

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!

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Government Farms are Planned for Fighters

WASHINGTON, May 29—With an ever increasing flood of men returning home from the war to take up anew the tasks of civil life, many of them with greatly changed ideas of life and ambitions and in a quandary as to just what to do, thousands are appealing to the Department of the Interior for information as to the intentions of the Government in its proposed plan of providing farms for soldiers.

Michigan's former fighters are among those seeking information. Tables show that many, many thousands of acres of Michigan land are likely to be used in this reclamation work.

40,000 Soldiers Apply

Such a deluge of requests has been received from the men who wore the uniform as to emphasize the lesson of all other wars that the service men, because of army life, with its openness and activity, largely seek out-of-door vocations.

The interior department has already explained to more than 40,000 men that the development of its plans rests solely with Congress. It is expected that in the extra session which convened May 19, some action will cover the farms-for-soldiers plan.

Briefly the department is saying that, if such legislation is passed work will begin at once in the development of co-operative farm settlements for soldiers and sailors in nearly all of the states. In practically every state in the union there are large areas of land suitable for this purpose. There is dry land in the west that needs water, which can be provided by building dams and canals. In the east are large areas of cut-over or logged-off timber lands from which it will be necessary to blow the stumps and clear off the underbrush. In the south is a large amount of cut-over land and swamp land which must be drained.

Community Plan Advocated

Many of the soldiers have asked if it will be possible for them to obtain a job near their homes in draining, clearing, irrigating and improving these lands. That again depends upon the action of congress in providing the money for construction. The plans propose that these settlements be scattered all over the country, so that it would be possible for every honorably discharged soldier or sailor or marine to work near his old home. There would be work of all kinds in connection with these settlements, from the highest technical and clerical positions to that of laborer.

The plan involves "the new farm idea" in that there will be built what

Michigan has Vast Acreage which may be Used for Great Work of Reclamation

are known as community settlements, each containing a number of farm homes, so that the men will have near neighbors, good roads over which to bring their produce to town, and a market for the sale of the produce within a short distance of the farm home. Efforts will be made to overcome the handicaps of farm life which are driving the people to the cities—the lack of society in the country, the distance between farm homes, the remoteness from the postoffices and the newspaper, the desire for better school facilities for the children.

Under the new way there will be the farm village, the settlement of farmers around a center which is their home, in which can be gathered most of the advantages of the city—the good school, the church, the moving picture, the well-outfitted store, and these, with good roads, the rural express, the telephone, the automobile and the postoffice will make life on the farm a thing of far different meaning from the isolated life it has been.

Lots of Outdoor Work

After these service men have builded the dams and canals, or cleared the cut-over land of stumps, or built the ditches to drain the swamp lands; after they have helped to erect houses and barns, built fences, constructed roads and laid out town sites, built creameries, canneries, warehouses, and schools, after they have in fact, reclaimed the land, the government intends to allow them to pick out one of these farms. The plan provides that these farms and homes shall be paid for in small payments over a long term of years. It is expected that the men will be able to pay the first small payment out of the wages received from the Government in helping to build these settlements. The balance can be paid from the proceeds from the sale of crops.

It is planned that the government will also furnish the new farmers with the necessary stock and farm implements, these to be paid for in small payments spread over several years.

These farms contain from 40 to 80 acres for general farming purposes, from 80 to 160 acres for live stock purposes, from 15 to 20 for fruit farms and from five to 20 for truck farms.

Competent instructors in farm practice will be stationed on each project to teach the men how to make a success of farming. This will make it possible for men who know nothing about farming to make a success of these farms. The plan is to be open to every man who has worn Uncle Sam's uniform in the great war.

CROP PESTS APPEAR; FARMERS CAUTIONED

"17-Year Locusts" Came Out Last Week in Great Numbers; Army Worm Starts in Texas and Imperils Central States

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—A number of crop pests have made their appearance this spring. Farmers are being warned to be on the lookout especially for the 17-year locusts and army worm.

After 17 years underground, the periodical cicadas—"17-year locusts"—of Brood No. 19 are coming out. They began emerging in considerable numbers last week. The great swarms will come out during the next few nights. The latest emergence will probably take place tonight. During the next few days tree trunks, bushes, and chunks will be thickly studded with cast pupa skins.

The army worm has invaded central Texas and is leaving the trail of its march in destroying wheat and oats. Weather conditions favor its spread to many states east of the Rocky Mountains. But in its progress the insect army will be subject to the observation of another army—farmers throughout the threatened regions who have been warned by the United States Department of Agriculture to be on their guard and to be ready to burn over infested areas or spray them with a solution of arsenate of lead.

Entire A. E. F. Decorates Yanks' Graves in France

THE GRAVES of 70,000 American soldiers, who died in France, were decorated Friday under the auspices of the forces of the United States still in France.

General Pershing issued a bulletin that all American soldiers would participate in the Memorial Day exercises. President Wilson was to speak at the services in the American cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris, where Ambassador Wallace was to preside over the exercises.

At Romagne, near the Argonne, where the Americans suffered their heaviest losses, General Pershing was billed to speak in the afternoon. At Thiaucourt, where many of the heroes who fell at St. Mihiel are buried, Major General Ely presided. General Pershing delivered an address in the morning at Dun-Sur-Meuse.

At Romagne a battalion of infantry, a battery of artillery and a regimental band did honor to the 2,500 soldier dead, and similar detachments participated in other large cemeteries.

The Graves Registration Service and the Red Cross assisted in decorating the graves. To insure flowers for the resting-places of all the American heroes a fund for their purchase has been raised. Flags for all the graves are provided by the Graves Registration Service.

Nature is showing her mighty pity. East of Verdun, city of ruins in the Great Loneliness, where heaps of debris mark home sites and on the fields where the shocks of steel were met with human flesh, the Earth Mother is seeking to hide the ruthlessness of mankind. From the ruins and from the graves flowers have sprung and are smiling at the spring sun.

FAT STOCK EXHIBIT PLANNED FOR FAIR

Cattle, Sheep and Swine Heavyweights to Contest for Prizes as New Feature in Coming State Exposition for This Fall

A fat stock show and public auction is to be inaugurated at the 1919 Michigan State Fair, as a new feature of the exposition. Cattle, sheep and swine entries will be received, and any entry may be placed on the public auction block by the exhibitor.

Though the official announcement of this new department has just been made by G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Fair Association, a number of full car exhibits have already been entered, and the enthusiasm aroused indicates fat stock show will be an outstanding feature of the fair.

The inauguration of this new feature resulted from demands made by the stock buyers, packing men and stock raisers of the state. These men are desirous of a great central market where the best stock of the state will be exhibited and offered for sale on the auction block.

At the 1918 exposition the prize fat steer was put up at auction by Charles Prescott, of Tawas City, the owner; and after spirited bidding among the packers, was sold to Thomas E. Newton, of the Newton Packing Company, Detroit, for 70c a pound on the hoof. This price established a record in the state, but Mr. Dickinson believes a new record will be hung up when a large auction, attracting bidders from other cities, is held this fall.

Pioneer Explains What Ails Northern Michigan

Absence of Long Time Credits with Low Interest Blamed as Source of Hardships

By JOHN G. KRAUTH.

IN MY TRAVELS throughout the states, fate finally landed me, for a brief spell, at a summer resort in Presque Isle County, where I became interested in farm life, though never expecting to engage in the business, only as a pastime. However, the never-to-be-forgotten panic of 1893 cleaned my clock, and all I had left was a few measly lots in the outskirts of Detroit, which were mortgaged for more than they were worth. I was obliged to start over again; and so with bare hands, located on the lands I had secured in 1901, and for the next thirteen years gave my attention to sheep raising.

Perhaps you may be interested in my first experience in the sheep business, and I want to say right here that I was right on the job and for ten years I never saw a street car or an electric light, and to be honestly frank, I never missed either, for the comfort and satisfaction of feeling that I was for the first time in my life, captain of my own boat—that is, when Mrs. Krauth was on "shore leave"—and that I was making good more than compensated me for the absence of the bright lights.

I purchased a carload of breeding ewes at the Chicago stock yards, only to lose the entire flock through improper feeding. Gee, it was embarrassing, for I could not blame my wife for my mistakes, and not even a substitute for grape juice on the ranch to brighten the horizon temporarily obscured!

Pioneer's Terrible Struggle

Depending upon an old settler in adjoining county, for my necessary supply of winter feed (clover hay) to be delivered in early winter,

before deep snow was upon us, I rested in blissful security until the winter was well along, only to learn too late to secure supplies elsewhere, that my dependable farmer friend had thrown me down, because of a slight advance received in the nearby lumber camps, some time previous. As an excuse for non-delivery, after repeated demands, I was informed by letter that the deep snow had prevented delivery.

As a result, I was compelled to substitute inferior hay, running strongly to timothy, rank poison to sheep. Late in November I turned in the rams with the ewes, so as to have the lambs come after the middle of April, only to learn to my sorrow that the ewes had all been bred on the western range before the drought forced them on the Chicago market, and were due to lamb in mid-winter. I had been most solemnly assured at the time of purchase that the ewes were not bred. With no preparation for lambing quarters and the ewes forced to exist on a starvation diet of timothy hay I was kept busy all winter hauling out the dead ewes and lambs. It was my first lesson in ranching.

My story would be a long one if told in detail, but it can be finished by saying that finally I have succeeded; and as I have found success others may find it. I hope however, that those who follow will secure some encouragement and assistance from the state. I have been asked: "What ails Northern Michigan?" I can answer that question, for I know.

Low Interest Credit Needed

Absence of long time credit and low interest, as a "first aid" to the new settler, in his initial clearing operations, so available to other lines of endeavor, by the financial world, far less important to the comforts of the human family, is mainly responsible for the slow development of Michigan's idle agricultural land.

This is not a bankers' function, nor the problem of individuals. It is a neglected state asset, in which the proper remedy is in the state's hands only. It is paternalism in the right place, that saddles no burdens upon the public to administer. The state mothering its own infant industry.

THE AUTHOR of this article landed in the Presque Isle region seventeen years ago. He was without means, but with plenty of grit. He has succeeded. If any man can answer the question, "What Ails Northern Michigan?" he can. Governor Sleeper, whose banks are scattered throughout that section of the state, made some pre-election promises through which he was going to aid in solving the problems of the settlers; but not one step has he taken to aid those who are fighting against mighty odds to redeem Michigan's north land.

Upper Michigan CAN Raise Sheep in Great Quantity



In spite of terrible hardships and without capital, farmers in Northern Michigan have pulled through all reverses with many flocks like the above, and the good work has just begun.

Credit is just as essential, just as deserving, to the fellow on all fours, with his newly made fields, as security, as to those who ride him—and their name is legion. That his interests remain neglected, is no credit to the great state of Michigan.

Here is constructive work of paramount importance within our borders twenty years over ripe, which only the state could initiate most economically to the settler, were it not for a fossilized constitution that makes no provision for internal improvements of this important nature by the state, that commits the state to no risk and but a trifling expense that would be over-balanced a thousandfold in benefits to the entire state.

To further add to the state's seeming indifference, no protective measure is provided for back ridden settlers, from a specie of human leeches in the tadpole stage of their life's career, exacting from this helpless but worthy class, tribute for the use of their dollars—invariably secured by chat-

tels, at an interest rate that would shame a French hardened cootie. Interest financed organizations, for personal gain, in their appeal for Government "First Aid," in many instances secure practically guaranteed profits, and cling to this privilege as tenaciously as barnacles to a ship's bottom, privileges in the form of charters, bounties, and tariff concessions to industries, labeled "infants," mumbling the language of infants,—while garbed in grandpa's raiment.

I merely cite the remarkable success of organized professional begging for Government "First Aid" as revealing our prodigal generosity in one direction, and in this instance, the state's apparent parsimony in dealing with a home-grown industry, requiring no Government aid or supervision, in rendering "First Aid" to the state's own industry, always in the infant stage of development:

"Drafting our Idle Stump Land for the Plow," the only effective insurance against famine and carrying no benefit that is not state-wide. Unfortunately for the state, this one real infant industry, is favored by no Moses, backed by professional philanthropic organizations, to grease the skids to the sacred sanctum of our Solons. Great is the reward of organization.

Canada, handicapped by latitude, but wisely provided with means for rendering first aid to the settler, finds within our neglected borders, a most fruitful field for peopling its vacant vastness sloping to the Arctic.

With a state aid clearing act perfected, whereby the state, with an amended constitution, is permitted

to engage in constructive work of this character, setting aside a modest sum of money, to constitute a revolving fund, and available in limited amounts directly to worthy settlers occupying state approved lands, as a first aid in wresting their initial clearings from a stump wilderness, will undoubtedly stimulate the "back to the land" movement in every county, to the shores of Lake Superior possessing fertile soils. The amount so advanced by the state to become a first lien upon the whole farm and payable in twenty-five payments in the manner of a drainage tax at a low rate of interest.

The proceeds from newly born fields, in connection with the woodland pasture, will hereafter enable the settler to gradually extend his crop lands. Reputable banking institutions in our midst will likewise be encouraged to finance the new settler with the required live stock so important.

And Michigan's problem will solve itself.

Clearing House on Law For and Against the Farmers

Some California farmers organized a co-operative association to sell their fruit collectively. The U. S. Bureau of Markets encourages such associations. After they had made a "collective bargain," another branch of the Federal Government, the Federal Trade Commission, came along and gave them an investigation to see what kind of a "Combine" they had, and particularly, whether they were not violating the Sherman Anti-trust Law which prohibits "all combinations" which are in "restraint of trade."

New York state has a Bureau of Markets which encourages the farmers to combine into co-operative associations. Last winter in New York City the legal department was busy trying to convict the Dairymen's League, a combination of farmers, for selling their milk collectively.

Collective bargaining, price fixing, co-operative marketing—these are live topics, and many states are now enacting laws on these subjects. The same

holds true of the complex questions of rural credits, rural schools, rural motor express, land settlement, and so on.

Recognizing the complexity of this question and its importance, some leaders in 1917 organized the American Association for Agricultural Legislation, both as a clearing house and as an investigating body. Agricultural college and extension workers, farmers, editors of farm papers, and other leaders made up the original membership. Its president is Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell, the dean of agricultural education in America, and former chairman of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission. The secretary is Richard T. Ely of Madison, Wisconsin. Any person seriously interested may become a member by sending two dollars to the secretary.

Annual meetings are held and the published proceedings go to all members. The association has a big field of usefulness.

MANY FARMERS ASK FOR NATIONS LEAGUE

200 Agricultural Organizations Adopt Resolutions Favoring Wilson's Plan of Settling International Disputes

Prominent agriculturists in all parts of the country have recently accepted membership on the National Committee of the League, thereby signifying their readiness to take an active part in the present ratification campaign. The new members who have joined the National Committee at the invitation of Prof. Walter J. Campbell, Rural Extension Secretary of the League are:

Prof. C. L. Thatch, Auburn, Ala.; Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, University of California; Mr. H. T. French, Director of Extension, Colorado Agricultural College; Prof. Charles E. Wheeler, Storrs, Conn.; Mr. C. W. Thompson, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Eugene Davenport, Dean of Agricultural College, Urbana, Ill.; Mr. J. C. Mohler, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.; T. R. Bryant, Assistant Director of Extension, Agricultural College, University of Kentucky; A. T. Prescott, Louisiana State University; Leon S. Merrill, Maine College of Agriculture; W. D. Hurd, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Prof. E. H. Ryder, Michigan Agricultural College; Prof. A. D. Wilson, Director of Extension and Farmers' Institutes, University of Minnesota; Chester H. Gray, President Missouri Farm Bureau Ass'n.; F. S. Cooley, Director of Extension, Montana State College; Charles A. Norcross, Director of Extension, University of Nevada; R. D. Hetzel, President New Hampshire College; L. A. Clinton, Director of Extension, Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.; A. C. Cooley, State College, New Mexico; Dean A. R. Mann, N. Y. State Agricultural College; Dr. E. C. Branson, University of N. C.; James A. Wilson, College of Agriculture, Stillwater, Okla.; W. J. Kerr, President Oregon Agricultural College; M. S. McDowell, Director of Extension, Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture; Dr. Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina; W. B. Bizzell, President Agricultural College of Texas; F. S. Harris, Director of Extension, Utah Agricultural College;

Jesse M. Jones, Director of Extension, Agricultural College, Blacksburg, Pa.; W. S. Thornber, Director of Agricultural Extension, Pullman, Wash.; C. J. Galpin, Wisconsin College of Agriculture; Prof. Harvey L. Eby, Department of Rural Extension, University of Wyoming.

These men will join other leading agriculturists, who have long been interested in the League, in mobilizing the farmers of the country for a drive on the United States Senate when the League of Nations Treaty is presented for ratification.

Professor Campbell's report of the work already done indicates that an overwhelming majority of the 12,000,000 farmers of the country favor, not only the idea of a League, but the League Covenant as it now stands. More than two hundred agricultural organizations—national, state and local—have notified Professor Campbell of the adoption of resolutions favoring the entrance of the United States into a League. Ninety per cent of these resolutions were adopted since the publication. The list includes most of the leading national agricultural bodies, among them the American Agricultural Association, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Farmers' Equity Union, Farmers' National Council, Farmers' National Reconstruction Conference, National Board of Farm Organizations, National Federation of Gleaners, National Grange, and the Non-Partisan League.

European Borer Threatens Corn

The European corn borer threatens the future of America's greatest crop. Burning has been found to be the best remedy. This pest plies his trade with the industry of a beaver to the extent that he is the most dangerous plant pest that has yet immigrated from foreign fields to the corn lands of Uncle Sam. The larvae, or borers, hungry as half-starved rats, tunnel thru all parts of the corn plant excepting the roots, and destroy or severely injure the ears and stalks. That their diet may have variety they also attack celery, Swiss chard, beans, beets, spinach, oats, potatoes, tomatoes, turnips as well as dahlias, chrysanthemums, gladiolas, geraniums, timothy, other grasses, and weeds. Two generations occur each year and therefore multiplication is rapid.

Does Not Favor Daylight Saving

I arise to remark that I with a good many others am bitterly opposed to the daylight saving plan. It is a nuisance to the farmers. I notice M. B. F. has its eyes open to the interest of the farmers and I am praising it to my friends at every opportunity you bet! We will see that Mr. Atwood, from Newaygo county, is not re-elected.

—Wm. R. Brace, Newaygo County.

STATE BUREAU ASKS BACKING OF FARMERS

Michigan Farm Board Reported to be in Need of New Appropriations; Legislature's Subsidy Said to be Insufficient

An appeal for financial help from farmers of Michigan is being sent broadcast over the state by the Michigan Farm Bureau, recently organized, which has its headquarters in Birmingham.

According to despatches to the Detroit press this week, Secretary Charles Bingham declares that the Michigan Farm Bureau is entirely without certain financial backing, as the \$3,000 appropriation made by the legislature does not become available until 90 days after it is approved by the governor. This sum is made available annually for two years but is not sufficient, according to Bingham.

The organization, he says, now has an income of only \$50 from each county farm bureau, affiliated with it. In consequence, help is needed from the farmers, who will profit by an efficient working organization of the kind.

America to Teach French Canning

Washington, D. C.—Science of home-canning will be introduced to the French people by four canning experts of the Department of Agriculture, who are sailing for France at the request of the French minister of agriculture. The Department of Agriculture announced the mission, which is being financed by the American Commission for Devastated France, will visit all French agricultural schools and colleges, giving a three days' canning demonstration at each institution.

Free Motors to Highway Department

Of the 20,000 motor vehicles to be acquired practically free by the states, 11,000 are new and 9,000 are used, but all are declared to be in serviceable condition. The motors will be apportioned to states only upon request of the state highway department on the basis of the requests received from the respective states, and in accordance with the apportionment provided in the Federal aid law approved in 1916.

Michigan Agricultural Fair Commission Publishes Second Annual Financial Report

THE MICHIGAN Agricultural Fair Commission, organized in 1917, to care for the distribution of the annual appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, has just made its second annual report to the governor, through its treasurer, Robert T. Graham, of Grand Rapids. In order that the farmers of the state may get a little closer to the business affairs of the commonwealth, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING proposes to present such reports as are of special interest in the future. Here we have a commission which has distributed one hundred thousand dollars of the tax payers' money, and will distribute one hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the next two years. As this money is spent in the interest of agriculture, it is worth while to know how this distribution is made and what associations share in the benefits.

The Michigan Statutes provide a law under which fairs can easily incorporate, and yet a large number of the associations are organized under the regular incorporation acts. The commission should require all fairs to incorporate under the agricultural society act; and make complete, itemized reports to the regularly constituted authorities provided by that act. The plan of distribution adopted by the commission is faulty in some respects, and yet it has been found quite impossible to adopt any other plan that would give a more equal and just distribution.

The plan adopted is to distribute the entire amount appropriated among all fairs, according to the amount of premiums paid out for purely agricultural exhibits. Last year this amount reached forty-five per cent of the total premiums paid, except in case of the larger fairs; the Michigan State Fair receiving but eighteen per cent of the premiums paid, while the Grand Rapids fair received about as much from the appropriation as was paid out in purely agricultural premiums. We give the itemized report below; societies receiving the \$100 award, received the minimum appropriation, which was in excess of the forty-five per cent appropriation.

Receipts
Oct. 9, 1918, Received from Treasurer of State of Michigan \$50,000.00

"It is to self-government, that great principle which provides for popular representation and administration; that system which lets ALL into its councils; that makes this nation all it is and will make it all we hope it to be."—Daniel Webster.

Disbursements.

Allowance for Premiums:	
West Michigan State Fair	\$ 8,000.00
Michigan State Agricultural Society	16,000.00
Fowlerville Agriculture Society	300.00
Livingston County Agricultural Society	400.00
Alpena County Agricultural Society	265.00
Allegan County Agricultural Society	280.00
Antrim County Agricultural Society	170.00
	\$25,415.00
Eaton County Agricultural Society	\$ 625.00
Brevort Agricultural Society	100.00
Crowell Agricultural Society	240.00
Emmet County Agricultural Society	180.00
Grangers, Gleaners and Farmers' Fair Ass'n.	120.00
Isabella County Agricultural Society	300.00
Marquette County Agricultural Society	465.00
Mason County Central Fair Association	200.00
North Branch Fair Society	285.00
Leauwae County Agricultural Society	1,100.00
VanBuren County Agr'l and Hort. Society	610.00
Cleveland Farmers' Fair Association	200.00
Delta County Agricultural Society	350.00
Flint River Valley Agricultural Society	100.00
Grangers' Fair St. Joseph Co. Agr'l Society	225.00
Grafton County Agricultural Society	300.00
Leze County Agricultural Society	145.00
Manistee County Agricultural Society	110.00
Oceana County Agricultural Society	340.00
Cinton County Agricultural Society	360.00
	\$1,700.00
Devilson Agr'l and Hort. Society	245.00
Kalamazoo County Fair Association	890.00
Chippewa County Agricultural Society	490.00
Greenville Fair Agricultural Society	350.00
Grand Traverse Region Fair Association	625.00
Grange Fair Association	100.00
Houghton County Agricultural Society	775.00
Imlay City Agricultural Society	635.00
Milford Agricultural Society	220.00
Northern District Fair Association	680.00
Jackson County Agricultural Society	2,500.00
Hillsdale County Agricultural Society	1,100.00
Ottawa and West Kent Agricultural Society	235.00
Sanilac County and West Allegan Agr'l Society	375.00
Schoolcraft County Agricultural Society	150.00
Saginaw County Agricultural Society	230.00
Baraga County Agricultural Society	2,000.00
Otia Fair Association	100.00
	\$43,060.00
Chippewa and Mackinaw Dist. Agr'l. Society	245.00
Iron County Agricultural Society	350.00
Missaukee County Agricultural Society	100.00
Caro Fair Association	425.00
Clare County Agricultural Society	100.00

Tri-County Fair Association	100.00
Calhoun County Agricultural Society	1,000.00
Iosco County Agricultural Society	100.00
Midland County Agricultural Society	200.00
Armada County Agricultural Society	175.00
Charlevoix County Agricultural Society	315.00
Presque Isle County Agricultural Society	100.00
Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac Agr'l. Society	150.00
Huron County Agricultural Society	385.00
Oscoda County Agricultural Society	190.00
Gladwin County Agricultural Society	150.00
Alcona County Agricultural Society	135.00
Barry County Agricultural Society	440.00
	\$47,720.00

Expenses.

Oct. 8, 1918—Alfred Allen; Traveling and Clerk hire	\$ 108.28
Oct. 8—C. C. Hansen; Traveling	48.40
Oct. 15—G. W. Dickinson; Traveling	19.00
Oct. 22—Alfred Allen; Stationery	9.07
Dec. 17—Alfred Allen; Traveling	13.88
Dec. 20—John C. Ketcham; Traveling	17.59
Feb. 5, 1919—Alfred Allen; Clerk Hire	150.00
May 1—Grand Rapids Trust Co. For distribution of Fund Stationery and Accounting	125.00
	\$491.22
Cash on deposit in Commercial Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	788.78
Cash on deposit with Grand Rapids Trust Co.	1,000.00
	\$50,000.00

Michigan's appropriation for agricultural fairs is very low, when compared with other states. Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, and many other states make very liberal appropriations, while many states stand back of any losses. State, county and district fairs should be encouraged, but only to the extent of making them bigger, broader and better organizations in their mission to stimulate and encourage agriculture. No fair should receive support that is not primarily an agriculture fair; and it is to be hoped that the commission will adopt certain rules which will discourage the attendance of many of the associations to provide midways and circus attractions, to the detriment of the fair as an educational institution from an agricultural standpoint. Now that the appropriation has been increased, the tax payers will expect the commission to give a little better report of their stewardship; weed out some of the "street fair class;" demand that a limit be placed on "hoss trot" and "mid-way" expenditures; discourage the organization of new associations in competition with established fairs; and get the proposition down to state and county fairs, rather than town and district fairs.

Writer Points to Evil in State's Milk Traffic

Advocates That Producers' Association Buy Plants for Taking Care of Surplus

THIS ARTICLE was originally written as a protest against certain evils which accompany the production of milk for the Detroit market. When it was submitted to the editor of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING the objection was raised by him that while certain evils might exist in the production end of the milk business, there were an equal number of evils existing in the distribution end. The editor informed me that the columns of his paper were open to discussion of every sort, but that this discussion could not be one-sided. He insisted that along with any mention of the short-comings of producers, there should appear a list of the short-comings of the distributors.

His view is entirely correct so far as the matter of doing exact justice is concerned. Yet, when we get right down to business facts, there are no evils in the distribution end of the market-milk business which cannot be corrected by the producers. In language just as emphatic as I know how to use, I want to make the statement that the distributors of milk are merely the selling-agents of the producers. The producers create the milk supply; they are its manufacturers and they can and should hold a perpetual whip-hand over their product. They have failed and still fail—to hold the control which should be theirs.

When to Clean House

It is nobody's fault but their own that certain evil practices have crept into the business of milk-distribution. These practices are permitted because the producers are without a strongly unified organization. Just the moment when they can get together, in fact, when they can perfect an actual organization which will make demands and be able to back up those demands—then the moment has arrived when a thorough house-cleaning can begin. They can clean out the bad practices that exist in the distribution of milk just as soon as they want to start the job.

So, in my remarks which take the distributor to task, we must keep in mind the fact that we are discussing a condition of affairs which exists for no other reason than that the producers have failed to do their duty as business men.

The producers have blindly ignored the fact that it is their milk—not the distributors' milk—that the people of Detroit consume; that every unnecessary burden that the milk-traffic carries—no matter where that burden is added—comes right back to the producer. In short, let me repeat, the entire market-milk industry of this country is just exactly what the producers have made it. They create the milk and it has lain within their power to dictate absolutely how that milk should be handled from the moment it leaves the cow until it is on the consumer's table.

The most important evil of the milk-distributing business, in my estimation, is the senseless duplication of effort that prevails. In the city of Detroit there are about fifty distributors who own pasteurizing and bottling outfits and another fifty smaller distributors, who must buy the bottled product of some of the first fifty because no distributor is permitted to sell loose, unpasteurized milk in Detroit. Accordingly there are something like 100 distributors, large and small, weaving their paths daily through the streets of the city. Along the street where I live I have frequently been able to count the wagons of seven different distributors.

Two of them, I happen to know, belong to distributors of small size whose plants are located at least four miles from my street. These two wagons must frequently travel long distances between stops. Every jump of this kind costs money. This money is charged up to expense of operation and these distributors can appear before the Detroit Milk Commission at any time and show what their expense of operation is.

The commission does not go behind these figures, except to have them audited as to accuracy. The figures are accepted as they are and the commission bases its findings on the showing made. They fix the retail price high enough so as to allow for all of these needless items of expense. The commission can't be blamed; the members have no authority to do more than to review the figures submitted to them by both producers and distributors and to fix prices accordingly. The evil arises from the fact that the figures submitted by these two distributors we have been discussing are wrong figures; they include items of expense that should not be tolerated; they permit these two distributors and many others like them to follow a practice that adds a criminal burden to the entire milk business.

By GEORGE H. BROWNELL

I hope that none of my producer friends are saying, as they read this: "It's none of our business how many needless items of expense the distributor adds to the price of milk."

The tragic part of the whole affair is that these needless expense items are actually of the utmost interest to producers—who refuse to recognize the fact. One of the salesmen for a large shoe-manufacturing concern was a college chum of mine. He "makes" Detroit every six months. He sells exactly six retail shoe concerns in this city. Why not more? Because many years of experience have taught the manufacturer that the Detroit market will absorb just so many pairs of that particular brand of shoes. If more shoes were added to the six, the business would be "split" to such an extent that nobody would make any money handling



A FINE AID TO MILK PRODUCERS

Speaking of milk production and distribution, some prominent American manufacturers of farm implements prophesy revolution in the milk industry methods. For example, a mechanical milking device, shown herewith, is now on the market and is said to be very successful. Methods like this are said to permit the dairy farmer to increase his business greatly without increasing his number of helpers.

that line. None of the dealers would dare to buy a full stock of all sizes because the increased competition would undoubtedly leave them at the close of the season with many unsold pairs. This would cause a loss to the dealers and, the next time that my friend called on them he would be told that his shoes were sold at a loss and that they did not care to buy again of him.

"How are shoes and milk related?" Only to the extent that the shoe manufacturer handles the Detroit market for his product just as I would like to see the milk producers handle the market for their product.

The big difference between the two lines of industry is that, in the milk business the distributors have been able to "buffalo" the producers into thinking that they, the distributors, are the big end of the business. They have so demonstrated a false strength that the producers have readily abandoned their real right of leadership. It is just as if the shoe-dealers had been able to scare the shoe-manufacturer into the belief that he, the manufacturer, has no right to dictate how his product shall be sold; no right to select those dealers who are the best situated to handle his product; no right to refuse to sell to those dealers who load their operating expense with too many high-priced clerks, high rent and costly shipment.

Dealers Ignorant of Costs

The shoe manufacturer refuses to sell his line to the dealer who adds an exorbitant selling-expense to his operations because he knows that that dealer must either boost his retail price—or else go into bankruptcy. And neither alternative meets with the approval of the manufacturer because a higher price means fewer shoes sold; and bankruptcy for the dealer means the forced selling of shoes at a price that will hurt the sale of that brand of shoes with the five remaining dealers.

In the case of the Detroit milk distributors, they are with two or three exceptions, totally ignorant

of handling costs. They don't know and they don't care. They have made money in the past and they are still making it. A few of the plants have competent management, but most of them are operated under poor management, without efficient organization in either the mechanical or business departments. The poorly-managed concern buys and sells at the same price as the well-managed concern—yet the milk-producers willingly sell to the poorly-managed concerns and the Milk Commission sets the prices in country and city so that these poorly-managed concerns may continue to prosper.

How long, do you suppose, would these poorly-managed concerns continue in existence if each of them were required by the Michigan Milk Producers' Association to demonstrate its competency to act as distributors for the milk produced by their members? I venture to say that fewer than a dozen would be able to pass the test. Yes, eight or ten distributors could supply the city of Detroit competently and economically. They could manage their plants and handle their delivery routes in such a manner that practically all of the present waste and duplication of effort would cease. The "spread," or difference between country and consumer price would be reduced. Possibly the profit per quart might be slightly reduced—but the dealers would submit to this because of the vastly increased volume of business done with only a comparatively small increase in the overhead.

But the big thing that would arise from this reduction of useless expense would be the increased price that the producers would receive for their milk. The saving that the eight survivors would be able to effect would be so great that they could be induced, without the application of force to divide this saving with the producers. If not, then the simplest means of forcing the eight dealers to share the saving would be to inform them that the producers would go into the business of distributing milk themselves. Then, where would the eight stingy dealers get their supply? By their greed they would be forced to exchange a fair profit for no profit—and lose their business besides.

"Something Wrong" in Producing

Yes, there is something radically wrong with the entire milk-traffic. And in giving you my ideas of what that "something" is I will stop thinking about the evils of the distributing end of the business and talk about the evils of the producing end.

The "something" that is wrong is the absolute refusal of the producers to recognize that their job has only just begun with the dumping of their milk on the station platform; that their job is no more finished than than is the job of the shoe-manufacturer when his trucks deliver the product of his plant at the railroad depot.

I have mentioned the indifference of the producers to the wasteful methods pursued by the distributors. Let us now discuss some of the wasteful methods pursued by the producers themselves.

During the first six months of each year the Detroit market is flooded with milk and then, when pastures dry up and the work of crop-securing interferes with milk-production, there is a shortage of milk for two or three months. It is a case of "take my milk when I have the time to produce it and go without when I'm too busy with other things."

The wise manufacturer does not flood his market during six months of the year and allow that market to go begging during the remaining six. He regulates his manufacturing methods so that the public is given just enough to supply the demand as it comes. In the same manner the Detroit distributors should get just enough milk each day throughout the year to keep pace with the demand. The supply should be so regulated that the distributors would get just what they will buy willingly—no more no less.

As things now are, the distributors are fighting each winter to get rid of their supply—and fighting each autumn to get any supply at all. They take a loss in seeking to market the great supply of high-priced winter milk; and they take another loss in the fall when they can't get enough milk to supply the demand. Their customers turn to the use of condensed and powdered milk when they can't get the liquid product.

Some of the readers of this article may be saying: "Well suppose the people of Detroit do turn to the use of condensed milk; a lot of this milk is made in Michigan and our members supply the raw material. When we can't supply the whole milk, we are willing to provide a market for the producers whose milk is condensed. So some of

our members are benefited no matter in what form the people of Detroit buy their milk."

Right there you have the meat of the idea I am trying to make clear. I am trying to make it plain that as good business men the producers of market milk must not let a drop of their product get out of their sight just so long as it is outside of a consumer's stomach; and that it is their duty to keep him supplied with just as much of that milk as he will consume at a price profitable to the producer. Good business men don't treat their market with a get-along-as-best-you-can attitude. When they go into business they enter into an unwritten contract with the public to keep it supplied with their product to the best of their ability. Not only with the public but with the middlemen who act as their salesmen to the public. Suppose that an automobile manufacturer forced a dealer in your town to take twice as many cars in the middle of the winter as he had room for or could sell without reducing the price to the point where his profit vanishes. And then, when the selling season approached, suppose the factory refused to ship cars to that dealer and left him with an empty salesroom and a market crazy to buy cars. How long would that dealer stay in business? He wouldn't stay in business at all because he would never start.

Milk Dealer Can "Pass Buck"

This is no plea for the poor, down-trodden milk-dealer. None of them need any of my help. Unlike the automobile dealer, the milk dealer is able to "pass the buck." The milk dealer is not forced out of business because the retail price—duly fixed by the Milk Commission—is high enough to cover the losses that arise from an irregular supply.

Do you get that point? The retail price is high enough to cover the loss to the dealer caused by a fluctuating supply. What does that mean? It means simply that the people of Detroit are compelled to pay—through the dealer—the cost of gross mis-management on the part of the producers. Just because the producers find it convenient to flood the city with milk at one period—and leave it short at another period—the consumers must pay the resultant losses by means of an increased retail price.

Suppose now that the dealers could be supplied with milk as they wanted it and as any manufacturing plant would supply its outlets. Is there anybody so foolish as to believe that competition among the dealers would not quickly wipe out of the retail price or that portion of it now covering the loss arising from irregularity of supply? It would be wiped out as surely as night follows day.

And what would be the effect of wiping out this item of loss from the retail price?

Why, it would lower the retail price.

And what would be the effect of a lower retail price?

Farmer Garners Small Fortune by Use of Multiple Hitch in Working His Draft Horses

By W. H. BUTLER.

SO MUCH has been written and said of late about the draft horse power that there is not much left to say. However I wish to add my mite of praise to the new development of draft horse efficiency through the medium of the multiple hitch.

"I have seen with mine own eyes," and that, in reality, is the only absolute way to become convinced concerning the practical utilization of this unique method of using, to the best advantage, the draft horse power which is or has been up to this period, at least partially latent on the farms of America. We all know that wherever agriculture is pursued, there must be, of necessity, a certain amount of horse power on hand, no matter how many or how few tractors are in use. We cannot do all our farming, preparing the seed beds cultivating the growing crops and harvesting the same without some aid from "man's best friend"—the horse.

And now come Wayne Dinsmore and Professor White showing us the way to utilize our horse power, so that we will not have to consult our banker and arrange our finances to purchase a gas-driven, instead of a grass-driven power.

The fact that the horse must be a part of every farmstead is undisputed, and now that we have been shown how we can economically utilize this power to do all our work, heavy or light, without additional expenditure, we are indeed in a fortunate position. The flexibility of the multiple hitch to suit any size field or any size farm is a great item.

When the idea was first broached to me, I was as skeptical as any doubter, but after seeing just what

The public would use more milk. And if the public used more milk, what then? Why, there would be a greater demand for milk. Each of the producers would be called on to supply more milk and there is not a single producer in this country but who can find a way to provide more milk—if he gets a profitable price for it.

And he will get a profitable price because with the same overhead and equipment he is producing a lot more goods. He has cut down his per hundred cost of production while getting the same price from the dealer as before.

Then, there are a lot of milk-producers who have no right to be in the business. They are not properly equipped with cows, capital, labor-saving appliances or brains. They are parasites hanging to the flanks of a business that is suffering for lack of the very blood and vitality that these parasites consume. If milk sold at five dollars per hundred throughout the year, these producers would still lose money. Yet the Michigan Milk Producers' Association is compelled to grant membership to these parasites; and the Detroit Milk Commission must nurse them along by giving consideration to their claim that they are "losing money."

It would be the greatest boon ever conferred on really competent milk producers if these parasites really could be put out of business. In the industrial world a merciful bankruptcy court eventually puts these parasites out of business; while in the business of milk production they have an association and a milk commission that devotes its time and skill to the job of keeping them in business.

Incompetency costs money, no matter where it appears. The incompetent milk producer adds a burden to the market-milk industry that, eventually, falls on the shoulders of the competent producers. In that job of house-cleaning I have spoken of, one of the first tasks that the Michigan Milk Producers' Association should perform is that of establishing a certain standard of ability among the producers who benefit by membership in the association. Let every member prove by facts and figures that he is entitled to membership because he is conducting his business in a competent manner. And refuse membership to those producers who fail to establish their competency.

Wants Producers to Act

All that I am trying to do in this article is to get somebody among the ranks of the milk producers to start that yell to "hit 'er up." I know there are enough men among the producers for the Detroit market, who know that their progress is delayed by a lot of poor soldiers in the ranks. If I can get these men to start a movement to establish a pace that will cause the slackers to fall out, there will be no doubt about the results that can be accomplished for the betterment of the market-milk business.

The betterment would come in so many forms that there simply isn't space to tell about them. Suppose out of the present 8,000 producers—good and poor—in the Detroit area, we could enlist 5,000 producers who said to their leaders: "We know there is a lot of useless, criminal waste in this business. You figure out the plans to eliminate this waste and we will stand back of you to a man in whatever you do."

Everybody knows what happened to the billy-goat that disputed the right-of-way with a steam road roller. Well, that billy-goat was no flatter than would be any obstacle that attempted to get in the path of those 5,000 producers. There's simply nothing that they couldn't accomplish—and the beauty of it all is that whatever they accomplished would be to the benefit of everybody. Consumers, distributors and producers would be linked together in a business conducted on modern lines. The only fellows who might have a kick coming would be the producers who would be put out of business.

Buy Surplus Milk Plants

The first thing I would do with the money that would be paid into the treasury of the Detroit branch of the Producers' Association would be to erect or buy two or three plants in eastern Michigan where that surplus milk could be turned into the condensed or powdered product, or into butter or cheese. There might be a slight annual loss arising from the inability of the producers to operate these plants continuously throughout the year at maximum capacity. But this loss would be only a fraction of the loss the producers are now standing as the result of the reduced price received during the months of surplus. By handling the surplus themselves, the producers would have no difficulty in feeding the Detroit market for liquid milk just what it would eat up clean.

Next, I would spend an adequate amount of money for advertising milk in Detroit. Right now, I believe, the producers are spending the princely sum of \$90 per month for cards displayed on Detroit street cars. Most manufacturing concerns figure that they must spend from three to five per cent of their gross annual income for advertising. On that basis, the Producers' Association should spend in Detroit something like a quarter of a million dollars each year for advertising.

In every "local" engaged in supplying Detroit with milk there is one man who is regarded as a leader. I am hoping that each of these leaders will read this article and become convinced that his services are needed in this movement to eliminate the abuses I have mentioned. I want each of these leaders to discuss what I have said with the members of their "local." Get your local on record, if possible, as favoring the adoption of modern, effective business-like methods in the Detroit market-milk industry. Then send your resolution to President Hull or to Secretary Reed.

this hitch will do and using it as I have done on my own farm I am thoroughly convinced as to its practicability, flexibility and economical usage in our everyday farming by everyday farmers.

The other day I stood watching one of my teams in the field, and when I noted the ease with which those six big Percheron mares pulled that two-bottom 14-inch gang plow, breaking a heavy clover sod, the thought came to my mind as to just what those six mares meant to me in a financial way, to say nothing of the pleasure of seeing and owning those good old brood mares, so I took out my pencil and jotted down a few figures that I can vouch for as being accurate.

The six mares that happened to be hooked that

day had an average age of 11½ years, had been owned by me an average of 6 years, and their initial cost to me represented the sum of \$3,317.50, or an average of \$570 each. During my ownership of them they have produced offspring that either have sold for cash, or I have been offered cash for same, and have retained them for my own stud, to the amount of \$8,685, or an average produce of \$1,470.83 per mare.

I know that if offered the six for sale tomorrow morning for \$3,000 I would not have one left by nightfall, and I know that these faithful workers have more than earned their keep by their daily toil in the fields, to say nothing of the tons of manure they have produced to fertilize the soil of my farm.

The interest on my investment of \$3,317.50 for these six matrons, at 6% for six years amounts to \$7,489.70 or over \$850 more than \$1,196.30, deducting this from the \$8,685 realized from the sale of their offspring still shows a net profit of \$7,489.70 or over \$850 more than double the original cost of the mares. This does not take into account the show yard winnings of these mares or their produce which amounts to several hundred dollars.

So that, while I have had my "downs" and "ups" in the breeding game, losing foals, the same as other breeders do, from time to time, I cannot help but feel that I made a good investment, and now with the coming of the simplified hitch, I feel much more secure in my investment than if it were tied up in a gas power implement, that could neither produce foals nor fertilizer, while it was doing part of my work on the farm.

Multiple "Hitch in Time Saves Nine"



Study of best ways to hitch draft horses nets farmer many thousands of dollars' profit.

—for all the farmers of Michigan—

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The Farmer and Home

"AMERICA'S DESTINY in a time of increasing peril rests in the voice and vote of the American farmer. There is peace and patriotism in the country home. There is no riot against law and no rebellion against constituted authority. I commend you to the co-operation of the American farmer in this hour of our national peril."

The National Lumbermen's Association recently held its annual meeting in Chicago. The president of that association is Mr. John F. Kerby of Houston, Tex., and in his opening address he made the statements quoted in the first paragraph. Mark you, this association has a greater percentage of millionaires in its membership than any other commercial organization.

"Big Biz" is beginning to realize that a change is taking place; that we could not go back to business and social conditions as they existed before the war, if we would. The period of reconstruction is with us, and forward-looking men everywhere, are casting about for something substantial: something sound and secure, to trim the Ship of State, while the storm is on.

"There must be a getting together between the city man, the manufacturer, the business interests—and the farmer. The American farmer is getting mighty tired of having the business and labor interests get together; fight out their troubles, boost wages and prices, and send the bill along for agriculture to pay. The other fellows must get where they can view the farmer's business from his viewpoint.

Men engaged in other lines of business, who were reared upon the farm, and city residents who have grown farm products, understand something of the work, worry and hardships the farmer must go through in order to succeed. Those who have had no farm experience, do not understand the farmer or his problems, and they are "agin" him—lay all of their troubles at his door, and place every possible obstacle in his way.

The hope of America rests with the great middle class of property owners, of which the American farmer comprises the greatest class. He does not meet in dark halls plotting to destroy his government; he seeks no advantage; no special legislation; no special protective measures. He asks for a square deal and he is going to get it. We are making history these days, and the sooner the business and moneyed interests of this country strike hands with the farmer, the better it will be for all concerned.

A Big Man With a Big Job

JULIUS H. BARNES, president of the United States Grain Corporation, has had a big job on his hands, and he has handled it to the satisfaction of both producer and consumer—not, however, to the entire satisfaction of the profiteers and speculators. When

the colored gentleman was located in the "bean bin," it did not take President Barnes long to locate his "nibs" and even a shorter time to banish the manipulator.

It was necessary for action to be taken in connection with the flour speculators, and this called forth the wrath of the big millers. One of Minneapolis' big millers said: "I think that the farmers are the big speculators in this case. At least the demand for flour has been great and we have been paying almost any price for wheat. If there has been any speculating in flour I have not known it."

Mr. Barnes, however, puts it this way: "The purpose of the stopping of buying flour by the grain corporation, is to stop the speculative fever in flour, before it becomes necessary to take off all import restrictions on foreign wheat and flour; for there is plenty of American wheat and flour, if this speculative tendency is checked."

The speculators would be glad indeed to have all restrictions removed on the importation of wheat, that they might purchase the imported grains, and sell their flour in an unrestricted market—leaving Uncle Sam, with his guaranteed price to hold the bag. Surely Mr. Barnes can not be accused of being either a little man or an extremist. He caught the speculators at their own game; and their snarl and growl are to be expected.

The Old Boys Are on the Job Again

CONGRESS HAS again assembled; and for a l-o-n-g, l-o-n-g session. The Republican party is in power; both the Senate and House are safely in their hands; and thus responsibility has been shifted from one party to another—the people will continue to pay the bills, however.

President Wilson wired his message—the first time in the history of the nation that a president talked to Congress through the cables. His message was not long and important matters were touched upon but briefly. The railroads are to go back to their owners, under a new plan of operation; the telegraph and telephone lines are to be similarly treated.

As to the League of Nations, it would be unwise to discuss the measure until signed; therefore we will talk about that "when I get home." As to the proposed nation-wide prohibition measure, which was to become effective July 1st, the president feels that so far as light wine and beer is concerned, Congress can permit their manufacture and sale if it desires.

Capital and Labor are having some troubles and these must be adjusted—just how will be determined later. Profiteering is going on, and regulation will be required. The future of war preparedness will be determined after the League proposition is settled. The question of revenue is a big one, and the president proposes to make those best able to pay bear the greater burden.

From present indications the president will return home one of these days, and as soon as he gets back the "boys" will get down to business; and "school" will be conducted as usual. There's going to be a lot of "talking back" on the part of the majority who do not agree with the president politically; but he is master of the school; the people engaged him, and the boys will have to mind him or get punished.

"Busting the Milk Trust"

THE UNITED STATES Government authorities have joined with the Illinois state authorities and there's something doing in the Chicago milk situation. These courageous sleuths are going to "break up the farmers' milk trust," even if it becomes necessary to search the homes of every one of the sixteen hundred members of the Milk Producers' Association, in order to find evidence to convict them under the Sherman law.

The milk producers of Illinois have tried for more than two years to get the Government to investigate the cost of producing milk that they might have something definite and authoritative to present to the Chicago authorities. This request has not been granted,

and things have gone from bad to worse. The producers are organized, and they propose to hold their product for reasonable prices.

The report of the Federal Trade Commission to the president, clearly proved the "Big 5" packers were in control not only the meat situation but also of the dairy business, including cream, butter, evaporated and canned milk, cheese and dairy feeds. So far we have not heard of any action being started against this "Big 5" combination or any attempt to get hold of their books and private papers.

And yet in Illinois we have the spectacle of the United States and state authorities joining resources, and searching the homes of the farmers in order to get hold of the books and records of the local producers' associations. This matter has been presented to President Wilson, who may take action. In the meantime, the authorities are depending upon the Hoover investigation taken two years ago for their figures as to the cost of production.

The Department of Agriculture should be able to help out in a situation of this kind; but under Secretary Houston this department means well "feebly." The very first step the authorities should take is to arrive at the cost of production—not one year ago—but the cost today. With these figures at hand, the cost of distribution could be easily obtained. With the totals thus secured, a satisfactory solution of the problem could easily be realized. The whole trouble lies in the fact that, while figures don't lie, the liars are doing the figuring, over in Illinois.

The saloon keeper and brewers are conducting a sort of a pro-whiskey vaudeville these days. Later will come the performing of the last sad rites—and then a little folding of the hands and all will be over. Michigan finished the job to the tune of two hundred and seven thousand majority—and no tombstone will mark the spot where we laid the corpulent form away.

Remember, my farmer friend, you are not the only fellow who voted dry; and now find it too wet. Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio and throughout the Middle West it has been so wet and cold, that the farmers did not get in their spring crops; and they are two weeks behind with their work.

The farmers of the Canadian Northwest are having the fight of their lives over the "tariff issue." In the states we settled that question long ago. A tariff is a tax, which everybody pays who has money, without grumbling. When money is shy, then we fight the tariff question all over again.

Should the farmer get into politics? Not on your life. Let the progressive political planners' association figure it out for him. Goshdarnitall, when will the farmer get into his head that he is to produce; we'll attend to the other matters. Seeifwedon't!

A recent report stated that there are 80,000 barrels of apples in cold storage in New York state—and best of all these apples are being held by growers. And every apple is worth six cents, or four for a quarter.

Over in Illinois the authorities are searching farm homes to get evidence against the milk producers' organization. "Hit 'em over the head with the butter ladle, Manda."

The Michigan legislature soon meets in special session. What do you want? It can be had for the asking. May time is legislating time; tax time follows in December.

The guaranteed price of wheat in Canada is one dollar, twenty-four and one-half cents per bushel. Guess it wouldn't pay to ship into Canada, however.

Grant Slocum

WHAT WE EXPECT OF A GOVERNOR

I HAVE READ with considerable interest and not a little amusement, the communication by A. B.

Cook, regarding the Sleeper administration. Is this not the same Mr. Cook who has shouted so loudly for a farmer governor? If so, then I am mistaken in regard to his being a member of a campaign committee to aid in selecting such a candidate? If this is the same Cook, then my confidence in his ability to aid in placing the right man in the right place is not only overdone, but cooked.

With a five million dollar fund at his disposal, Governor Sleeper did appoint more committees than any governor Michigan has ever had; and no one questions for a moment his loyalty to the country and the state. You can take any one of the incidents cited by Mr. Cook and with a copy of the war preparedness committee's report in your hand, determine for yourself whether the service rendered was worth its cost or not.

If it is Mr. Cook's idea that a governor should remain neutral on all questions; remain quiet and submissive while the legislature squandered the people's money; permit state institutions to get in such shape that investigations were necessary—in fact allow things to go to the tarnation—bow-wows, the while evading direct questions and refusing to take a part in correcting abuses—then a Cook is not needed in preparing the political broth for the farmers.

Shades of Pingree and Warner—the Sleeper administration compared with the progressive administrations of men with minds of their own, and a willingness to fight for the common good. Tell me of one, just one progressive measure in the interest of the people, carried through by the present governor. Wait until tax time comes again; even with the valuation boost, the rate will Cook the Sleeper administration goose, all right. Mr. Cook's idea of what we should expect from a governor should not be seriously considered when it comes to looking for a candidate with a back-bone. —Myron Ellis, Davidsburg.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RULED BY ROCKEFELLER?

The above title, in a recent issue of yours, is to be moderate in our estimate, at least, spectacular. That the large "?" at its termination, is both politic and tactical, needs no confirmation. But a plainer set of facts than all these is divulged by reading between the lines, the very perfect reflection of the farmers' experiences covering many years, and the intensified phases of that experience during the past few months.

Either there is a misnomer in connection with the so-called Department of Agriculture or else there is a rottenness therein that stinks to high heaven. Could there be a department of judicial procedure, with not one man of legal training in it? Or if there were one, he should be barred down with a third rate blacksmith? Can there be a department of agriculture with not one man of agricultural training and sympathy in it? Or if there be one, he shall be barred down by a fourth rate petifogger? May be, at the dictates and in the interest of corporate and commercial greed. I have for years been an extensive reader of Federal bulletins upon agricultural and scientific subjects. Of late I have often been disappointed in procuring bulletins asked for, and wondered why the answer came promptly, "supply exhausted," notwithstanding I ordered the next day after receiving the list. Now that a hint is suggested I recall that I had little trouble securing unimportant bulletins, but any bulletin that might hint at cost subjects or items of cost was "exhausted."

Now the question arises: Who is W. J. Spillman? Many farmers never heard of him. I know who he is, and I have that confidence in him that I believe him. Common sense serves a guarantee that he did not deliberately and publicly brand an official statement of his superior, as false in every particular, without contemplating the legal responsibility thereof.

Now that Secretary Houston has by word of mouth and deed thrown down the gauntlet, that "Farmers are not entitled to cost data; their business is to produce," it seems in order that we take a brief review of some things and facts, that I know others must have experienced and noted as I have.

We were told at the beginning of the late war "The farmers of this country must win this war." Was this inspired by a belief in the great ability and constructive power of the farmer class? Or was it because the big inter-



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



ests believed that by controlling federal agencies they could make the farmer do it? Just how they did control federal agencies we have had sufficient proof in the late historic revelations of the potato and bean fiascoes, the great rise in freight and passenger rates, under federal control, as against what had been done by states, under commission service, the limitless prices

Taking the Next Step Next

ALTHOUGH THE MICHIGAN legislature is to meet in special session to provide a way for carrying out the Federal Aid highway program and transact such other business as may be included in the governor's call, there will be nothing doing so far as legislation in the interest of the farmer is concerned. The joint resolution, providing for a vote on state-owned warehouses, is as dead as hay; it will not and can not be resurrected by the legislature. This resolution was killed by a body of self-appointed dictators, who feel that the people should have no part in the councils of government.

The question whether the state should own and operate warehouses as well as the benefits to be derived from such a plan of distributing farm products is debatable; the question as to whether the people of Michigan should be permitted to rule is not debatable—the constitution of the United States and that of Michigan especially provide for a government, of the people, for the people and by the people. The "April-fool" representatives, who voted against permitting the people to vote upon this question, ought to have known before they went to Lansing that the "government derives its just powers from the consent governed."

That the fellows who told the farmers and workmen to go "home and slop the hogs and attend to their own business" will get their just desserts is conceded, but that does not spike down the principle of self-government in Michigan for all time. The warehouse proposition will take care of itself; it's the principle of self-government we should fight to save for all of the people all of the time. The representatives of the Michigan legislature said that the people of the state should not have an opportunity to vote on the question as to whether the state should own and operate storage warehouses or not.

The constitution of this state provides, that when a "gang of peanut politicians" forgets the principle of self-government, the people can bring them to time through petition. Now the question is: "Shall the farmers of Michigan accept the dictates of these embryo kaisers; or shall they secure petitions, and go to the voters on this question, through the petition route? It takes time and money to do this—but Mr. Farmer and Mr. Workingman, is it not worth the time and money it will cost?"

I would like to personally hear from the farmers of Michigan on this question. For one I don't like to have these self-appointed dictators snap their fingers in the faces of the farmers and brand the voters of Michigan as being incapable of governing themselves. I will willingly get up the petitions, help plan the work and put up fifty dollars toward a fund to pay for the expense of printing and mailing the petitions. The loyal, patriotic farmers and workmen will secure the signatures without pay. What is your answer, Mr. Farmer?

SHALL WE TAKE THE NEXT STEP?

In referring to matters discussed in the above editorial, address GRANT SLOCUM, Mt. Clemens, R. F. D. No. 4.

of merchandise, for which the government had no specific need. Did you pay 75¢ for a tin pail, that just the day before was marked up from 65 and the old 6 was right there only half defaced, under the 7? I did, and there had been no advance at the factory, nor with the jobber, nor with the wholesaler, but the Liberty bond campaign was due the next week. Did the farmer raise the price of wheat accordingly? Now

that I remember it, the president of the United States said \$2.20 was too much for wheat, that the farmer was perfectly satisfied and did not want more.

Maybe the president consoled his conscience by telling himself that was so, but there are mighty few farmers who don't know it was false and false as Judas.

Bureaulize, communize, organize, if you like, as a diversion and a gas attack upon chicanery; it will rest upon cold conscienceless evolution and correlation of industries to level the vocational hills of christendom. I cannot more fittingly close this than by a word of advice to young men: I am an old man and not ashamed of my experience. I have seen service of several kinds besides the farm; have traveled and observed. Young man, if you have a good piece of land, keep it and develop it. If you have no land work for "uncle henry" at \$5 or better per until you have enough to get the land.—J. E. Taylor, Montcalm County.

IS FARM CENTRALIZATION NEEDED?

Every now and then we see an article in this or that farm periodical, or some of our many newspapers, purporting to give precisely the very advice farmers are in need of and should follow if they desire in the matter of ease of work, length of hours, size of income, and general conveniences as a whole, to be in an equally attractive situation socially with other classes. In your issue recently appeared such a contribution by Mr. E. C. Stebbins, a Montcalm county banker.

Mr. Stebbins' ideas of farm centralization of production will likely never become a practice, even though the farmer should in some respects favor the idea to the exclusion of his own identity, because the extra cost of too long haulage from farm to fields and fields to farm, as well as many other considerations, will more than offset possible gains from plainly seen advantages. It is hardly from any such large-scale centralized production of farm products the prudent and experienced farmer will expect additional income, greater ease, shorter hours, and more enjoyment. There are undoubtedly other ways open to him. Co-operation in the matter of grading, buying, selling, storing, etc., with possibly considerable reduction here and there in the cost of running co-operative enterprises, is the field of his future endeavor to reach the goal that should actuate him in his attempt to attain conditions equally desirable to those now enjoyed by his city friends.

It is well-known that many co-operative enterprises are doomed to failure at almost the very beginning or fail to give satisfactory results because of excessive operating costs. Being inexperienced in the middle-man business, most of the organizers or incorporators make the mistake of believing that nothing but the highest priced help, managerial and other, will insure success. Not that alone, but often times too much help is started with. In consequence the cost of operating such an establishment uses the profit otherwise available for dividends. In some cases it is not the big salaries or high wages paid, or even too much help that is to blame for the failure so much as the poor management of incompetent managers. In one case in point, there may be many such, the board of directors engaged a manager just shortly before he failed in business of his own.

Legitimate co-operation or pooling of interests among any class of people is right in principle, but the cost of any undertaking must not be lost sight of. To co-operate purposely to drive the other fellow out of a job is of questionable value from more than one angle. That competent men at fair but not all-profit-consuming salaries or wages should be engaged, is a foregone conclusion. However, in casting about for a capable man, it might not prove amiss to look near home. Some farmers may have very good tho untried-in-that-line business instincts. Do not despise home talent.

We hear so much about boards of trade. They are supposed to go by supply and demand. Do they do it? They have a few inaccurate government statistics. By manipulating these they regulate the prices the farmer should have, the whole say about regulating.

Hence, all considered, it seems there are rather too many other things the farmer can turn his attention to more profitably just now than to begin to form stock companies of doubtful expediency at the best.—H. P. Hensen, Lenawee county.



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



THE FARM HOME

SO MUCH INTEREST was manifest in the former article on the farm home that I am going to devote one more short article to the subject this spring; this time discussing the tenant house, which is one of the newer problems of farm life, being the outgrowth of the subject of keeping efficient farm help. Several years ago the tenant house was rare; the hired man lived with the family and had a small room somewhere "up stairs," but the business farmer has learned from experience that if he has a nice, comfortable home where his assistant can live independently, and he secures a young married man, that one-half his problem is solved, for the young man who has always worked on a farm will be twice as apt to stay by his former employer if that employer will build for him a sanitary, neat little cottage where he may bring his bride to live.

If both the farm house and the tenant house are constructed the same year, then the problem of the site for both and the general lay-out of the grounds is an easy matter, but if the larger house has been built some time, and is not modern, then the problem is one of building a neat, unpretentious but comfortable cottage which any man would be glad to live in.

There is another phase to this subject which may well be considered by the young married man who is starting out in life on his farm which is perhaps not entirely paid for and which has no fit dwelling in which to live. Then it is that the wife will prove herself a true help-meet if she will suggest that they plan the lay-out of the house and tenant house, just as they want them to look twenty-five years from now and then, instead of building on the ideal site for the home which they hope to have, let them build the tenant house first, on the site where it should stand, and live in this until such time as the farm is paid for, the larger house can be built and the smaller one turned over to the assistant.

This week, we show another design of the compact, convenient little cottage, which will serve well either of the two purposes referred to. The advantage of this series of houses shown in our paper is that complete description, floor plans, etc., may be secured free of cost from the Engineering Department of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., thus cutting out a big item in the initial cost of the new home.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

My two rooms, living and dining, are flat tinted, brown—one coat, and are slightly washed thru. Now as I understand it, this is a good base for a water paint. Couldn't a painter mix his own combinations? If so, what should be bought? What is muresco? What package paint would you recommend? What combinations would make a grey green, a putty or light tan? I have my walls all washed and want to try something besides flat

oil paint. Had considered sanitas, but do not like the paste that holds it. Painted oil ceilings are hard to wash with oil leaving the line where you left off, and I want something that will give a softer look. I will appreciate suggestions. Dictionary gives muresco, an indigent of any color. Still I don't understand.—Mrs. Chas. Rives, Greencastle, Indiana.

In the first place Mrs. Rivers does not tell us whether the wall finish now is flat tone wall finish or flat paint. If it is flat paint it is a pigment mixed mostly with turpentine and if it is flat tone, nobody knows of what it is composed, but the manufacturers. The way I would suggest to fix that job would be to size the wall with a glue size, as

much as you have asked me the direct question, I will say that I have recently been using and recommending alabastine for twenty years and have never yet had a job go bad on me. It is a cold water preparation which shows that there is no glue in its composition and still it will not rub off the walls. Look out for the preparations mixed with hot water; they contain glue and as long as the glue holds all is well, but when that decomposes, your work has to be done over again.

Nobody but the manufacturers know of what muresco is composed, and of course it would be poor policy for me to tell.—Thos. H., St. Clair County, Mich.

Uncle Hiram's View.

"I'VE FOUND," said Uncle Hiram Brown, "The way to keep our boys from town—Is—share with them as you do your girls. 'Though boys ain't given to frills and curls, They like to have, like them—a room, With plants or flowers to light the gloom; And pretty paper upon the wall, Bespeaking spring or early fall. Where equal suffrage shows itself Through a row of books on a polished shelf. And a cupboard or press for his Sunday clothes. Where long-legged pants, like garden hose Are not seen dangling in the air, Adding still more to his dumb despair. He knows he's awkward and lacking grace, He's counted the pimples on his face, And looked in anger upon his nose, Which by chance is crooked or red, who knows—

Half the tortures he's had to breast, For want of a place to flee and rest; Or ask a chum for an evening's chat, 'Though the rug is of rags—what matters that? Let them claim as their own, a pig or calf, Some fathers have prospered, and given half To keep on grudging the simple joys Is to fill our cities up with boys. What lad is going to slave and reap— While rooms in the city are let so cheap. And the gilded splendor of picture shows, Is theirs for a dime? Ask one who knows. —By C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK

ing one-half glue to about two or three gallons of water. Put the glue to soak in cold water the night before, adding more cold water in the morning, then place on stove and heat until glue is dissolved, stirring the mixture constantly to avoid scorching. Apply to walls while it is still warm. This will stop the brown from picking up and mixing with your finishing coat.

A painter or anyone can mix his own preparation but they will not have as good a preparation as can be bought ready prepared. To mix, take 1/2-lb. white glue, being sure to get pure white. Dissolve in cold water. To eight lbs. bolted whiting, add warm water sufficiently to dissolve, using your hand to mix the solution, as if you depend upon a paddle, you will have your kalsomine full of dry, hard lumps of whiting. This is all there is to kalsomine; one-half lb. white glue, eight lbs. whiting, colored to the shade desired. But the difficulty is right here; it won't pay anyone but a person making a business of it to bother with colors. They cost so much, and with some colors, it takes a small amount of several colors to get the desired shade. By the time you have your glue, your whiting and your colors, mix them and then wait until they cool to the consistency of jelly, for you can't use them until they are cool, you might better buy a prepared article, where all that is necessary is to dump the contents of the package into a pail and pour in a couple of quarts of cold water and stir thoroughly and then apply. You can buy the prepared article in any color you desire, and will save the bother and worry of mixing it yourself. I really don't like, through the columns of our paper to recommend any one article, but in-

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

Among the newest ideas for library table runners are the two narrow runners placed across the table about one foot apart. These are made with eight or nine inch strips of linen with edges ravelled back for fringe. The chrysanthemum makes a very beautiful design for this sort of runner, especially when applied to both corners of the ends of an 18-inch runner. Satin, darning, seed and outline stitches are used with medium wt. floss.

SUMMER FASHIONS

No. 2384-2381 —Ladies' Costume. Waist 2384 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 ins. bust measure. Skirt 2381 cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 ins. waist measure. Address for a medium size, as illustrated will require 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 1/2 yards at the foot.



No. 2839, Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 44 inch material. Skirt measures about 1 2/3 yards at lower edge.



No. 2335 —Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.



No. 2390 —Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 3 yards of 44-inch material.



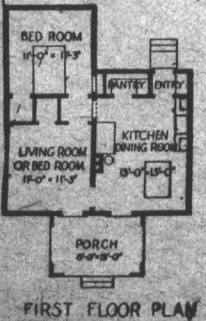
No. 2655 —A Serviceable Costume. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards.

No. 2850, Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small medium, large and extra large. Size medium requires 3 3/4 yds. of 36 inch material.

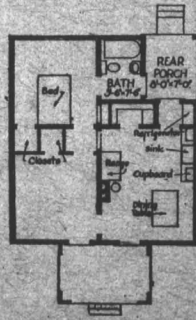


No. 2538 —Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-in. material.

No. 2859 —Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/4 yds. of 36 inch material.



RURAL ENGINEERING
U.S. DEPT. AGR.
DESIGN NO. 1014



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SHOWING ADDITION

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

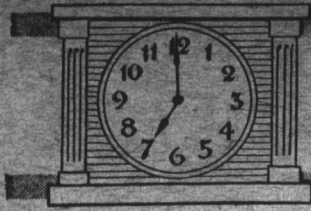
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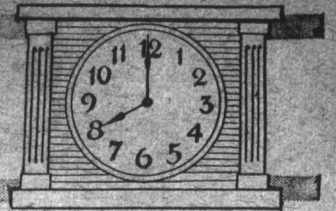
Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

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



The Children's Hour



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

DEAR CHILDREN: When you little folks start out to make something, you have in mind a definite idea of just what you will make. For instance, in cutting a pattern or a doll's dress, the girls might decide on how that dress shall be made before they cut into the material, or there will be waste, and if one of the boys decides to make a kite he must plan his material to fit the shape of the kite he makes. And so it is with our lives. When we are real small, we play and do just what our parents tell us without much thought of the future, but when we pass the grammar grades in school and are about to enter high school, we should have in mind an idea of what we wish to do when we graduate for we can then better plan on the studies which we will take. For instance those who plan on teaching will take different studies than those who plan on taking up an agricultural course in a college and later take up farming. Soon after this paper is in your hands, you will be getting ready for vacation, and then it is during the summer days when you have time to dream of your future, that you should plan—look ahead and determine just what you think you can do best, and remember, you will make the best success if you fit yourself to do the thing you like the best. If you enjoy the out-of-doors and feel in prison when inside for any length of time, then for gracious sake, plan to take up farming where you will be your own boss and will be out of doors, and those girls who love to cook and sew can do no better than to plan now to take a short do-

Ding and Dong

Goodness! Gracious! Heavens! Me!
Ding and Dong, please let me be!"
"No, we won't—now give us ple!
Give us light-bread, give us rye!

Give us nickels, give us dimes!
Reprimand us twenty times!
We don't want to go to bed,
We will stay down here instead!

All day long they dinged and donged!
Wasn't their poor mother wronged?
How they nagged and how they cried!
They were so dissatisfied!

When they woke up one fine day,
Mother dear, had slipped away.
First they said, "Well, we don't care,
We'll go romping everywhere."

Somehow, though when night came on,
They were sorry mother'd gone,
Ding and Dong said "Father dear,
We are very sad, we fear."

Then they begged him on their knees,
"Bring our mother back, now please."
Father went out in the hall—
Then he gave a gentle call!

In a very little while,
There was a mother with a smile.
She'd been hiding in the gloom
Of the big old lumber room.

Ding and Dong said something nice;
Yes they said it even twice,
And they kept their promise well;
Guess the promise! I can't tell!

school every day. I am 13 years old and in the 8th grade. My letter is getting long so I will close, hoping to see it in the paper.—Louis Gagnan, Birch Run, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before but did not see it published. I have seen two kildeer, two robins and 506 blackbirds already. I am going to tell the boys and girls about what we did at school yesterday. Our teacher and we scholars went to a lake. Two lakes come together here and the water goes over in six falls from one lake to the other. One little girl could not get across so our teacher tried to throw her across and she landed right on her back in the water. We found a poplar tree all budded out, we had them for pussy willows. We made a calendar for March yesterday. The man's face in dots was Theodore Roosevelt. I will be 12 years old this month. Love to all the children and "Laddie" also.—Linnie Irene Johnson, Woodville, Mich.

mestic science course so that they will know how best to cut and plan to cook, and brew. While for the girl who dislikes housework and thinks she could make a success of office work, there should be a course of study which would take in the studies which will give her the best command of the English language, etc.

Now this week we will start a little contest and I am going to give a pretty little prize for the best story on "What I Am Planning to do When I Graduate." One prize will go to one of the girls and the other to a boy. Tell me just what you plan to do and how you plan to accomplish it. If you plan a short course in some special school or college, tell me of your plans and where you are going to get the money. Why you want to do this work. In fact, just

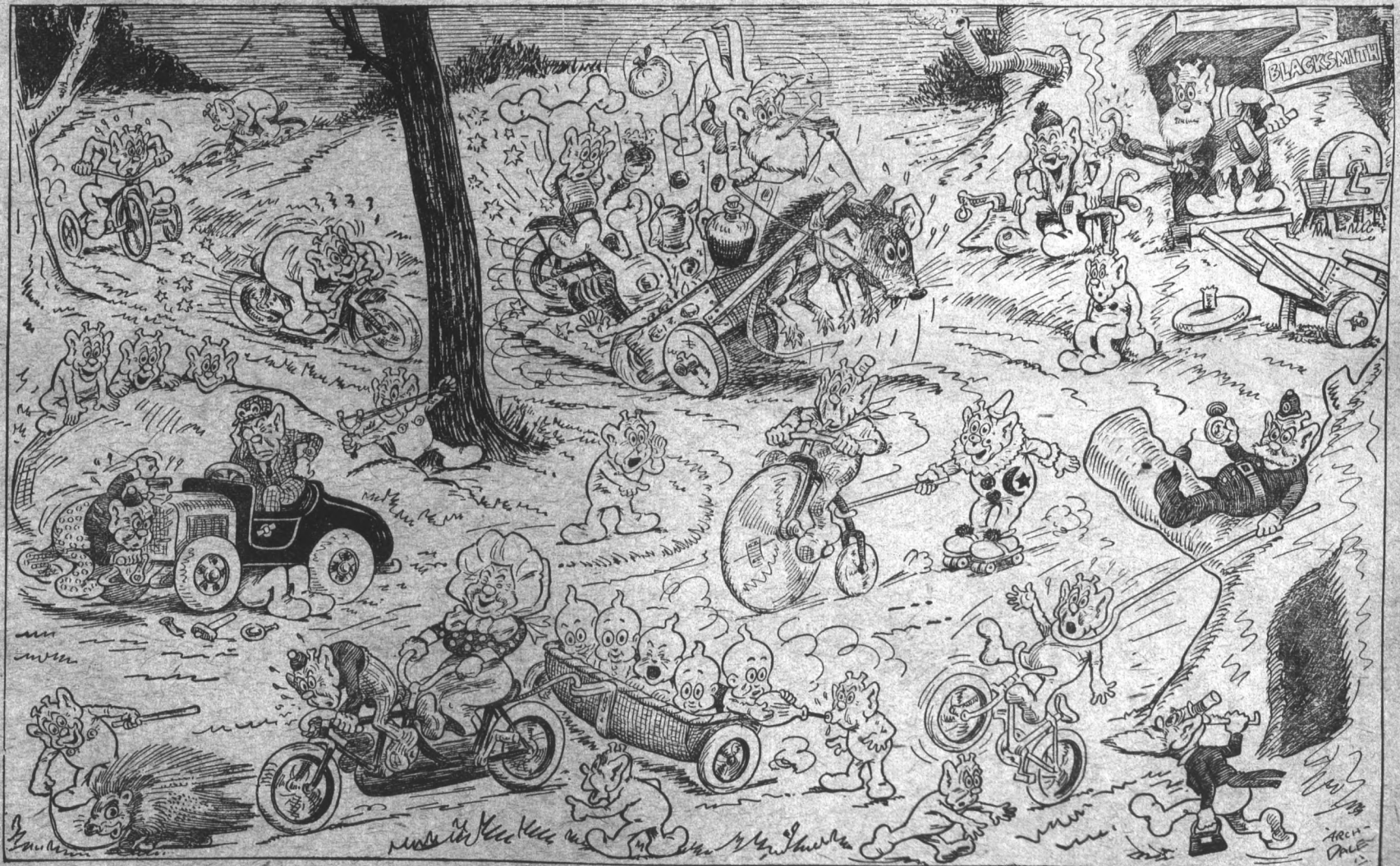
tell me of your plans, in your own words, but have it a true story of what YOU plan to do, not what you think it would be nice for some one to plan to do. The prize stories and as many more as we have room for will be published about the time school is out, or the middle of June. Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

Dear Laddie—I enjoy the letters in the M. B. F. very much. This is my first letter. I am a girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade. I have two brothers. I like my teacher, Miss Rosella Moffatt, very much. My friend, Irene Stevens, has just written to you also. I hope to see my letter in the paper.—Doris Kingsbury, Fenwick, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written before so thought I would now. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' letters very much. I live on a farm of 200 acres. We have 40 head of cattle, seven horses one colt and one team of mules. I have four brothers and one sister. I go to

Dear Laddie—As I have never written to you before I thought I would now. I am a girl 14 years of age and am in the 8th grade at school. I go to the Norton school and have to walk a mile and a quarter. I have five sisters and one brother. We have three horses and one cow. For pets I have a black dog and a cat. I belong to the Red Cross. I live on an 80-acre farm which is mostly all set with fruit trees. Our teacher's name is Bessie Buckingham. Our school has two rooms. The primary teacher's name is Viola Hawley. Our school is a standard school. In the winter my father works away from home and I do the chores. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Alice Fitch, Ludington, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so am writing now. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade at school. I live on a farm of a 115 acres. I have a pet lamb; her name is Fairy and a dog named Woody. He got his name because he looks like a woodchuck. He plays almost all his time. I have a cat, named Nigger; he is all black. I have two brothers. Well I guess my letter is getting long so will close.—Grace Dole, Otsego, Mich.



THE roads have dried up nicely in the Wonderland of Doo. The Doo Dads are nearly all out for a spin. They have all kinds of contraptions haven't they? Percy Haw-Haw, the Dude, is the only one that can afford an automobile. Something has gone wrong with it, but he is letting others do the worrying. He doesn't want to get his fine clothes soiled. He is in for a surprise, for that young lad with the catapult is taking aim at him. Here is Poly on

Springtime in the Land of Doo

a tandem bicycle. The old lady Doo Dad is having a fine ride. So are some of the Doo Dolls who are spinning along in the tailer. Poly is in for trouble too for there is a porcupine in the road right ahead of him. He is sure to have the front tire punctured. He seems to be afraid that he will be pitched out on top of the porcupine. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, has found an old-fashioned veloc-

ipede somewhere. He is wondering why it paddles so hard. If he would look around he would soon find out, for Smiles, the Clown, is having a free ride behind him on roller skates. Flannel Feet, the Cop, is seeing that no one breaks the speed limit. See how he has hooked the little fellow on the bicycle. One of the Doo Dads on the motor-cycle was spinning along at a great rate,

and ran right into the cart belonging to the old Doo Dad who was going to market. Isn't it an awful smash-up? It is lucky for him that he is so near the blacksmith shop so that he can get his cart mended. That old Doo Dad sitting on the plow is so amused at what is happening that he hasn't noticed the hot iron with which the blacksmith is touching his arm. The way things are going the blacksmith and Doo Sawbones will have a busy day of it.

MARKET FLASHES

BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

So many history making events crowd upon each other in these days, other than the trans-Atlantic flight, that the world seems to be losing its power to measure up to great ideals and the supremacy of economic truth, so that it is in danger for the moment of a backward movement of its civilization.

The recklessness with which the labor leaders the world over are dragging or forcing their people into actual and semi-idleness with the expectation that the employer shall provide not only for their wants but all their non-essentials even pure luxuries, augurs a continuance of the war scarcity that means continued inflated prices and hard living for the masses.

The milk peddlers' strike at Chicago for an absurdly high wage, with the usual result of Federal interference and a command without investigation to raise wages beyond a sum reasonably justifiable, has caused to be levied upon the people a new tax for distributing milk, the cost of which compared with the price realized by the farmer is nothing short of an absurdity.

The complaint of the German Peace Mission to Versailles and of President Ebert that the economic terms of the peace mean "that many millions of people in Germany will perish" is of course purely argumentative and hardly expected to be taken seriously except at home, where a ministry is involved.

The new session is pregnant with great possibilities for the Nation both good and bad. Until the president's return the stress of work by the Congress may be placed on the appropriations needed to keep the Government properly functioning after June 30; but thereafter, with the great Peace Treaty before the Senate, the majesty of politics will doubtless overshadow all else. The Republicans are now the responsible party in the legislative branch of the Government.

The people are at a difference among themselves on the League of Nations and also as to the "strong and courageous reconstruction policy" of which so much is heard but which after six months of semi-peace is receding somewhat into the background as the difficulty of formulating such a policy comes squarely to be faced as a practical thing to be expressed in words having the force and effect of law, with unguessed potentialities in effects on the Nation and on men's lives and fortunes. The chief thing in Mr. Lodge's mind is to put the president "in bad" on the League program; that of Mr. Fordney is to rebuild to its former height the tariff wall, a few top courses of whose structure, and only a few the Democrats in 1913 removed.

The stock market through last week continued to reflect investors' belief that business in the future is to be not merely good but very good. Domestic trade of course should be as fine as the big crops now anticipated should mean, and the commercial reports for the week report a strong position in most lines. The fly in the ointment is the combined new demand for higher wages and fewer working hours by all mechanics connected with building, which is keeping labor itself poorly housed or unhoused in cities to which discharged soldiers and mechanics generally are flocking. The export trade, too, is waking up to the fact that getting pay for products is more difficult than shipping them, and while prices still indicate the enormous volume of trade; as a matter of fact the tonnage of products is rather under than even with the past. Much good might be done to labor and the public in general if the newspapers could be induced to "blow" less about business and tell the truth about it frankly. Food prices continue about stationary. Bank clearings to May 15 were a little larger than the previous week and a year ago, though most of the stability indicated was caused by a gain in New York, probably due to large stock exchange transactions. —The Price Current Grain Reporter.



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		

Wheat has been quiet after the recent fluctuation, and buying of wheat products continues active. Prospects of movements appear to be good. Flour buying has not been especially active.

Exports of wheat last week, compared with previous week and year ago specially reported by Geo. Broomhall's service:

	May 17, 1919	May 10, 1919	May 18, 1918
American	16,509,000	12,428,000	3,551,000
Indian			280,000
Argentine	2,166,000	1,408,000	1,592,000
Australian	2,700,000	2,328,000	620,000
Others	84,000	78,000	46,000
Total	21,459,000	16,242,000	6,089,000



Grains inclined to lower last week end, after promises of considerable movement. Provisions depressed by news of surplus being greatest in history.

Buying Power Better Says Reserve Bank

In its monthly review of business conditions in the Seventh Federal Reserve district, which includes Detroit and lower Michigan, the Federal Reserve bank of Chicago, says:

"While selling conditions, owing to weather and other uncontrollable factors, are below normal throughout the middle west, the volume of business being done is sufficiently large to indicate very clearly the enormous buying power which high farm prices, wages and the production of the war period has created.

"Even during the Victory loan drive, in which the Seventh Federal Reserve district fully subscribed and fairly satisfactorily absorbed its quota of bonds, there was an investment demand for high-grade securities, a manifestation not experienced during the previous Liberty loan campaigns.

Changed Economic Conditions

"Furthermore, business men gradually are reaching the conclusion that the war has brought far-reaching and permanent economic changes is accumulating. An instance of this is found in the middle west, where many farmers, who previous to the war had been persistent borrowers on their land, either have liquidated their mortgage loans or are in position to do so, and many are now in the investment class as owners of bonds.

"Scarcity of available farm mortgages in the market, and the government loan campaign, have developed a new investment field in the middle west. There are some indications in this district of an increasing activity in farm lands, as well as in city real estate. This, if persistent, naturally will lead to an increase of borrowing in the form of farm mortgages. Conditions are regarded as favorable to development of rather active speculation in land. High prices for farm products necessarily mean prosperity, not only for farmers but for those in cities and communities dependent on agriculture, while hard times usually bring the debt-paying period among farmers. Continuance of comparatively easy money, therefore, may provide the stimulus for speculative land activity.

Wheat Crop Brings Wealth

With upwards of \$300,000,000 represented in the unprecedented winter wheat crop in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, now approaching maturity, and with other farm products com-

Exports of wheat since Aug. 1, commencement of European crop year, compared for three seasons:

	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17
Amer.	274,890,000	208,563,000	271,463,080
Indian	5,099,000	11,390,000	27,438,000
Argen.	56,191,000	43,083,000	54,760,000
Austra.	52,179,000	31,353,000	35,802,000
Others	3,330,000	2,974,000	4,112,000

Tot.	390,689,000	297,363,000	399,582,000
Season		376,524,000	501,414,000



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow			1.93%
No. 3 Yellow	1.86	1.62%	1.90%
No. 4 Yellow	1.83	1.62%	1.87%

Lower prices in the corn market resulted from favorable weather conditions and from advices that the government was reselling cereal goods which had been bought for exports, but which could not now be shipped. Besides, gossip continued that Argentine supplies would be brought to Chicago and other western cities.

Prospects of a material increase of receipts here this week prevented any important rally.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.75	.70	.75
No. 3 White	.72½	.69%	.77½
No. 4 White	.71½		.77

manding high prices, all contributing largely to the new wealth of the Seventh Federal Reserve district, there are indications that the buying power will be further greatly increased, and that the amount of available funds will continue to accumulate rapidly during the latter part of the year. This in itself is a big factor in stimulating optimism and in dispelling uncertainty so widespread in the months immediately following signing of the armistice.

During the last month the total of building permits not only increased sharply but also the aggregate value of contracts reported awarded. Chicago, for instance, shows a gain in building permits of 169 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year ago. Indianapolis is 122 per cent ahead, Detroit 286 per cent, while the gains in the smaller cities run all the way from 92 per cent in Grand Rapids to 486 per cent in Lansing, Michigan, there being only four cities where there is a decrease, namely, Springfield and Joliet, Illinois, and Des Moines, Iowa, and local conditions are largely responsible for this hesitancy.

Wool Goods Advance

"Prices for both wool and cotton goods have advanced considerably, and retail stocks have been reduced to a low point, while production has been more or less curtailed by shorter hours, and in some instances by strikes. Hence retailers are looking for merchandise and are paying higher prices than were current in April. The smaller department stores throughout the district are doing an excellent business.

"There is a decided trend away from ideas of thrift. People are spending money more freely than ever before. This seems to be a reaction from the economy and thrift thru which the American people passed during the last year. Among workers in industries affected by the war, the thrift idea at that time found little response. The curtailment of incomes among this class is forcing some economy but among others the trend is decidedly the other way.

"Bankers are inclined to look forward to a period of comparative ease, notwithstanding that they will be called on to finance the treasury very largely throughout the summer. Money seems plentiful everywhere and collections are satisfactory. Merchants and dealers appear to be having no difficulty in obtaining funds for their legitimate financial needs."

Oats were affected by the action of corn and ranged lower. The seaboard bought over 1,000,000 bushels cash grain in the west, hedges being removed against it in the May.

The Texas oat crop directly affects the trade of the Northern shippers to Southern points and according to the best information we can obtain the crop prospects are excellent in Texas and Oklahoma. One correspondent states that: "Texas undoubtedly has produced the biggest oat and wheat crop on record. We would not be surprised to see 70 to 75 million bushels of oats. Harvesting has already commenced in southern Texas and will be general over north Texas and Oklahoma by June 1. We expect to see at Fort Worth new crop oats and wheat from south Texas by June 5. Threshers will be busy over the entire state by June 15. We will have a tremendous surplus of oats and wheat and are now seeking outside markets."



RYE & BARLEY

Rye is not wanted in the Detroit market just at present. It is quoted: Cash No. 2, \$1.45. Barley is inactive and steady.

Chicago—The barley market last week was opened at unchanged prices with a good demand manifest by malsters cereal and elevator interests generally and the choice grades. However, during the week there was no inclination to take hold of the black oat mixtures. A scattered demand was noted from the feed interests. The quality of the offering was not so good.



BEANS

Some one is manipulating the bean market and it is not going to take very long to locate the gentleman. The slump during the last week was wholly uncalled for and one can almost see the footprints of the concern that manipulated the deal. Perhaps the grower will better understand the situation when I say that the farmer and the legitimate dealers have been holding beans off a badly battered market, trying to aid in righting it. The manipulators have purchased beans on the low market, held until a certain point was reached and then sold their holdings at a profit. This deal was very quickly followed up by very low quotations—selling short. The action had the desired result. Wholesale grocers would not buy on a falling market; and immediately the market went into the dumps. Prices have gone down and these "dips" are waiting for another low point to make up their shortage; then they will hold again for a brief spell; get the higher price and then perform the feat all over again. Growers want only the cost of production; many legitimate dealers have been striving to aid them in getting this price—but the manipulators have been busy at the old three card monte game. The bean market should be strong and it would be were it given half a chance. Some day these fellows will reach the end of their rope—but it will not be perhaps until many bean growers are discouraged. We are nearing the end; watch the game; it's interesting.



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 potato market this week denotes a little change from last. A considerable variety movement has been reported, but the effect of prices has been scarcely noticeable.



HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	37.50 38.00	36.50 37.00	36.50 37.00
Chicago	36.00 37.00	35.00 36.00	34.00 35.00
Pitts.	40.00 40.50	38.50 38.50	30.00 34.00
N. Y.	46.00 47.00	44.00 45.50	41.00 43.00

Markets	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	35.50 37.00	35.50 36.00	35.00 36.00
Chicago	35.00 36.00	34.00 35.00	20.00 30.00
Pitts.	37.50 38.50	36.50 37.50	33.00 35.00
N. Y.	44.00 45.00	38.00 41.00	

Eastern hay markets continued to advance and are in a strong position under light supplies and small offerings from country points. Western markets, altho firm, have not shown as much strength during the past three weeks owing to the arrival of the new crop alfalfa and the excellent general hay crop prospects. The South and Southwest are cutting alfalfa and this will affect eventually the Northern markets. However the near approach of the season when the demand is at its lowest will probably have no great effect on values this year, owing to the apparent shortage of the old crop. And until farmers are free to clear up their mows, and roads are again passable, there will not be an increased movement. Much rainy weather in the northeastern states has kept country roads in bad condition throughout the spring, but this has added to hay crop prospects. The outlook is for a bumper crop of hay of excellent quality.—Hay Trade Journal.



BUTTER

New York Butter Letter

While there has been no material change in quotations this week, there has been an unsettled and uncertain market all the week. Because of some speculative demand at the close of the previous week and at the outset of this it was generally felt that there would be continued activity at present prices for a considerable time to come. An effort, therefore, has been made, even when there was very limited demand, to keep the price up. However, stocks have been accumulating to such an extent that receivers realize that something must be done to keep butter moving. There is an abundance of ac-

accumulations at present, a great percentage of which has been in stores for one to two weeks. While current consumptive demand has continued about as usual there has been an absence of out-of-town buyers and all speculative and export buying has ceased. On top of the decreased demand shipments are increasing in size and several cars of butter have been received from Canada, although most of that has been placed in bonded warehouse. Export business would undoubtedly be much better were it not for the fact that shipping space is very scarce and much of the butter which was purchased some time ago for shipment to foreign countries is as yet here awaiting shipping accommodations.

The week opened with an active market and with extras selling at 59½ to 60c. On Tuesday there was practically no trade but on Wednesday there was a greater activity. On Thursday there was a fair trade but a marked weakness developed during the afternoon which was carried over to Friday when there was a decline of 1c on all grades and very little butter sold. The present indications are that unless there is a greater activity on the part of exporters and speculators in the very near future we may witness a market decline in the price of butter. Unsalted butter is in strong demand and is finding a ready sale at a differential of fully 3c over the quotations for corresponding grades of salted butter. At the close yesterday established quotations were as follows: Extras, 58½ to 59c; higher scoring than extras, 59¼ to 60c; firsts, 56½ to 58c; and seconds, 54 to 56c.

MARKET QUOTATIONS IN DETROIT

Potatoes—Receipts light. Good demand. Market \$2.05 to \$2.15 per cwt. in sacks. The above has reference to car-load lots, small lots selling about the same.

Beans—The bean market is not as yet good. Hard to dispose of carlots. Prices on small lots somewhat improving.

Vegetables—Onions are in good demand, selling around \$4 per 100 pound sacks. These range about the same whether in carlots or less.

Veal—Receipts so far as express shipments have been cut off on account of Railway Express employees strike. Difficult to estimate price when settlement is made. We look for better prices on first arrivals. Market for top veal this week about one cent over last quotation.

Dressed Hogs—Dressed hogs are in good demand and bringing better prices.

Eggs—Eggs are still firm and in good demand. Market advancing.

Poultry—Receipts light but equal to demand with exception of heavy hens.

Butter—Dairy butter is holding up fairly well, receipts increasing. Prices ranging close to last week. Must expect however lower prices when the large flow of milk begins.

Egg Cases—We can always supply you with Egg Cases. Once used Egg Cases, 25c each, carlots, 22c; Chicken Coops, \$1.25 each; Turkey Coops, \$1.75 each, f. o. b. factory point.

Fat Hens—38c Light Hens, 34c; Old Cocks and Stags, 18c; Broilers, 55c; Geese, 26c; Turkeys, 38c; Ducks, 40c; No. 1 Veal, 22c; Veal, 17 to 20c.

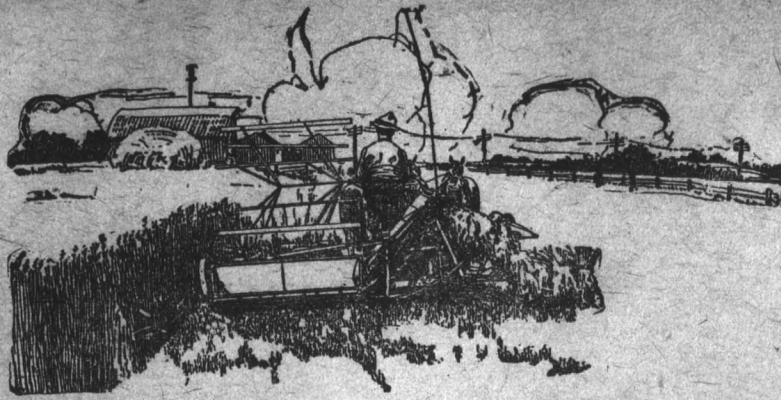
Dressed Hogs—Light weight, 26c; heavy, 23 to 25c.

Maple Syrup—Extra Grade, \$2.50 per gal.

Dairy Butter—48 to 50c according to quality. Eggs, new laid, candled, 50c. Current receipts, 46c.

Potatoes, track, \$2.05 to \$2.15 cwt. bulk. Out of store about the same in small lots.

Carrots, Parsnips and Turnips—50c to \$1 a bushel in small lots. Onions, \$4 100-lb. sacked.



How About Your Binder?

EVERY sign points to a prosperous year for the farmer. Prices for farm products, due to a steady domestic and unusual overseas demand, are at high levels and it is reasonable to expect that they will remain so for some time to come.

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

Deering, McCormick and Milwaukee Harvesting Machines

will harvest all your grain crops without waste. These are unusual binders adapted to take care of usual or unusual crop conditions. Generations of farmers have tested and approved until these machines are spoken of in much the same fashion as an old and trusted servant.

See your local dealer early in the season and arrange with him to have your binder delivered in plenty of time to assure the complete harvesting of your crop. 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. It will be wise also to make your purchase of Deering, International, McCormick or Milwaukee twine as early as possible.

The service that follows a Deering, McCormick or Milwaukee binder to the grain fields is always a source of pleasant comment. That this service be full measure, 89 branch houses and thousands of alert dealers keep informed of your needs and equipped to supply them.

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A

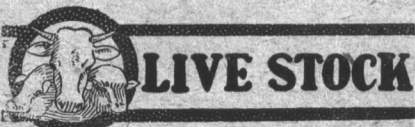
Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

INDEMNIFIES Owners of Live Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

Against Death by Accident or Disease

Saginaw

Grand Rapids



East Buffalo, N. Y., May 26.—The receipts of sheep and lambs today are called 38 cars. Best lambs, \$14.75 to \$15, which is about steady with Saturday; cull lambs, \$12 to \$13; yearlings, \$12 to \$12.50; wethers, \$11 to \$11.50; ewes, \$9.50 to \$10.

Receipts of calves are estimated at 4,000 head. Choice calves, \$17 to \$17.50 which is 50c lower; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$14.75 to \$15.75; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavy fat calves, \$9.50 to \$11.50, as to weight and quality.

The supply of hogs for the opening day of the week totaled 12,000 head or 75 double-decks, and our market opened 50c lower on pigs and lights and generally 5c lower on the good hogs, with the bulk of the good hogs selling on a basis of \$21.10, with five bunches which had a heavy top selling at \$21.15 and \$21.20, and two decks of choice, Illinois hogs, reaching \$21.25; pigs and lights sold from \$20.25 to \$20.50, as to weight and quality; roughs, \$18.50; stags, \$12 to \$15.

Receipts of cattle Monday, 240 cars, including 80 cars of Canadians and 34 cars left from last week's trade. Our market opened 50c to \$1 lower on medium weight and heavy steer cattle which were in very heavy supply; butcher steers and heavy weight steers were in heavy supply, sold 50c to \$1 lower than last week; fat cows and heifers were in moderate supply, sold 25 to 50c lower; bulls

of all classes were in good supply, sold 50c lower; canners and cutters were in light supply, sold 15 to 25c lower; fresh cows and springers were in light supply, sold steady; stockers and feeders were in light supply, sold steady; yearlings were in moderate supply, sold 50c lower. At the close of our market there were around 50 cars of cattle, weighing from 1,000 to 1,150 pounds, left unsold.

Detroit Live Stock Market

DETROIT, May 26.—Cattle: Butchers grades steady; best steers dull; best heavy steers, \$14 to \$14.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$13 to \$13.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$12.50 to \$13; handy light butchers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; light butchers, \$9 to \$10.50; best cows, \$11 to \$12; butcher cows, \$9 to \$10.50; cutters, \$7.50 to \$8; canners, \$6.50 to \$6.75; best heavy bulls, \$10.50 to \$11.50; bologna bulls, \$9.50 to \$10; stock bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; feeders, \$11 to \$12; stock-ehs, \$8.50 to \$10; milkers and springers, \$65 to \$125. Veal calves: Receipts, 581; market strong; best \$17.50 to \$18.25; others, \$10 to \$14. Prospects look lower balance of week. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 359; market steady; best lambs, \$14.50; fair lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.50; light to common lambs, \$9 to \$11; fair to good sheep, \$8.50 to \$9.50; culls and common, \$5 to \$6. Hogs: Receipts, 1,686; market, 25c lower; pigs, \$20; mixed hogs, \$20.25 to \$20.50; closed very weak.

Chicago Live Stock Letter

CHICAGO, May 26.—Hogs: Receipts, 46,000; market mostly 20 to 25c under Saturday's average; closing weak; estimated tomorrow, 40,000; bulk, \$20 to \$20.40; heavies, \$20.30 to \$20.45; mediums, \$20.15 to \$20.40; lights, \$19.75 to \$20.40; light lights, \$19 to \$20.15; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$19.50 to \$19.75; packing sows, rough, \$19 to \$19.50; pigs, \$18.25 to \$19. Cattle: Receipts, 18,000; beef steers, 10 to 25c lower; she stock about steady; calves and stockers steady; feeders slo wto 25c lower; estimated tomorrow, 16,000; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, \$15.90 to \$18; medium and good, \$13.25 to \$16; common, \$11.50 to \$13.65; lights, goodand choice, \$12.75 to \$16.25; common and medium, \$10.50 to \$14; butcher cattle, heifers, \$8.25 to \$14.75; cows, \$8.15 to \$14.50; canners and cutters, \$6.40 to \$8.15; veal calves, light and heavy weight, \$15 to \$16.50; feeder steers, \$10.25 to \$14.50; stocker steers, \$8.25 to \$13.50.

MICHIGAN WOOL QUOTATIONS

Wool dealers in Detroit this week report that due to the unsteadiness of the wool situation, it is difficult to comment with much certainty. Michigan grades of wool have been selling at 45c and 50c, while some of the best grades have been bringing as high as 65c.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines

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

Tillage Implements

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

Planting and Seeding Machines

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

Haying Machines

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

Belt Machines

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

Power Machines

Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines
Kerosene Tractors
Motor Trucks
Motor Cultivators

Corn Machines

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

Dairy Equipment

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

Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders
Straw Spreading Attachment
Farm Wagons Stalk Cutters
Farm Trucks Knife Grinders
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A Guaranteed Remedy for Contagious Abortion

Don't let this scourge cost you calves, milk and cows and ruin your herd. If your cows are affected get rid of it; if not, keep it out.

ABORNO The Guaranteed Treatment for Abortion has been in successful use for more than four years. Give it a chance to control the plague.

ABORNO is easily administered by hypodermic injections. It kills the abortion germs and prevents them from getting a foothold. Acts quickly and positively, without injury to the cow.

Write today for our free booklet on Contagious Abortion, with full details of the Aborno Guarantee and letters from farmers whose herds have been freed from Abortion by Aborno.

ABORNO LABORATORY
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Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new "Ranger" "Motor Bike" completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the famous "Ranger" line of bicycles.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Send for big free catalog and particulars of our factory-direct-to-Rider marvelous offers and terms.

TIRE Lamps, Horns, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog. Write Today.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. H-159 CHICAGO



DANGER OF OVER SUPPLY OF FOOD

Many Entertain Belief That Famine Will be Followed by Feast and Over-Production

The fear that has been expressed in the columns of the farm papers that over-production of food products might ensue as a result of the back-to-the-land movement, and the frantic efforts of Europe to replenish her exhausted supplies, is now reflected in some of the grain trade journals. These journals, being for the most part the mouth pieces of those who deal in the products the farmer grows, usually scoff at the idea of over-production. The greater the production the larger volume of business the middlemen handle, and the greater the temporary profits. Naturally they are not so apprehensive of an impending over-production as is the farmer. But an over-production that might bring ruin upon the farmers would certainly react very disastrously upon the dealers, a fact which they are coming to appreciate and guard against.

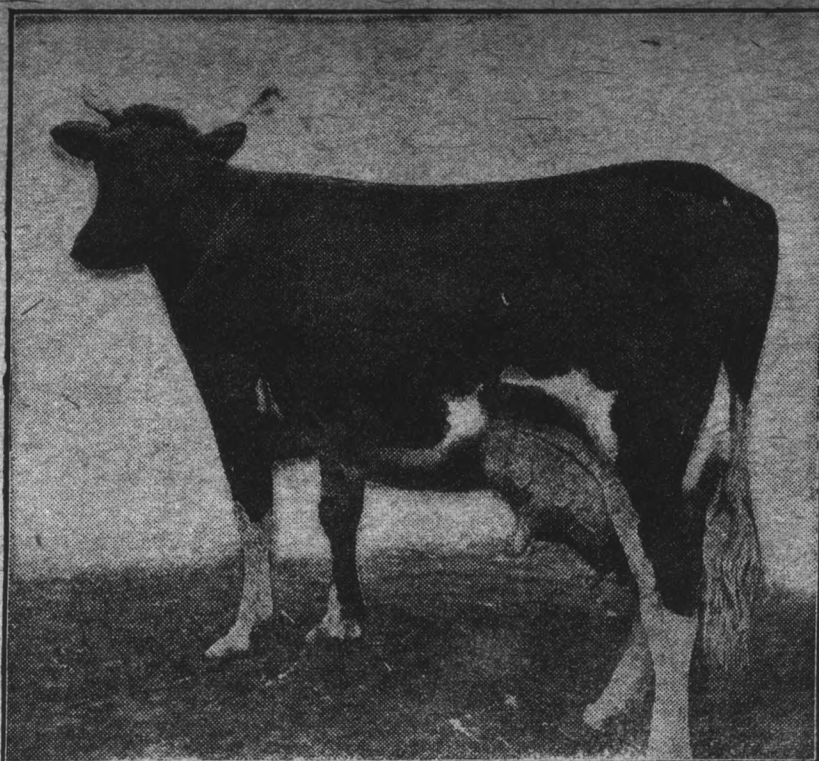
Speaking upon the subject, the *Price Current-Grain Reporter* has the following to say:

"The Spokane correspondent of a Minneapolis paper quotes A. D. Thompson of Duluth, one of the great grain dealers of the Northwest (and incidentally one of the great stock growers of the Southwest) as saying: 'In the future a dollar will be the minimum price which the American farmer will receive for wheat, according to my best judgment. In fact, I would not be surprised to see minimum wheat at \$1.25.'

"Mr. Thompson is a man whose opinion is worth while; and many will be inclined to follow him. At least, until the world's shipping shall return to the status which obtained in the carrying trade prior to Aug. 1, 1914, and Russia returns to sanity, there can be only moderate competition with North America in European wheat markets. But what about the certainty that Europe will be poor for many years to come and that the meagreness of European exchangeable surplus of goods may be a continuing stimulus to enlarge as far as possible her own farm production by the use of American machinery in order to avoid buying American wheat?

"The war has greatly stimulated our own agricultural production and the acreage increase may be permanent. The suffering caused by lack of food has as greatly stimulated efforts for production in the old world also and fear of its repetition may continue long years after the danger has passed. We saw in this country between 1879 and 1898 a tremendous expansion of farm areas through land speculation which as far as the farmer was concerned was exactly what overtrading is to the commercial world. Speculation in farm lands is now as rampant as at any time in the eighties, except that the acres now are old and improved farms, not the raw lands of the West and Northwest. Even at present prices the production must be kept very large on our farms in order to check against farm values as they now are. Yet Secretary Lane and all the private philanthropists who would distribute largess at the expense of Uncle Sam now clamor for the making of more farms "for the soldiers," dug out of the swamps by drainage or recovered from the desert by irrigation at public expense. The country, perhaps the world, is obsessed of the notion that mankind is on the verge of permanent food scarcity, in the face of American production, because before the war prices were high for reasons quite dissociated from the inability of American farms to feed our people.

Wonderful Record of Rolo Mercena DeKol, Holstein



ROLO MERCENA DeKol 30313 (C. H. B.), a Canadian 5-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow has broken the world's records for 7- and 30-day butter production by producing under official test 51.93 lbs. butter in seven days and 200.34 lbs. butter in 30 days; her milk yield being 738.7 lbs. and 2,920.5 lbs. for the respective periods. "Rolo's" best day's butter amounted to 8.57 lbs. In 60 days she yielded 5,795 lbs. milk which made 337.49 lbs. butter and her best work was accomplished toward the end of her test. The records were made under the supervision of Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and a retest was made by officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. The previous best 7-day and 30-day butter records were made by Segis Fayne Johanna (50.68 lbs.) and Fairview Korndyke Mata (185.37 lbs.), both these cows being Holsteins, and owned by Pine Grove Farms, Elma, New York.

Rolo Mercena DeKol is owned and was developed by J. B. Hammer, a young Holstein dairyman of Norwich, Ontario. Mr. Hammer purchased her for \$320 from his father, H. C. Hammer, who has been breeding Holsteins for about 6 years. The present owner of this wonderful cow has only been in business on his own account for a little over a year. The sire of the new world's champion is Sir Rolo Banks Mercena 14953, a bull that has only two purebred daughters. Her dam is Flora DeKol Pietertje 9163, with 6 daughters having official records. Both sire and dam trace back to Abberkerk Prince 2d 1068 in Canadian herd book.

Rolo Mercena DeKol made her record under ordinary conditions in the same stable as the rest of the herd. She looks every inch a world's champion, and her owner, who has fed her since she was a calf, is naturally the proudest Holstein breeder in the world today. And who will deny him that privilege?

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

ESTABLISHING DRAINS

The law provides "Before the commissioner takes any action towards locating, establishing, widening, altering or extending any drain there shall be filed with him an application signed by not less than one half of the freeholders whose lands are traversed by said drain."

Under circumstances related above there would be no prospect of being able to establish a drain because the petition must be signed by at least one half of the freeholders.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CAN BANK LOAN MONEY FOR CATTLE BREEDING?

Is there any law that prevents a state bank in Michigan from making loans on breeding cattle for one year?—G. B. S., Addison, Mich.

I do not know of any law or regulation preventing loans upon breeding cattle. I think there would be no difference from other cattle. The bank would not take unless satisfied with the security.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

HIGH INTEREST CHARGES

If the party that investigated banks in northern Michigan and couldn't find where the banks charge enormous interest will come to Iosco county I will show him a bank that charged \$5 on a loan of \$60 for 30 days. The same bank on a loan of \$200 received the \$200 in interest and bonuses and the borrower had to sell his personal prop-

erty to pay the \$200 he borrowed. A farmer borrowed \$100 on his farm for one year and had to give a mortgage for \$124 and pay for making the mortgage, etc.—Subscriber, E. Tawas.

LAND FOR CUCUMBERS

I have a stack of buckwheat straw and would like to know if you would advise me to spread it on to a clover sod to be plowed under for cucumbers. Would it benefit the cucumbers any or will it do any harm to same, as this is the only ground that I have to plow this spring? Or would you advise to spread it on to corn stubble and disc it in for oats?—B. O., Mason County.

The buckwheat straw to spread on clover sod to be plowed under for cucumbers would be of some help if the soil was heavy. It would do no very great good, however, if the soil was not heavy. If there was a fair growth of clover, we would prefer to spread the buckwheat on the corn stubble.—H. J. Eustace, M. A. C.

KILL TWO WITH ONE STONE

Would like to suggest that while passing around a petition to initiate a warehouse law, it would be just as easy and cheap to present petitions for several laws the farmers have wanted at the same time, for instance: A tonnage tax and the repeal of the Constabulary Act and others. In fact, let them know for once there is something doing among the farmers and the howls, the *Free Press* and other organs will emit will be sweet music to our ears.—E. P., Ingham County.

The Publisher's Desk

A THREE CORNERED DEAL—I always like to think of a publication as a perfect triangle, its three sides representing, Editorial, Circulation, Advertising. No paper can be successful in which either of these three sides is weaker than the other. Each must represent as near perfection as possible or the whole structure is weakened in proportion. Few indeed are there among you, who have not in one way or another intimated your appreciation for what we are striving in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING and I trust you will permit me to point out to you a manner in which you can, to your own profit strengthen a third side of your paper, which may never have occurred to you in just this way. I refer to the advertiser who contributes to its success by buying space in our columns to point out the merits of his product. Perhaps it has occurred to you, or you have been told that advertised goods cost more and it would seem logical inasmuch as advertising space looks expensive and its cost must be added to the purchase price of what you buy, if the seller is to make a profit.

But did it ever occur to you that advertising inevitably proves two things which are of vital concern to you as a purchaser, first: that the maker has confidence in and is therefore willing to endorse his product in black-and-white over his signature; second: that no inferior product is ever worth advertising or is ever maintained on the market by advertising!

When a product is not advertised to increase its use and sale then, two things are immediately obvious, that the maker does not believe fully in it and that he must take some more expensive way of reaching you, as a prospective buyer, with it.

To send a penny-postage circular to each of the readers of M. B. F., would cost \$800 for postage alone and the printing, paper and labor of wrapping and addressing would cost twice this amount in addition. Would this be cheaper? Or if the manufacturer were to send an agent to your door, not knowing whether or not you were even interested in what he had to offer it would cost a hundred times more. So there is no cheaper way of bringing the merits of an article to the buyer than through advertising in the mediums which reach him.

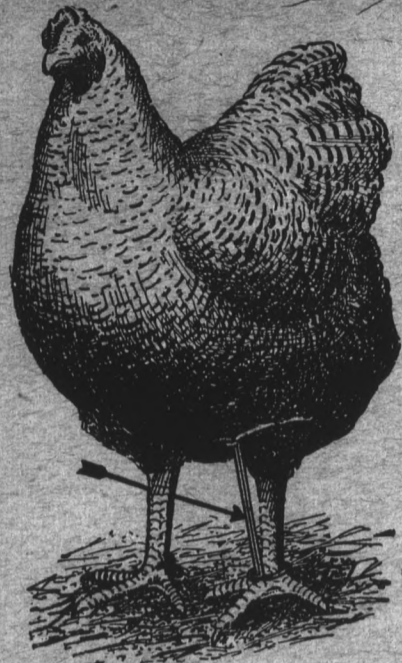
When you go into a store and the clerk tells you that something is "just-as-good" as the article you asked him for, and cheaper "because-it-isn't advertised" ask him how much more he makes on that article than the one you asked for—and then go to the store where you get what you want and do your trading there, because the substitutor is always a fraud—think back over the "just-as-good" articles you have bought, did you ever go back and buy another?

I have told you of the triangle, which might also be labeled the Publication, the Reader and the Advertiser, it is a perfect arrangement when all have confidence in each other. You have told me how you want to see M. B. F. grow until it reaches every farm home in Michigan. We have told you of three great things that can be accomplished as we reach this goal, now will you consider these manufacturers who use our columns as your friends as well as ours, write them about their product if you are interested, buy of them or through their dealers, if you can profitably and always mention as you would the introduction of a friend, the fact that you have read their advertising in your farm weekly, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. The triangle illustrates how much it means towards our goal.—G. M. S.

I have received and distributed all of the sample copies you have sent me, and we all think it is the best farm paper ever published.—F. M. Monzo, Sanilac county.

LABOR SAVING HINTS

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



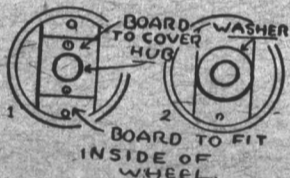
TO PREVENT HEN SETTING

When this device is used it is not only a labor saver but a money maker to poultry raisers. With eggs 40c to 60c a dozen a hen does not have to lose much time setting to run into dollars. This device, which is simple to make and simple to operate, placed on the leg of a hen prevented her from setting and still allows her to eat, scratch and drink, and keep in an egg-laying condition.

Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station made a test of this device and got an average of 2.6 days for breaking setting hens from the nest. They also stated that the test showed a saving of one-half the time over the broody coop method which is the best known method used by poultry men.—*LeRoy E. Greenman, Patentee, Patent No. 1,272,657.*

DUST-PROOF PLOW WHEEL

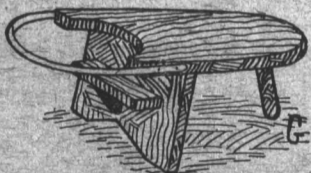
This is the way we fix our plow wheels to keep them from cutting out. This makes them dust proof so that once greasing will run for four or five days without greasing. By putting the head of the bolt on the outside we



don't have to take it apart to grease as the core or axle slips out from the inside so it is as easily greased as it was before the boards were put on. One hour's work and two small bolts do the work.—*Chas. Harley.*

MILK STOOL

The front of the stool is hollowed to receive the pail, which is kept in its place by a wire, fixed as shown in the engraving. The front leg has a



projecting rest upon which the bottom of the pail is placed to keep it from the ground and also from breaking away the wire by its weight. The milker may either sit astride of this stool, or sideways upon it.—*Odin Bidstrup, Sheridan, Mich.*

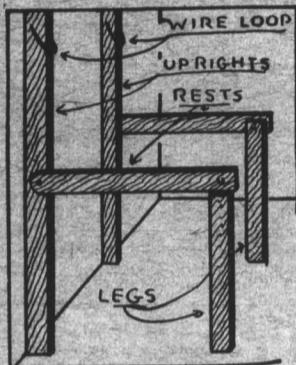
AUTOMOBILE JACK PATTERN

Enclosed find a handy automobile jack pattern which is very cheap and will do the business as well as any jack on the market. Take a 2 x 4 piece and a 1/4 in. bolt and you have it. Rip 2 1/2 in. in center; bore hole for hub; set main jack two in. from wheel and lift up. This is for a Ford wheel.—*Ray Hillard, Archbold, Ohio.*



WAGON BOX SUPPORT

I read your paper with much interest. The way in which you are supporting the interests of the farmers of Michigan is worthy of the farmers' cooperation. I was especially interested in your conversation you had with Mr. Ivory, chairman of the house committee. You certainly cornered him well. Stay by us and we'll stay by you. I would like to see a free discussion of the practicability of the state-owned warehouses in your paper and if they are proven to be highly practical I am willing to do what I can in circulating initiative petitions to

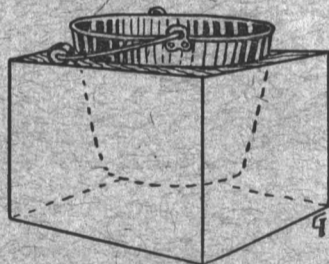


submit the warehouse amendment to the vote of the people. I am especially interested in your labor-saving hints department. I make use of some device shown in most every issue. Enclosed you will find a device which others may make use of.

When you get tired of hauling that wagon box out of the shed to set it off where it will soak up with the rain because your shed is too narrow to put the box off and on conveniently, which you usually do when you want the box off maybe to put on the hay rack, just cut two strips of hardwood boards long enough for your box to rest on sitting on edge and allow for fastening to uprights on the side of the shed; then cut two strips of hardwood boards three feet long and bolt together at right angles; bolt other end of short strips to uprights about eight or 10 feet apart. Attach wire above each to hold up out of the way when not in use and fasten a wire loop at the proper place above the middle of the wagon box to loop over one of the rods that go through the step and set your wagon box on it. When wanted on the wagon again tip it over and it is on the wagon.—*Hugh Albright, Marion, Mich.*

HANDY CALF FEEDER

When feeding calves try cutting a hole in a box and put pail inside box, having the box fastened, and you can leave the calf to drink milk while you



are doing other chores without fear of its being upset. The calf then gets all the grain.—*H. A. Osceola county.*

HOMEMADE SANDPAPER

In some woodwork, I suddenly found myself minus some necessary sand paper, and finally made what turned out to be excellent.

There was an old coffeemill in the garret, and I got this and through it, turned some hard, flinty gravel. Three times through the mill made powdered sand that was sharp, and of a variety of sizes.

This was then screened through, first, some door screen, then through a finer mesh, and finally through cheese cloth.

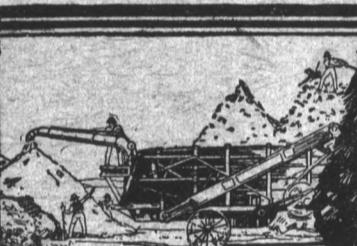
Tough manilla paper was then coated with a thick layer of glue, slightly diluted, and these three sizes of sand sprinkled upon the surfaces. The rest was shaken off, and the resulting sand paper put in a warm place to set and dry. In three hours, it was perfectly dry and did excellent work.—*Dale Van Horn, Nebraska.*

Rouge Rex Shoes for The Man Who Works

Better Shoes were never made than Rouge Rex and when better shoes are made Hirth Krause Company will make them. Buy Rouge Rex shoes for the Man Who Works. Try a pair of our No. 407 with the double tip and vamp. Double the wear where the wear comes. Comfort and Service built in every pair.



Hirth-Krause Co.
Tanners and Shoe Mfg'rs,
Grand Rapids, Mich.



It Has Stood the Test of Time

Many years work in the field in all kinds of weather, and all conditions of grain has demonstrated that the "beating out" process used in the Red River Special is the only correct principle to use in separating the grain from the straw.

Red River Special

Separator is built right. The best material obtainable is used in its construction. It is built to withstand severe usage for many years.

Thousands and thousands of farmers have made signed statements that they want no other machine to do their threshing. They want the machine with the "Man Behind the Gun," and the Beating Shakers. See that a Red River Special does your work this season.

The Red River Special is the first machine in the field, and the last one out, as it always has the longest run. No expensive breakdowns, or long waits for repairs. It is the separator you are sure to use sometime. Why not use it now?

If you want your own machine, get a Red River Special. If not, see that the man who comes to do your threshing has a Red River Special Separator.

It Saves the Farmers' Thresh Bill

Write for Free Catalog

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

SAVE 40% ON YOUR TIRES

3600 Mile Guarantee
Manufacturers of high-grade tires sell us their surplus stocks of "FIRSTS" at rock-bottom prices, for spot cash. We sell YOU these brand new tires as "Seconds," at an average REDUCTION OF 40%.

SIZE	Plain	N. Skid	Guaranteed
28 x 3	\$9.45	\$10.40	\$2.65
30 x 3	9.60	10.70	2.60
32 x 3	11.50	12.45	3.10
30 x 3 1/2	12.30	13.85	3.25
31 x 3 1/2	13.10	14.40	3.30
32 x 3 1/2	14.30	16.20	3.40
34 x 3 1/2	15.10	16.70	4.15
31 x 4	18.30	20.75	4.35
32 x 4	18.70	21.10	4.35
33 x 4	19.55	21.45	4.45
34 x 4	20.00	21.90	4.55
35 x 4	21.05	23.05	5.20
36 x 4	23.50	25.50	5.35
34 x 4 1/2	26.90	29.55	5.60
35 x 4 1/2	28.60	30.70	5.70
36 x 4 1/2	28.60	31.15	5.90
37 x 4 1/2	32.65	35.60	6.70
35 x 5	30.90	33.80	6.95
36 x 5	33.55	36.75	7.65
37 x 5	32.70	35.65	7.15

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

Philadelphia Motor Tire Co.,
244 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GUARANTEED TUBES

Direct—Prepaid \$1.95 for 30 x 3

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

30 x 3 1/2	\$2.25
32 x 3 1/2	2.50
31 x 4	3.10
32 x 4	3.35
33 x 4	3.45
34 x 4	3.75
34 x 4 1/2	4.45
35 x 4 1/2	4.60
36 x 4 1/2	4.70
Write to-day.	35 x 5 5.25

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

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

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

SALE DATES CLAIMED

To avoid conflicting dates we will, without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

June 3—Genesee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Flint, Mich.

CATTLE

E. L. Salisbury Breeds High Class

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL OLD enough for service. Sired by a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad; his dam has a good A. R. O. record. Write for prices and pedigree. Also a few females. Vernon Clough, Parma, Michigan.

TWIN BULL CALVES

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

33-LB. ANCESTRY

FOR SALE—Bull calf born Feb. 6, 1919. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad whose dam has a 33.105 4-yr-old record. Dam, 47 lb. Jr. 2-yr-old, daughter of Ypsiland Sir Pontiac DeKol whose dam at 5 yrs. has a record of 35.43 and 750.20 lbs. in 7 da. Price, \$100 F.O.B.

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

PREPARE

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

Bull Calves

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

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

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous \$30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelse 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 Luude 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—3 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Bulls old enough for service, from daughters of 30-lb. bull and King Korndyke. Sadie Vale 26th. Ask for pedigree and price. James B. Gargett, Elm Hall, Mich.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.

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

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

Her sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull and a son of Barbara Pietertje Butter boy, 32.43 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 1/2 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 2,650.5 lbs. milk in 30 days.

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

I sold the dam for \$1,200 and topped the sale at the Central Michigan Holstein Breeders' Sale, Feb. 6th, 1919, at East Lansing, Mich. Andrew T. 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; 51.46 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. BRED 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. E., 33.11 lbs.; M., 723.4 lbs.; 10 months E., 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.

JERSEY

THE Jersey
The investment breed—the profit producers. Richer milk from less feed. Cheeser and butter that bring better prices. The facts about the Jersey make other breeds seem extra vain. Let us send them free. Write breeders for prices and pedigree. The American Jersey Cattle Club, 307 West 23rd Street, New York

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

GUERNSEY

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bull Calves, 4 months old; Top Notch breeding. A. M. Smith, Lake City, Mich.

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

Registered Guernsey Bull For Sale
Born April 26, 1918 Price \$50
Last one left! All the others advertised in M. B. F. have been sold.
Wm. T. Fisk, Vestaburg, Mich., R. 2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

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

SHORTHORN

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

FOR SALE—TWO FINE SHORTHORN Bulls, 13 months old; at farmers' prices. Clarence Wyant, Bernien Center, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEREFORDS

LAKWOOD HEREFORDS

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

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

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

HORSES

FOR SALE—FOUR-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED Cildesdale Stallion, a State Fair Winner. D. T. Knight, Marlette, Mich.

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

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—ONE thirteen months old boar, weighs 500 lbs., registered and a sure breeder, price \$75.00 crated. Spring pigs eligible to registry ready to ship, \$12 apiece. Leland Reid, Twining, Mich.

POLAND CHINA SOW AND EIGHT pigs, nine farrowed April 28; sired by Bob-o-Link by the 2nd Big Bob. Price \$200. Also offer Bob-o-Link, 14 months old at a bargain. Has litters of 13 to his credit. C. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

BIG TYPE POLANDS, GILTS ALL sold, one yearling sow bred to farrow May 20th for sale. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich.

Large Type Poland China Hogs

Write that inquiry for L. T. P. C. serviceable boars to Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich., instead of Mason. I have sold my farm and bought another, one mile west and eight and one-half miles south. Come and see me in my new home. Free delivery from town.

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

DUROC

MEADOWVIEW FARM, REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Hogs. Spring pigs for sale; also Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

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

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

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

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

PEACH HILL FARM

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

INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO REGULAR DUROC Jersey boars, 1st of October farrow; weight, 150 lbs.; sired by Orion Cherry King 6th No. 79931; dam by Defender. C. E. Davis & Son, Ashley, Mich., R. 1.

MEADOWVIEW FARM

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

O. I. C.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C.'s Boar pigs, grandsons of Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. Sows all sold. John Gibson, Bridgeport, Michigan.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s.

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

BERKSHIRES

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

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.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE Pigs for sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today. Ralph Cosens, Levering, Mich.

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BELGIAN HARES FOR SALE... Prices reasonable. Harland A. Steward...

PEDIGREED BELGIAN HARES... bred for size and color. Prices reasonable...

PEDIGREED RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARE BUCKS... Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed...

PEDIGREED BELGIAN HARES... Bred for size and color. Prices reasonable...

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A FEDERATION OF INTERESTS... Chickens—Quantities; S. C. White and Brown Leghorns...

Hatching Eggs—Standard breeds can still be furnished.

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

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BARRED ROCK WINNERS. Won 1 Pen, 2nd Cockerel and 4th Cockerel at Chelsea Big Show...

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CHICKS WE SHIP THOUSANDS, Different varieties; Brown Leghorns, \$13 hundred; booklet and testimonials. Stamp appreciated...

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MY BARRED P. ROCKS ARE GREAT winners, extra layers, and yellow legs and beaks. Eggs by express, \$1.50 per 15...

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...

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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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Address Poultry Dept., M. B. F.

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

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Wish to say that this is one of the best schools in the country, and would not hesitate to recommend it to anyone who is desirous of learning the automobile business. It is a recognized institution among the automobile factories of this city.
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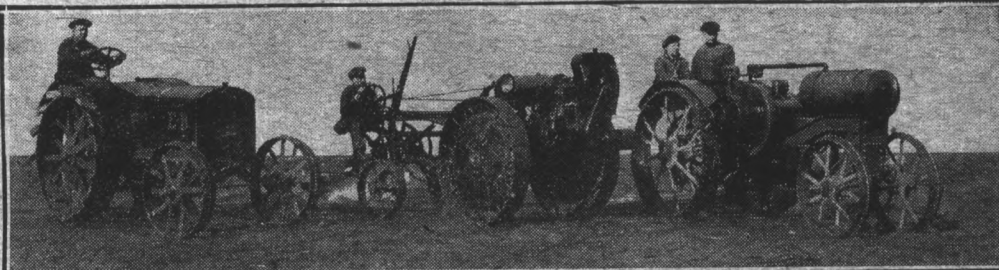
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