \$11; bologna bulls, \$9 to \$10; stock bulls, \$8 to \$8.50; feeders, \$10 to \$12.50; stockers, \$8 to \$10; milkers and springers, \$65 to \$125. Sheep and lambs: Market dull: best lambs, \$14 to \$14.50; fair lambs, \$12 to \$13.50; light to common lambs, \$10 to \$11.50; fair to good sheep, \$10 to \$10.50. Hogs: Market steady; pigs, \$20.25; mixed hogs, \$20.80 to \$20.90.

LATE DETROIT QUOTATIONS

Veal Calves—Regardless of the scarcity of cattle, the Detroit market has received more veal calves this spring than ever before. In fact the market was over-supplied last week and prices tumbled. No. 2 calves, light or coarse and over-weight are selling 'round 18c; No. 1 calves in good demand now at from 20 to 22 cents.

Poultry in Detroit—Broilers are coming in; many too small. Light weights about one pound each find a market 56 cents, and those weighing about two pounds find ready sale at sixty cents. Fat hens big demand at 36c while stags and old roosters are slow at 20 cents.

Eggs—Prices a little lower on Detroit market. There has been some hesitancy about buying for storage lately, and quality not quite so good because of season. Current receipts are bringing 46 cents.

Butter—is in good demand on Detroit market, although receipts are coming heavier because of increased milk flow. Good dairy butter is about 50 cents and creamery butter finds ready demand at 56c.

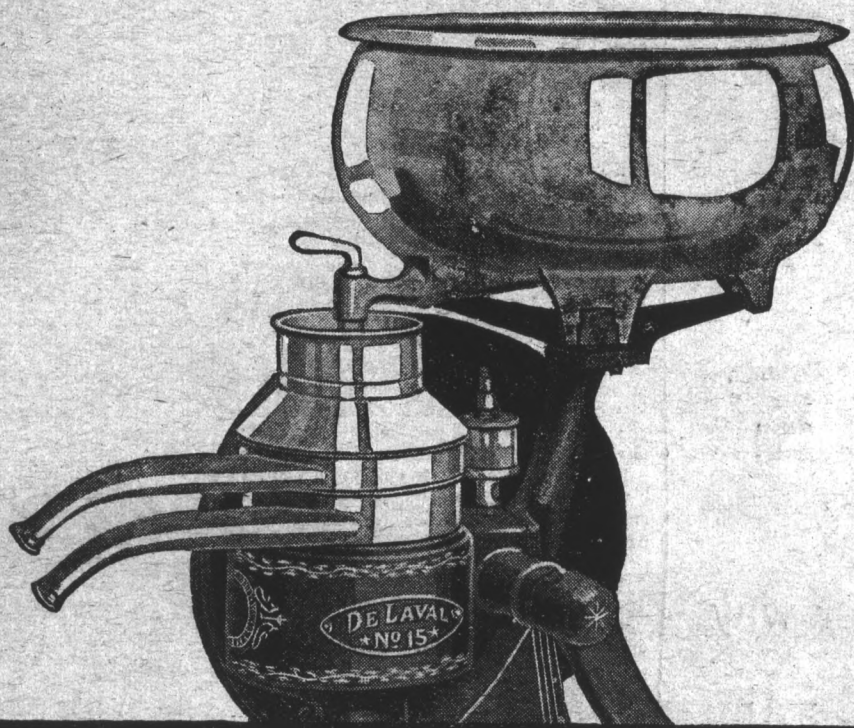
SEED POTATOES

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.

NEW SOUTH WALES INFORMATION BUREAU

Singer Building, 149 Broadway, New York City will be pleased to send Government Bulletins or answer any inquiries regarding opportunities for farming, stock raising, fruit growing, mining and investment in New South Wales.

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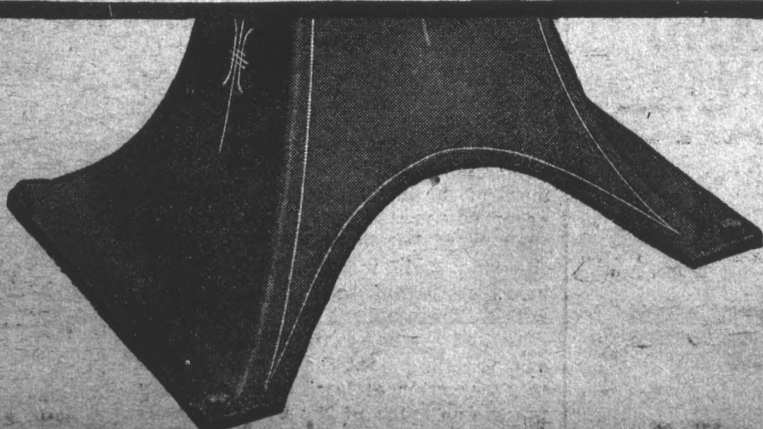
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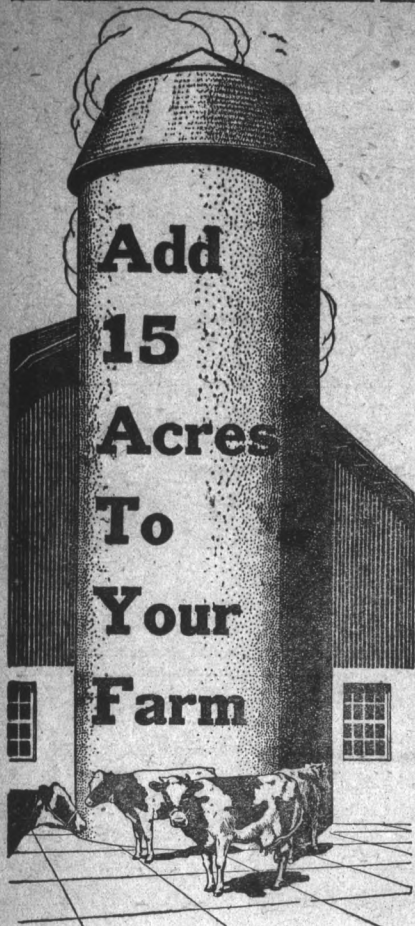
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TUITION FOR A NON-RESIDENT SCHOOL CHILD

We live in school district No. 8, 1 1/4 miles from the school house. The road from our house to the school is a poor, narrow road, scarcely wide enough for a vehicle to go through the brush lining both sides and it is necessary to cross a river. In fact the whole extent is out of sight of any inhabitants. But my wife owns 80 acres of land in district No. 9.

The school house in No. 9 is less than three-fourths of a mile distant.

We have a little girl, six years old, and would like to start her in school and would prefer to have her go to No. 9, on account of shorter distance and better roads. The school tax, which we paid in No. 9 was \$25, the school year being nine months. Could they charge tuition to us? Would the teacher be obliged to teach her?

Does a chattel mortgage become void the day it is due or is the property liable for the debt until the debt is paid. —P. W., Eaton County.

The child may be sent to school in school district No. 9. The school board of No. 9 may determine the rate of tuition to be paid, but such tuition shall not exceed 15 per cent more than the average cost per capita for the number of pupils of school age in the district. The statute also provides as follows:

"When non-resident pupils their parents or guardians, pay a school tax in said district such pupils shall be admitted to the schools of the district, and the amount of the school tax shall be credited on their tuition a sum not to exceed the amount of such tuition, and they shall only be required to pay tuition for the difference therein." The supreme court in one case held that "before any action can be maintained for the tuition of non-resident pupils, the district board must fix and determine the rate of tuition of such pupils, by resolution of the board properly recorded by the director in the records of the district."

A chattel mortgage does not outlaw for six years from the time it is due. It is void only as to creditors or subsequent mortgages if it is not renewed by affidavit one year after filing. —W. E. Brown, legal editor.

OVERHANGING BRANCHES MAY BE SAWED OFF

A and B own adjoining farms divided by a legal line fence. A's land is all cleared and cultivated; on B's side of the fence are woods of second growth timber. This part of A's farm is across a public highway from his buildings, and he is obliged to maintain a lane on his side of said line fence in order to draw his crops from his back fields. Now the overhanging limbs and brush of B's timber are seriously interfering and threaten to cover completely this lane, so as to prevent the use of it to draw out A's crop to the highway and his buildings. What is the remedy? —O. B., Tuscola County.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has laid down the rule to follow when overhanging limbs of trees interfere with an adjacent proprietor:

(a). "It is a nuisance if the branches of one's trees extend over the premises of another, and the latter may abate it by sawing them off."

(b). "Trees whose branches extend over the land of another are not nuisances, except to the extent to which the branches overhang the adjoining land. To this extent they are nuisances, the person over whose land they extend may cut them off, or have his action for damages and an abatement of the nuisance against the owner or occupant of the land on which they grow, but he may not cut down the tree; neither can he cut the branches thereof, beyond the extent to which they overhang his soil."

(c). "Any person injured by a nuisance to the extent that he may maintain an action at law therefor, may remove so much of the nuisance as is necessary to secure to himself immu-

ity from damages therefrom; but he must not be guilty of any excess therein, for as to all excess of abatement, he will be a trespasser."

(d). "Where the act complained of is one of positive wrong or willful negligence, or the security of life or property is endangered, and the danger seems imminent, the party threatened with the injury may abate the same without giving notice to the wrong-doer or waiting for him to remove it. Where, however, the nuisance is merely permitted to exist and the case is not very urgent, notice of an opportunity to remove it is essential, before the complaining party would be justified in forcibly abating the same." —W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CAN AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL BE ABANDONED?

In this county we have an agricultural school and farm which is getting to be a white elephant on our hands. While there is a large farm there is not enough fodder raised to feed the stock and the manager is now buying hay when it is over \$30 per ton. It is hard to get a good man to stay on the farm. Two good men have recently quit. The superintendent, manual training teacher and farmer now employed there are all aliens, engaged in Canada. Is it legal to employ foreigners in such institutions? What steps should we take to start an investigation? —James McCarron, Dafer, Mich.

The law providing for establishing of "Agricultural Schools" seems to have made no provision for their abandonment. In this regard I would advise you to consult the state superintendent of public instruction, Lansing. I do not know of any legal objections to the employment of foreigners. These are abnormal times and possibly the next year may make an improvement. Don't be discouraged until sure you can't remedy apparent defect. —W. E. Brown legal editor.

HUSBAND HAS NO CLAIM TO HIS WIFE'S REAL ESTATE

Can a man hold one-half of his wife's real estate, if it is deeded to the wife by her parents? Can her husband have any claim of this property? —M. B., Calhoun County.

During the life of the wife the husband has no claim in, or upon or control over, the real estate of the wife whether it was deeded to her by her parents or other persons. It is hers to do with as she pleases and the income is her sole property. She can lease or deed without the husband's signature and it is not in any way liable for the husband's debts. If she dies leaving child or children the entire real estate descends to her child or children. If she elaves no children, one-half descends to her husband and one-half to her relatives in the order named in the statute. —W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PENSION QUESTIONS REFERRED TO CAPITOL

Is an honorably discharged soldier from the civil war who lacked one day of serving four months, without contracting disease or wound, entitled to a pension under the present law? He will be 66 years of age the ninth day of July. —W. W., Gratiot County.

I regret that I do not have access to the pension laws and would advise that inquirer write to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, D. C. —W. E. Brown, legal editor.

AGED WIFE HAS RIGHT TO AMPLE SUPPORT

I have been married 27 years. My first husband had died and left me a farm of 80 acres which my last husband sold, keeping the money. Now, our property is valued at \$18,000 with an income of \$150 a month. He gave me \$3 a week for a while, but now doesn't give me anything. I am 72 years old and am unable to work.



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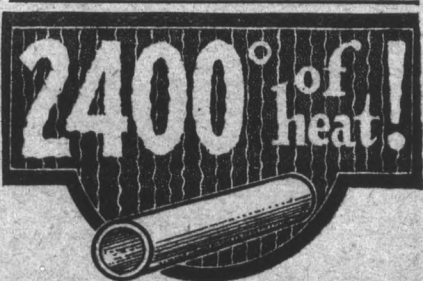
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About 18 years ago he drove me away from home and I tried to get a divorce and my share of the property, but he beat me by hiring folks to swear to lies. Am I entitled by law to any of this property for my support? How should I proceed to get it?—*M. D., Byron, Mich.*

If your husband has failed to support you in accordance with your station in life, I think you would be entitled to a divorce, but the cause must have arisen since the former trial. It is impossible to answer such questions because they are dependent upon the facts that can be brought up on both sides. In the property arrangement the judge should take into consideration the amount of property you furnished your husband, and also the amount of property he now has, and make what would be a fair and just award. I think that to allow \$3 per week for a lady 72 years old or to expect her to take care of herself on that is an outrage. I don't believe that any court in America would justify it if the husband has \$18,000 of property, and an income of \$150 per month. The usual course of law procedure is to file a bill for divorce or separate maintenance. However, it is much better that you get a lawyer to advise you after going over all of the facts.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

MOTHER HAS FIRST RIGHTS TO HER CHILD

A, wife of B, left him in 1917, and went to another county. Five months later B received his call and went to training camp and later to France, where he was killed in 1918, leaving insurance to their son. No divorce proceedings had been started by either party. B left his father's name as "next friend" and he was notified by the government of death of B and papers concerning B's insurance were sent him.

He, (B's father), filed petition in his county to have guardian appointed for B's son. B lived all his life in this county. On day appointed for hearing of petition, A appeared with her attorney and upon the grounds that the matter was out of the jurisdiction of court in that county had the matter removed to county in which A had been since leaving B.

A swore that she had intended to return and live with B, upon his return. She did not know of B's death until 1919. B's father does not wish to be the guardian of his child but wants to keep this insurance in the hands of a responsible party in the county which was B's home in order that he may keep in touch with the child who has been neglected and misused by A.

Could a sister of B, who has proof that B wanted her to have his child and who is very capable of caring for him, do anything to get him from A? This sister does not wish to have anything whatever to do with B's insurance and is only interested in the welfare of B's child.—*C. C. H., Ionia County.*

The mother of the child would be entitled to be appointed guardian, unless the judge should be convinced that the mother was incompetent, or that the best interests of the child requires someone else. The appointment should be made in the county where the child resides.

If the father is dead, the residence of the child would be with the mother. The judge may appoint a guardian of property alone and leave the child with the mother. The judge may remove the child from the mother, if neglected or abused, or, for any cause he is convinced that the best interests require the removal of the child from its mother. This can not be for frivolous reasons but for the best interests of the child. The judge should require of any person appointed guardian a bond sufficient to protect the child upon the insurance payments and other property, if any.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FENCES, NOT COUNTY SURVEY, MAY FIX BOUNDARY

A year ago this section was surveyed by the county surveyor. About all the fences have to be moved. Now A says that any fence that has stood there a certain number of years can

not be moved and B says that his father took out his farm as a homestead; that it was surveyed out by a government surveyor and signed by the president and no county surveyor can change the lines. Now, where will we build our new fences, where they are now or on the county surveyor's lines?—*L. M., Huron County.*

The Supreme Court once said in regard to fences: "Fences and monuments shortly after lots were surveyed and platted are better evidences of the true boundary lines than a survey made after the stakes of the original survey have disappeared." In another case they held there was evidence showing a boundary fence for more than twenty years and that established title. "A boundary line, unless fixed by agreement, acquiescence or adverse possession, is to be determined in accordance with the original government survey."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

TENANT'S TIME EXPIRES WHEN LEASE ENDS

Would a tenant, renting a place on shares, be entitled to cut the hay this year, (1919), resulting from seed sown in spring of 1918, or wheat, after giving up working land?—*W. C., Cass City.*

A tenant's time is out for all purposes when he gives up his lease unless he makes special reservation of

whatever right he desires to retain. Under the statement the tenant would not have a right to cut any hay.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

THE PRINCIPAL OF MORTGAGE NOT COUNTED AS INCOME

A sells his farm in 1917 to B for \$5,500, taking a mortgage back on the farm for one-half of the purchase price payable on or before five years, interest at 6 percent. B pays all up this spring. Is A liable to an income tax on the amount in excess of \$2,000 or is this capital to be invested again?—*F. H., Allegan County.*

If the income of A from all sources is above \$2,000, then he would be liable for an income tax; but there would be included in the income only the interest he received on the mortgage. The principal of the mortgage is not counted as income.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

DOG TAX

I see something in your paper about dog tax. I think the dog tax should be changed, first, for the benefit of the farmer; second, for the benefit of the innocent sheep; third, for the benefit and safety of the public. All dogs, male and female, that are castrated, the tax to be one dollar. All dogs that are not castrated or spayed the tax to be \$6. Then you will do away with

runabout dogs and hydrophobia. We castrate the noble horse so we can handle him. Why not the dog?—*R. P. Swisher, Osceola County.*

NOTICE MEETING ORGANIZING

There will be a joint meeting of the farmers' union of the townships of Williams, Beaver, Garfield, Frasher, KawKawlin and Monitor. The meeting to be held in the Williams' town hall at Auburn on Saturday evening, May 31, 1919, at 8 o'clock is for the purpose of organizing a farmers' co-operative elevator at Auburn. All adjoining townships are invited to attend. Let every farmer plan to be there and help for his future welfare.—*I. B. D. Secretary.*

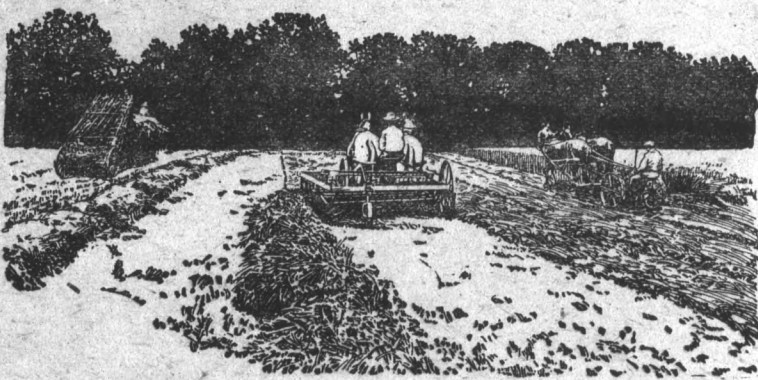
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Deering, McCormick and Milwaukee Mowers, Rakes and Tedders and International and Keystone Side Delivery Rakes and Loaders

are designed to remove all elements of chance from hay making. The mower lays the hay in even swaths down meadow and hayfield. The left-hand side delivery rake follows the mower closely, touching the heads first (not the stems), piling two swaths at once on the clean stubble. This insures proper and speedy curing. Every hay grower should become familiar with the combined side delivery rake and tedder, which has become one of the most popular haying tools. It can be instantly adjusted for raking or tedding.

International and Keystone loaders are staunchly built. Pulled easily by two horses, they load uniformly, leave the field clean, lift hay over 10 feet and do not thresh off blossoms and leaves. Sold with or without forecarriage. Release easily from top of load.

You will find that the IHC dealer has just the size and style of all the International Harvester haying machines your work requires. 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. Order now.

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Haying Machines

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

Belt Machines

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

Power Machines

Kerosene Engines
Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

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

Dairy Equipment

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Cream Separators (Belted)
Kerosene Engines
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WHAT WE WEAR

CONTINUING THE discussion of women's clothes started in last week's issue, I promised to give just a few hints on colors suitable to the different types of women. No hard and fast rules can be laid down as to suitable colors for certain types because not only the color of hair and eyes have to be taken into consideration, but the complexion and the figure as well. However, there are some guide posts which have been established by those who have made a study of this subject which we can well take note of. Then, with a little study, each woman can become a law unto herself and select not only the colors but the materials most suited to the season and to her particular style of beauty, bringing out her good points and throwing into relief those features which she does not desire to emphasize.

One of the regrettable features of this subject of color scheme is the fact that we women are so human, that unless we are very careful, we are apt to be led astray. We see some person wearing a very becoming and beautiful gown or suit, or perhaps we see it in a shop window, and immediately desire to own just such a garment possesses us. But the wise woman will hesitate long enough to visualize herself in just that particular garment as to cut, color and materials, for all three enter into the subject of becomingness, and were the gown made of another color, or another material perhaps it would lose some of its attractiveness. For instance, a large woman can ill afford to choose a dress made of sheer organdie which will stand out from her figure and make her look pounds heavier, nor can the sallow, thin woman be justified in selecting a close-fitting plainly made black gown. And if the coloring be very pale and sallow, light blue will only accentuate it.

Navy blue has been for some time the standard color for women's dress. But who wants to wear blue every day and for every occasion? The woman with blue eyes or grey-blue eyes can almost always depend upon any shade of blue to bring out the color of her eyes and be very becoming while the girl with hazel eyes and brown hair can depend upon golden brown to bring out the coloring in her hair and eyes. And brown, trimmed with orange or gold is one of the dark colors which can be used instead of blue or black for those who can wear it. The pale brunette will find almost all shades of pink becoming, while the florid woman should avoid them as she would the plague.

The woman whose hair has turned to a pure white will find the shades of wild rose and old rose very becoming for evening wear; also lavender and purple—shades which earlier in life might have been denied her style of beauty.

The olive brunette will look very well in frock of garnet, burgundy or any of those warm shades, especially if her eyes are black and brilliant.

One of the best ways to study color schemes aside from the nature study referred to last week is to study the colored sheets of the best fashion magazines for the designers are paid for this work which has been a matter of years of study with them, and there you will find not only the color scheme, but you will note the lines in which the different garments are cut for the thin woman, the stout woman, the short and the tall as well as the medium in size. And then the shop windows are worth studying if you make your own clothes, as you will get many ideas of color combination through this source. After all clothes are not so much a question of money as of taste and judicious planning.

PRIZES FOR BLUEBERRY PLANTS

OF INTEREST to our readers should be the announcement that the Government, through Miss Elizabeth White, of the Department of Agriculture, is willing to pay liberally for specially fine blueberry plants. The department for several years has been working to produce new and better varieties and in so doing it has learned many things, one of which is that this berry grows better in sour or acid soil, and that when the ground is fertilized, the bushes die. This fruit is one of the most delicious grown and in order to

cultivate it, samples are distributed to places where the soil is found to be best adapted to its growth.

In order to get the best varieties the best wild bushes are taken and cross bred with other wild plants. It is for this breeding purpose that more plants are desired and that prizes have been offered.

It is not entirely the size of the berry that counts, as they are willing to pay smaller prices for plants that have many berries of smaller size, if the fruit is specially fine flavored. Some bushes bear much more heavily than others. On some bushes the berries stick so tight that when they are pulled off a piece of the stem pulls off with the berries, or the berry is torn and the juice leaks out. On other plants the berries come off just right. Berries from some bushes spoil soon after they are picked, while others keep for a week. Some berries are black and others are of a light blue color. There are doubtless thousands of bushes in the country with berries three-quarters of an inch or more in diameter, and many other bushes with berries just a little smaller but of unusually fine quality, and it is only by having people on the watch for these different varieties that the bushes can be discovered.

Those of our readers who live in localities where

passes off into the oven, but the other products of the chemical combustion remain in the food to be eaten, and if we think at all, that is the part about which we must be concerned.

Probably there has been no part of the food question so bitterly contested as this subject of baking powders, and the manufacturers of each kind have for distribution literature bearing the subject, and explaining the subject fully than I can in this brief space.

But I believe firmly that every woman ought to be deeply concerned about the subject and know what she is giving her family. The price paid the grocer may not be by any means the entire cost of any article of food.

When a phosphate baking powder is used, the salt remaining in the food, and which, of course, we eat, is one of the salts of phosphorous considered harmless.

When an alum baking powder is used, the salt remaining in the food is one of the alum salts, considered by some of the chief food specialists as harmful, because these salts are not absorbed by the digestive processes and accumulate in the body.

When a cream of tartar baking powder is used the chemical action leaves a small quantity of Rochelle salts, which is a mild laxative, in the food.

If you are at all interested in the subject, wishing to learn both sides of the question, write a postal to different manufacturers of baking powder and ask for literature on the subject. Then read all sides of the question, and finally form an intelligent decision about the kind of baking powder you decide to use. But don't let a few cents on the price of a can be the one determining factor in your choice of baking powder.

Some Quick Breads

Since flour has become so expensive a few reliable recipes for some quick breads may not be amiss. These will use other flours, and thus extend the precious white flour.

These recipes have all been tested many times, and each one is thoroughly reliable.

Johnny Cake

Two cups granulated corn meal; 2 cups Lily White flour; 2 eggs beaten light; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar or molasses shortening size small egg; 1 teaspoon soda. Add to beaten eggs the milk and meal alternately, then the fat and sugar. Bake in hot oven 20 minutes.

Corn Muffins

One cup granulated corn meal; $\frac{3}{4}$ cup Lily White flour; 3 teaspoons baking powder; 1 teaspoon salt; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses; 2 tablespoons sugar; 1 cup milk; 1 beaten egg; 1 tablespoon melted butter. Sift the dry ingredients, mix the milk and molasses and add to the first mixture. Then stir in the beaten egg and melted butter. Bake about 25 minutes. This makes 12 muffins.

Bran Bread

Two cups Lily White flour; 1 tablespoon soda; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt; 2 cups bran; 1 cup chopped raisins or dates; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups (about) sour milk. Sift the flour, soda and salt, add the bran and the fruit, which has been scalded, drained and cut in small pieces. Mix to a dough with the half cup of molasses and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sour milk. Bake about one hour. One-half cup each of dates and nuts may be used if desired.

Wholesome Coarse Bread

Four cups sour or buttermilk; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup strained honey; 2 tablespoons salt; 2 cups granulated corn meal; 2 tablespoons soda; 2 teaspoons baking powder; 5 cups graham flour. Mix the dry ingredients and add them to the buttermilk and honey. Bake in a moderate oven 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This makes three medium sized loaves.

Corn and Rye Gems

One cup granulated corn meal; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water; 2 tablespoons shortening; 1 teaspoon salt; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup whole wheat flour; 1 cup rye; 1 cup milk; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses.

Pour the boiling water over the corn meal and let stand until lukewarm. Put the soda into the molasses and stir until it foams, add to the corn meal and stir in the flour, mixed with the baking powder and salt, alternately with the milk. Add the floured raisins and melted shortening. Mix well. Bake $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. This makes 18 muffins.

Sandwich Bread

Two tablespoons shortening; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt; 1 cup scalded milk; 1 cup water; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups bread crumbs; 1 yeast cake; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups graham flour; 3 cups Lily White flour; 1 cup nutmeats.

Put shortening, molasses, salt, scalded milk and water in mixing bowl. When lukewarm, add the dry bread crumbs, which have been rolled fine, or put thru food chopper, the yeast cake dissolved in lukewarm water, and one cup of candied orange peel chopped fine, if desired. Then add the graham and white flour and knead gently, adding as little flour as possible to prevent sticking. Let rise until double its bulk, knead again, adding the nutmeats cut in small pieces. Shape into loaves, put in baking powder tins or bread pans, let rise again to double bulk and bake in moderate oven.

MEMORIAL DAY

MEMORIAL DAY, for that is really what it is, should take on a new meaning this year, and that meaning should not be a selfish mourning for those who are gone so much as a memory of the ideals for which they lived, and in the case of our soldier boys, for which they died. And with the memory of those ideals should come the unity of purpose which will be so great that, even as the North and South have been united since this war as never before; yes, even as England and the United States have lost sight of century old grudges, we too shall lose sight of the minor differences, such as parties, and desire for political preferences, and as one great Nation, we will bend every effort to back the ideals which will make of us a nation which stand squarely and firmly for the right no matter which party sends forth the man who brings those ideals before us in the shape of laws.

"And if a man die, he shall live again"—let us pledge our faith in this law of all laws by doing for the living, and in confirmation of that faith, the custom started by the government this year of planting a living, growing tree for each boy who made the supreme sacrifice will be a fitting tribute on Memorial Day.

these berries thrive and are interested and wish to perhaps earn a little extra money can well take the time to write to Miss Elizabeth C. White, of New Lisbon, New Jersey, who will send full directions, with measuring gauges, etc.

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

Baking Powder

LIKE THE OTHER leavening agents, soda and yeast, spoken of last week, baking powder is not a food. Its use is only to make the food light. This is accomplished by a chemical action taking place between the soda and the acid when moisture and heat are provided. One of the products of this chemical action is always carbon dioxide, the gas which makes food light. The other products depend upon the ingredients used in the baking powder.

Some women say they never use baking powder; they "always use soda and cream of tartar." Well, that is the very best kind of baking powder, the only difficulty being that of blending it thoroughly, so most of us prefer to buy the powder already blended, rather than take time to blend it ourselves.

All baking powders consist of soda, an acid, and a small proportion of "fillers," whose purpose is to keep the powder dry. The acid used determines the kind of baking powder. In some is used a phosphate, giving us the phosphate baking powders; in some is used alum, giving us the well-known alum baking powders; and in some is used cream of tartar, giving us what many regard as the purest and best of the baking powders.

As said before, baking powder is not a food. The carbon dioxide which makes the food light

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2359—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the foot.

No. 2836—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3½ yards of 44 inch material.

No. 2858—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4½ yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge with plaits extended, is about 1½ yards.

No. 2416—Child's Set of Short Clothes. Cut in 5 sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. The dress will require 2 yards of 36-inch material. The petticoat 1½ yards or 27 or 36 inch material. The drawers 1½ yards of 27 or 36 inch material, for a 3-year size.

No. 2841—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4¼ yards of 36 inch material, with 1½ yards of banding, 2¼ inch wide, for neck and front.

No. 2852—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 3½ yards of 36 inch material.

No. 2843—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 yards.

No. 2330—Boys' Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yard of 44 inch material for the waist and 2½ yards for the trousers.



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

M
Pattern No. Size
Pattern No. Size

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

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN—Summer is almost here, and with the warmth in the air we no longer desire to play in the house, but all our games are in the open, until, tired to death, we are glad to seek our beds. But all is not play, as we well know, and we have to work part of the time, and I wish all the little cousins would tell me how they help their parents, and what they are learning to do. Also what you are planning to do when you grow up and no longer depend upon father and mother to support you. I think such letters will be very interesting.—Affectionately yours, "Laddie."

Bob's Regatta

IT ALL started when big brother Bob went to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Oh, of course, all boys, and lots of girls, like to play with boats and like to make them, but when your big brother is training for the navy—well, then boats are positively the most interesting playthings possible to find. Billy and Mary spent all their play hours making or sailing boats; Billy whittled and made the wooden parts and Mary cut and sewed the sails and helped put the parts together when the whittling was finished. And they sailed boats in the bathtub or in a big, old-fashioned wash tub that their mother sometimes let them use.

But even the most fun in the world gets tiresome if you have to play by yourself—or almost by yourself. And Billy and Mary wished many a time that their little friends liked boating too.

"If we could only make 'em see what fun it is," said Mary one day, "or at any rate, it would be fun if everybody played like we do."

"Yes-s," agreed Bill thoughtfully, "if we only could. Oh, I tell you Mary," he added suddenly, "let's have a regatta."

"A regatta!" exclaimed Mary, "What's a regatta?"

"Don't you remember that time Bob took us up to the big lake and we saw all the boats race? And they all got prizes and were decorated with flags and everything was so gay and pretty? Well, that was a regatta. And we can have one down at the pond!"

"Oh Billy!" exclaimed Mary, clapping her hands gaily, "you do think of the nicest things to do!"

Billy laughingly saluted her in real navy fashion and then they fell to making plans. Of course, all the boys and girls in the neighborhood were to be invited to the regatta and everybody who sailed a boat for a prize had to make it without help from a grown person. Sisters were allowed to make sails because the more folks who played the better, but no grown person was in the game at all—except brother Bob. Billy planned to write to him for the prizes.

It's not much wonder that all the boys and girls liked the plan Billy made—who wouldn't? Boat making immediately became "the style" and even marbles had to wait till after the regatta. And finally when the box arrived from brother Bob the workers thought they couldn't wait another week and they planned to hold the regatta the next Saturday.

The regatta began at one o'clock with an exhibition of craft and a prize was given for the prettiest boat. Then the races came next, five of them. It was lots of fun to start the boats at one side of the pond and then run around to catch them as they came to shore. And the prizes! Buttons and ribbons and ties from sailors uniforms and pictures of the training station and best of all a cap that had been worn by a real sailor on board a destroyer.

No wonder that the children all liked that regatta and resolved to have another very soon.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. We live on a farm of 100 acres and have 14 cows, five horses and nine young cattle. I help with the milking and chores. We take the M. B. F. and I like to read the stories and letters that the children write. I can play the violin and my mother plays the piano. I have taken lessons for over a year, so we enjoy our music at home. I have only one brother and no sisters. Sometimes I bake some nice cakes. We have an automobile. Well, I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Marina Smith, Marine City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I enjoy reading the children's letters in the M. B. F. very much. I am a girl 12 years old. I go to school every day and am in the 7th grade. I have three brothers and two sisters. My oldest brother just got his discharge from Camp Custer Friday, after being there nearly six months. I live on a farm of 80 acres. My mother died six years ago the first day of May and my father has most of the work to do, inside and outside both. He does most of the sewing, cooking and farming. My brother helps me sweep and do dishes as well as other things. In return I try to help all I can on the farm. I help do the chores; haul hay, pulverize, drag, cultivate and many other things. I also help in the house. I am doing all I can to help out the boys "over there," and also the ones in camp. My brother, John, and I both have a War Savings Stamp and are saving up money to buy another. My brother and I have also joined the Red Cross. This is my first letter. I thought I would like to join the boys' and girls' club. I am sending you a story about Dode's school days.

Dear Laddie—This is the first letter I have written to you so I thought I would write now. I am a boy 8 years old and in the 2d grade at school. I go to the McKinnin school. We live on a 190-acre farm. We have seven horses and nine pigs. The pigs will make good pork. For pets I have a rabbit named Snowball, a dog, Broach, and a cat, Toney. Well, I guess this will be all for fear my letter will be too long and will find the waste basket. Papa takes the M. B. F. and enjoys it.—Harvey D. Newcomb, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy 13 years old and live on a 50-acre farm. I wrote once before but I did not see my letter in print. I would like to see this in the paper. We have four horses, seven cows and five young cattle, also 12 hogs. The answer to the puzzle is Theodore Roosevelt. We have two cats and I have four sisters and three brothers. I receive the copy of the children's hour and like to read it.—Jacob Becker, Milan, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have three sisters and one brother who is in Germany on guard on the Rhine. He was in France while they were fighting. I go to school and like it very much. My father owns a 40-acre farm and we have three horses, two cows and two pet rabbits. I would like to hear from any boy who has rabbits. My father takes the M. B. F. I saw your puzzle in the paper and think it is Theodore Roosevelt as he was a great hunter and trapper. I will close hoping to see my letter published in the near future.—Danniel Perry, Midland, Mich.

Dear Laddie—As I have seen other letters in the M. B. F. I thought I would write one too. I live on a farm of 200 acres in Huron county. I am 12 years old and am in the 9th grade. I was 11 when I graduated from the 8th grade. I have seven sisters. I go to the Minden City high school and like it very much. I can crochet and knit and I am learning to tat. We have five horses, three working horses and two drivers. The drivers' names are Beauty and Diamond. They are very pretty and can run very fast. Papa was offered a new Ford car for them but he says he would not even trade them for a Dodge car. We have 14 cows. I learned to milk when I was 7 years old. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Sophia Bucklow-ski, Ubly, Mich.

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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.

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Young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 179506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

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

33-LB. ANCESTRY

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

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

PREPARE

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

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

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

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

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

T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF from good producing cow and first quality sire. \$75 for quick sale. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

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.

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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 Pietertje 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 2,680.5 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 25-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. Durr, Prop., Maplecrest Holstein Farms.

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, Elwell, Michigan.

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.

HEIFER CALVES SOLD. BREED Yearling and young cow for sale. Price, \$150 and \$250. C. L. Hulett & Son, Okemo, Mich.

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

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The Jersey is an investment breed, not a luxury. They are noted as money-makers. They do not have to be pampered. They do well in Southern Texas and the Canadian Northwest. One Jersey will prove to you that you must have a herd. Write Dealers for prices and pedigrees. Send to us for important facts about Jerseys.
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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
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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, call and see us.
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REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS CLOSELY related to five International Grand Champions. These bulls are bound to get good beef calves even from grade milch cows, because of many generations of line breeding, making them extremely prepotant, especially with grade cows. Write for our easy terms for purchase of a Thousand Dollar Community bull; our directions for raising a hundred dollar baby beef, with a cheap home-made calf meal, and less than \$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.

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E. M. Parkhurst, Reed City, Michigan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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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

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C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE, Gilts watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage.
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BIG TYPE P. C. gilts bred for April farrow, the big smooth kind. A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

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HAMPSHIRE FALL GILTS NOW ready. Book your order for Spring Boar Pigs now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

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

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.

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

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

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BELGIAN HARES, \$2 EACH, \$5 PER trio. Send card for prices. Belgian Hare Guide, 25c. Maurice Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

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A FEDERATION OF INTERESTS Chicks—Quantities S. C. White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas; all high quality. All other breeds sold out for season.

Hatching Eggs—Standard breeds can still be furnished.

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

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Rabbits—Belgians; New Zealand Reds. New illustrated catalog.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION Bloomingdale, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM OFFERS Hatching Eggs from Parks bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and "Regal Dorcas" White Wyandottes at \$1.50 per 15; White Runner ducks, \$1.50 per 11; White Chinese geese, 40c each. Orders filled in turn as received. Order now. Dike C. Miller, Dryden, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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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, DIFFERENT varieties; Brown Leghorns, \$13 hundred; booklet and testimonials. Stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Mich.

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

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

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

HATCHING EGGS

MY BARRED P. ROCKS ARE GREAT winners, extra layers, and yellow legs and beaks. Eggs by express, \$1.50 per 15; by parcellpost, \$2 per 15. G. A. Baumgardner, Middleville, Mich., R. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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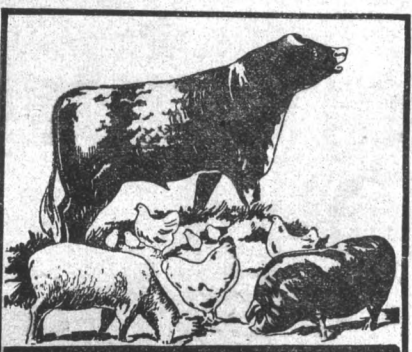
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FOR SALE—85½ ACRES, 1¼ MILES west of Chelsea, Mich., Washtenaw county; 65 acres plowed land and rest is used as pasture, but can be used as a good hay land; two-story barn with five horse stalls and 21 steel stanchions; 100-ton tile silo; chicken coop, granary, 9-room house; small orchard. Whole milk is shipped to Detroit. Roy C. Ives, Chelsea, Mich.



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