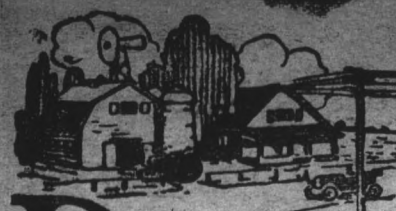


"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

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## Bean Market Boomed by Enormous Order of California's Product bought by Europe

*Biggest Scoop of Year Announced to Michigan Growers Waiting for Higher Prices;  
Western State Farmers' Association Shows Effectiveness*

THE CALIFORNIA Bean Growers' Association is an organization worth while. Organized a little more than two years ago, this association absolutely controls the sale of more than eighty per cent of all the beans raised in California. During the past seven months, while the bears and bulls have been growling and pawing the earth, the membership of this association has kept right along in the even tenor of its way, relying absolutely upon the advice and council of those in authority, and as a consequence they are going to bring the growers through without a loss; a condition thought impossible three months ago.

California had a bumper crop in anticipation of the war demands, and with the cessation of hostilities the market went to pieces. Before the Californians had time to figure out the proposition, the orient began to dump in beans of many kinds and colors—wholly demoralizing the markets throughout the United States.

### Californians Helped Michigan Growers

Secretary Turner, of the association, who handles the sales end of the business did not get excited, but held the membership together. It will be remembered that recently he very gracefully stepped back and permitted three hundred cars of Michigan beans to be sold, without competition, while he received an order for but one hundred and fifty cars.

This Government order held the market for a brief period, and then began the struggle between the bulls and bears, which kept everybody in hot water, who had beans to sell, for more than three months. However, the telegram printed herewith shows that the California association has finally landed with a big order, and the final clean up of the California crop is now assured, and what is better, the growers, and not the speculators will come out with a profit.

### Means Much to Michigan

This purchase by the Federal Export Company means much to those interested in the bean situation in Michigan. The market is at a point right now where the world's supply must be considered—it is the only factor to be reckoned with. The available supply of Michigan and New York beans was never lower at a corresponding period; and yet the market has been so manipulated, that the offering of a half dozen cars at a price less than current quotations, throws the market off its balance. And right here is where the manipulators have been getting in their work. During the past thirty days, one-half of the beans in Michigan elevators have been disposed of; the movement has been slow and the growers have beans which they are mighty anxious to unload.

We find at country points a few good beans are coming in every day, with more waiting the call at 'round seven and one-fourth cents per pound. The good news from our California brothers but increases

### WESTERN UNION—SPECIAL

Market Editor, Michigan Business Farming,  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FEDERAL EXPORT COMPANY has just closed purchase of two hundred thousand bags white beans from California Bean Growers' Association to apply on first large order from Sweden. Sale calls for shipment during next six months, proving that European trade anticipates heavy purchase American beans even after their crop is available. This sale disposes of nearly one-half all white beans in California and is most bullish development of the crop year and removes the bears' strongest talking point. This sale is bona fide.—RENRUT.  
New York City, May 31, 1919.

our faith in the final clean up of the market; and if prices don't work to a higher level, then factors which have governed markets in the past need not be considered in the future.

### Manipulations Disgusting

The bean growers of Michigan have become completely disgusted with the manipulators, and as a consequence not more than half last season's acreage will be planted this year. Reports from all sections of the state confirm

that this statement is accurate.

"I have raised beans for fourteen years," said a prominent farmer the other day, "and during that time I have had just two paying crops."

"No beans for me," said another; "with such unsatisfactory market conditions, there's no money in a bean crop. Too many chances to take; too many noses in the trough when you do get a crop. I raised thirty acres last year; not an acre this year." Hundreds of such replies have been received, and while the bad weather has prevented many from planting oats, mighty few are going to again turn to beans—chances too great; help too scarce.

### Effective Michigan Organization Needed

Michigan bean growers are without an effective organization. While the majority of the growers in California are in the business on an extensive scale, the condition is exactly reversed in Michigan and New York.

Mighty few farmers here go into bean growing extensively; a few acres as a side line is the usual plan, and herein do we find the reason why it is practically impossible to organize the bean growers as efficiently as they are in the West. There the grower signs a contract to sell all of his beans through the association, and he pays a good-sized penalty if he does not live up to his contract.

Sufficient capital is provided through warehouse receipts, partially to finance the growers; and they are thus in a position where they can outmanipulate the manipulators.

No section of the country can raise a bean that will in any way compare with the little "navy" or pea bean of Michigan, for canning, and the time is not far distant when the growers of this product will get together, and through organization change bean growing from a hit and miss business proposition to a stable industry—this will not be accomplished however until some means are provided through which the small grower can be financed.

The growers have had the active support of some of the larger bean buyers during the past seven months, and some day the story of the effort put forth to stabilize the price on Michigan beans will be told. Other large buyers have bullied the market one day, only to work with the bears a few days later, and the result has been not only the most unsatisfactory market conditions ever experienced, but the demoralization of the whole industry.



# Consider the Farm Boy---His Week is June 8-14

## Boy Scouts to Open Nation-wide Campaign for One Million Associate Members

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has, by proclamation, appealed in behalf of the boyhood of the nation, farm and town alike by extending and strengthening the Boy Scouts of America, for character development, citizenship training and Americanization.

The Boy Scout movement has given organized boyhood a place alongside the Red Cross and other great organizations as a National institution. In order to extend its benefits more rapidly to the millions of American boys both on the farm and in town, who, because of lack of volunteer leadership, are still without the training of the Boy Scout program, Hon. W. G. McAdoo and eminent gentlemen he has associated with himself as members of the Citizens' National Committee, working in co-operation with the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, pursuant to the proclamation by the president of the United States, have formulated a program for a nation-wide Boy Scout Week beginning Sunday, June 8th and continuing through to Flag Day, June 14.

This will be the first nation-wide appeal on a comprehensive plan for the support of the Boy Scout movement. Scouting has been developed and operated for the last nine years practically on a self-supporting basis. Income from registrations, supplies, and so forth, have about covered running expenses. Field and extension work alone have been dependent upon volunteer contributions.

### Become a Member Yourself

The first objective of this campaign is to secure 1,000,000 associate members of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America as an assurance of enlarged usefulness.

This associate membership is offered to mothers and fathers of American boys and other adult American citizens upon payment of \$1 or more as membership dues; in effect and in spirit a contribution to the movement, the amount to be determined by each individual. The associate membership, however, is an actual legal identification with the national body, without voting privileges which, by the constitution and by-laws of the Boy Scouts of America, belong only to regularly elected members of the National Council.

It is expected that besides the financial support which this new membership will give the organization many associate members will volunteer as scoutmasters, assistant scoutmasters, member of troop committees and members of local councils; and that many others will be active in organizing new troops of Scouts in connection with their churches, schools and other institutions and where necessary, independently of institutions.

On Monday, June 9, it is expected that a popular mass meeting will be called to consider the report of the Survey Committee and take steps to extend the facilities of the Boy Scout program in meeting local boyhood problems.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, will be devoted to an intensive membership and financial campaign in accordance with definitely worked-out plans.

Saturday, June 14, will be largely devoted to a public demonstration in the way of parades and otherwise by scouts; also by citizens in behalf of scouts in the form of a festival at a public place with a feast, speeches, music and scout demonstrations. The most representative citizens in the community will be invited to assist in this citizens' demonstration of interest in the scouts of their community.

For demonstrations, churches can make available grounds, their social or other rooms where the public could resort to see what scouts can do.

The most friendly and comprehensive notices of the campaign given in advance from the pulpit at all services and included in church bulletins, will be of great assistance. Volunteer testimonials sent to the press, of the value of scout activities in the local churches, will help immensely. Public spirited citizens can render great service in this campaign especially by encouraging the formation of troops in connection with the churches, schools, and other institutions.

### President Wilson's Proclamation

"The Boy Scouts of America have rendered notable service to the Nation during the world war. They have done effective work in the Liberty Loan and

War Savings campaigns, in discovering and reporting upon the black walnut supply, in co-operating with the Red Cross and other war work agencies, in acting as despatch bearers for the Committee on Public Information, and in other important fields. The Boy Scouts have not only demonstrated their worth to the Nation, but have also materially contributed to a deeper appreciation by the American people of the higher conception of patriotism and good citizenship.

The Boy Scout Movement should not only be preserved, but strengthened. It deserves the support of all public-spirited citizens. The available means for the Boy Scout movement have thus far sufficed for the organization and training of only a small proportion of the boys of



The boys are going to make a lot of noise during the next several days in campaigning for aid in boys' work. Better sit up and take notice.

the country. There are approximately 10,000,000 boys in the United States between the ages of twelve and twenty-one. Of these only 375,000 enrolled as members of the Boy Scouts of America.

America cannot acquit herself commensurately with her power and influence in the great period now facing her and the world unless the boys of America are given better opportunities than heretofore to prepare themselves for the responsibilities of citizenship.

Every nation depends for its future upon the proper training and development of its youth. The American boy must have the best training and discipline our great democracy can provide if America is to maintain her ideals, her standards and her influence in the world.

The plan, therefore, for a Boy Scout week during which a universal appeal will be made to all Americans to supply the means to put the Boy Scouts of America in a position to carry forward effectively and continuously the splendid work they are doing for the youth of America, should have the unreserved support of the Nation.

Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby recommend that the period beginning Sunday, June 8th, to Flag Day, June 14, be observed as Boy Scout Week through the United States for the purpose of strengthening the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

I earnestly recommend that, in every community, a Citizens' Committee under the leadership of a National Citizens' Committee, be organized to co-operate in carrying out a program for a definite recognition of the effective services rendered by the Boy Scouts of America; for a survey of the facts relating to the boyhood of each community, in order that with the co-operation of churches, schools and other organizations definitely engaged in work for boys, adequate provision may be made for extending the Boy Scout program to a larger proportion of American boyhood.

The Boy Scout Movement offers unusual opportunity for volunteer service. It needs men to act as committeemen and as leaders of groups of boys. I hope that all who can will enlist for such personal service, enroll as associate members and give all possible financial assistance to this worthy organization of American boyhood. Anything that is done to increase the effectiveness of the Boy Scouts of America will be a genuine contribution to the welfare of the Nation.

*In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.*

Done this first day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

### REMEMBER THE BOYS' RESERVE

A MOTHER'S impression of the United States Boys' Working Reserve is given in the following letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Marion, of Detroit, Mich:

"When the 'call to arms,' as it were, for boys for farm work first sounded in our family no one took it seriously but the boy. He had been secretly nursing a grudge against himself for months because he was not old enough to join the Marines or enter the Navy. So, the promised outlook for service to his country became the absorbing thing in his life. I knew how he wanted to do his share, to help in the great world struggle and the Boys' Working Reserve work was his opportunity.

"On Monday he was told to leave on Wednesday the 1st of May, and he was all ready Tuesday night. We were up very early in the morning and made the 6.30 train and he went happy and eager, but very serious, too, as the young are.

"My boy, as you know, was very fortunately placed with a young farmer of splendid habits—a quietly religious man, who did not swear himself or want to hear anyone else do so. Not a creature on the place, from the dear old collie to the cross old sow was ever afraid of him; he did not wish to work or rule by fear. The farm of 200 acres was entirely worked by him and my son, and as everything was well done and the farm made to pay as few farms do pay, it meant work and more work.

"The meals were very good and always plentiful and my boy became one of the little family, sharing even in the regular Saturday night trip to town, the one and great dissipation of farm life. It was, of course, a complete change in every way from city and school life, a very good change, too, for any boy. Opening up a whole world to him of where things come from. The fresh air the different food, the different people with their different views and ideas—gave him many things to think about.

"There were lonesome times, too. There was a little bridge over a creek where the boy from the next farm and my boy used to meet after the chores were done, and dangle their feet over the little stream and talk of home and then go back though the dark quiet night to the silent house and to bed.

"But he learned many many useful things in the best way, by doing them, and I feel the summer, in spite of the hard work, was well spent. And then when he came home and whispered, 'Mother, I did what I could. Wasn't it almost as good as going over?' I looked at his bronzed young face and said, 'Yes, it was.'

"So, back to school, 'hard as nails,' as boys love to be, well contented.

We are glad he went out with the Boys' Working Reserve. The supervision of the boy was splendid. I am very grateful for it and appreciate in his school life the incalculable influence for good the fine teachers and coaches have in the forming of his character."

### Boys Deserve Praise

Writing from Jamestown, Pa., George H. Donnor says:

"It is with much interest I notice the plans that are being made for the U. S. B. W. R. for the coming season. I think this a patriotic corps of boys, and they certainly deserve much praise for their success and help to the farmer.

## Scout Training Makes Good Farmers as Well as Good Soldiers



For those who had Boy Scout training the life of the soldier in our national need was easy. Likewise the sturdy, helpful drills of the Scouts make better men for any profession, for farming as well as soldiering.



# State Farmers Boost Live Stock Associations

## Reports of New Shipping Organizations are Pouring in from All Parts of Michigan

Reports from many parts of Michigan come pouring in telling of the "pep" of the farmers in getting busy on co-operative organizations. Here in the midst of big shipments, especially of veal, live stock shipping associations are of special interest. More than 130 such associations are now thriving in this state.

Among the new Co-operative Live Stock Shipping Associations formed in the past two or three weeks, those in Monroe and Ottawa counties seem to be especially interesting. At these organization meetings, Mr. A. C. Raviler of the M. A. C., stands out with particular prominence, although the vigor and enterprise of the farmers themselves is the most noteworthy and striking feature.

In the last year about \$30,000,000 of business was handled by such associations in Michigan. Particulars of the organization of some of the newcomers follow:

A rousing meeting of 150 farmers from VanBuren, Sumpter and Canton townships, held at Belleville, Monroe county, resulted in forty-three signing up for a Co-operative Live Stock Shipping Association. This assures the top price for all live stock to the producer with minimum cost for handling.

G. C. Raviler, extension specialist in marketing from the M. A. C., explained the method of organizing, while Charles McCalla and George McCalla of the Ann Arbor Live Stock Shipping Association, explained the work of an association from the farmers' standpoint. Petitions for signing up are in the hands of H. D. Schweigert, Chris Sweitzer, Frank Merrell, Irving Riggs, F. C. Fry, Ed. Robson, George O. Perry and Steve Pearl of

Belleville, and E. W. Moyer and A. Huston of Plymouth. If not already asked to do so, local farmers are urged to see them and sign up.

Monroe and Wayne County Farm Bureaus are cooperating. It is through such organization that the farmers are able to get what rightfully belongs to them.

### CONKLIN LIVE STOCK MEN MEET

The meeting at Conklin, Ottawa county, for considering organization of a Live Stock Shippers' Association was attended by 125 farmers.

The matter of organization and advantages to the farmers of this kind of an association was thoroughly discussed by Mr. Raviler of the State Market Department, and he made plain to them how much could be saved to the farmers by this method of marketing stock.

D. L. Hagerman, county farm agent, also explained matters in this connection.

James C. Chittick was chosen temporary chairman, and Charles Batson temporary secretary.

The plan proposed is a membership organization instead of a stock organization. A committee of eight was named to solicit membership and it is desired to secure 75 members by June 15.

### FLAT ROCK GETS BUSY

Flat Rock, Monroe county, has a co-operative association. Several such associations have been formed in Wayne and Monroe counties with very satisfactory results. Farmers having live stock of any kind to sell or fertilizer or dairy feed to buy, should join to make the association a success.

## WOLVERINE YANKS ASK FEDERAL FARMS

52,000 U. S. Army Men Write to Secretary  
Lane to Learn Details About Reclaimed  
Land for Ex-Fighters; Labor  
Shortage Argued

Soldier experience in France has awakened a keen desire for farm life and this sentiment should be encouraged, Secretary of the Interior Lane has told the house public lands committee, in urging favorable action on the Mondell Soldiers Settlement bill.

"I have received 52,000 requests from American boys in the army that they be given an opportunity to get a farm from the government and we have not been able to make any kind of a census," Secretary Lane said.

Representative Snell, of New York, suggested that there now existed a shortage of farm labor, and enactment of the pending legislation might accentuate that shortage.

"I think we ought to give each of these boys a

### Soldier-Farmer Attention!

YOU HAVE COME, Mr. Soldier-Farmer, to the turning of the road when you leave camp with the red discharge chevron on your sleeve. Two great labor problems have appeared in the Middle West—Agriculture and City Industry. Agriculture, the oldest, largest and surest, would lead you on the road to health, real wealth, ownership, independence and happiness. The factory life is important, but Mr. Farmer-Soldier, you were trained in agriculture. Would you break away from that and turn into the path to wages and confinement, forsaking your training in the most fundamental industry—Agriculture? America hopes not. If you want to get a good farm from the government, write to the Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior and if proposed legislation is accomplished, you will have an opportunity for a real job with a real reward. Think it over!

chance for himself," replied Mr. Lane. He should not be kept a farm laborer for hire when he could own a farm and till it for himself."

## MICHIGAN FARMS ARE SHORT OF LABORERS

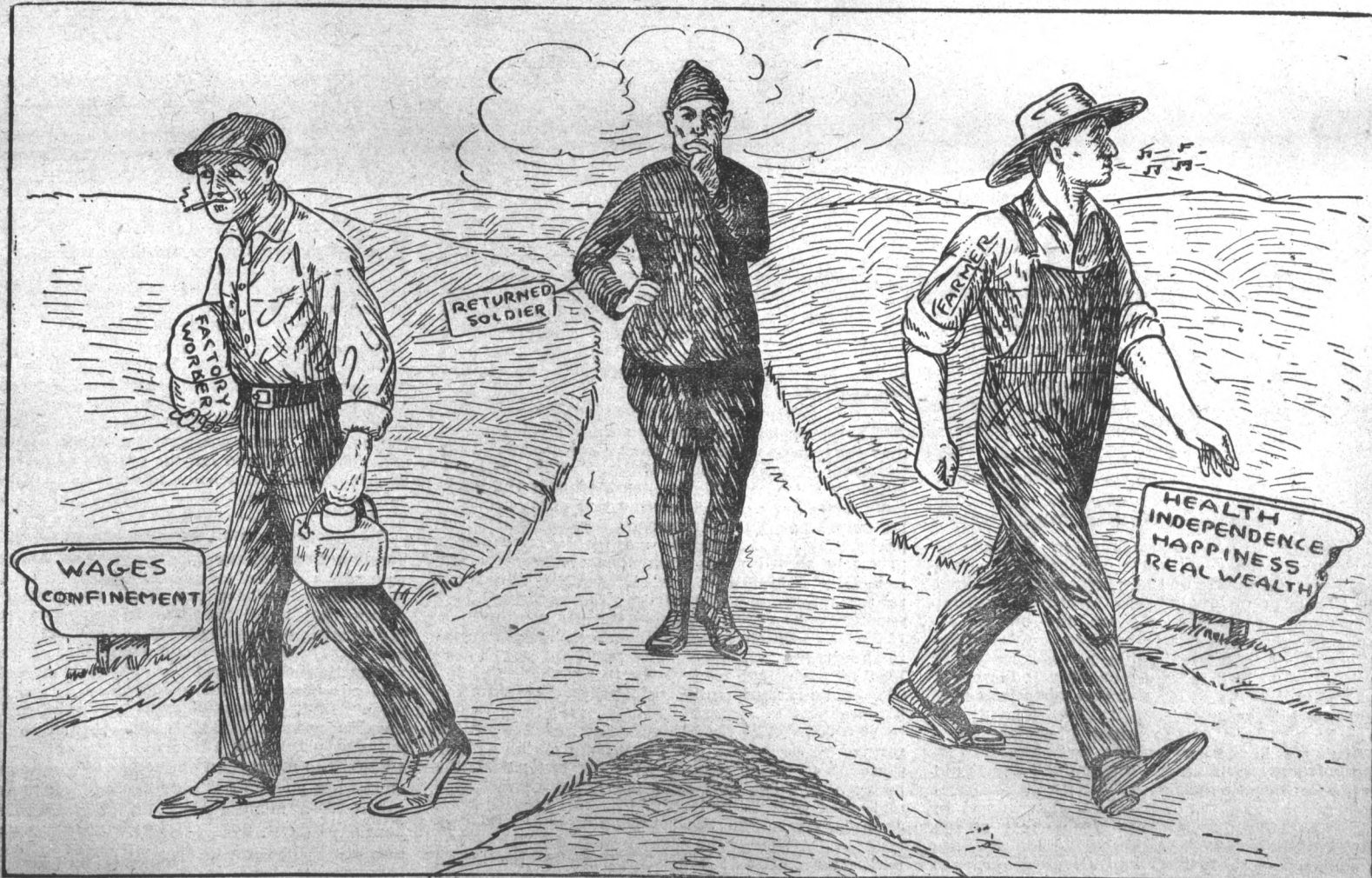
Unemployment in Eastern States Decreased  
By Agricultural Demands of Middle  
West and South, Says U. S.  
Service

WASHINGTON.—A growing demand for farm labor is decreasing the amount of unemployment, the United States employment service reports, showing 227,425 classed still unemployed.

Both the Middle West farming states including Michigan, and the South reported need of farm laborers while on the Pacific coasts, Los Angeles and San Francisco reported a surplus.

More than half the unemployed were reported in New York City, where the estimate ran that from 100,000 to 125,000 were seeking work.

Reductions in number of unemployed were shown in Middle Western cities. Out of 11 cities reporting in New England, seven showed a labor surplus.



Mr. Discharged Farmer-Soldier, Which of These Two Roads are You going to Choose?

Grinnell & Burnett.



# Are the Large Packing Industries Efficient?

## Tricks of Big Five Packers to Crush Out Small Dealers are Revealed at Washington

By BENJAMIN C. MARSH.

(Secretary of the Farmers' National Committee on Packing and Allied Industries.)

REPRESENTATIVES OF the big packers held a meeting to discuss how they should meet the demand for packer investigation, called for in the Borland Resolution. A memorandum was prepared in which the statement was made: "We must try and justify our efficiency and honesty to both producer and consumer."

This was back in 1916—July 20.

Only the recording angel—and he only, if he is an expert accountant—could check up on the honesty of the packers. The statement in this regard by Mr. Rush C. Butler, who was formerly counsel for Cudahy Packing Co., reads thus: "The expenditure of \$25,000,000 by the packers in a single year in any manner they see fit to spend it, would not begin to repair the injury" of the publicity given by the Federal Trade Commission to the packers' methods. This shows that they recognize the fact that they are not efficient.

Mr. Butler's other statement, "If a small part of what the commission says about the packers be true, the department of justice ought to be impeached from the attorney-general down," shows what the packers themselves feel they are guilty and suggest punishment for the department of justice for not punishing the wrongdoing. The public, producer and consumer alike, are greatly interested in the question of whether or not the packers are really efficient. A study of their methods will show that the whole meat packing industry—entirely aside from any question of honesty in its transactions—is conducted in a most unscientific way, which results in injury to both producer and consumer; but because of certain loaded dice, in enormous profits for the packers themselves.

### Armour Admits "Big Biz" Faults

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, in his prepared statement before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on meat packing legislation, stated: "Great size in itself does not cause efficiency, but great efficiency eventually runs to size." Mr. Armour admitted that the small packers are more efficient than the big packers and stated to the senate committee on agriculture, "In a small way (the small packers) make more money relatively than we do. Their percentage of profit is greater than that of the big packers—I think it is a matter of record that the small packers make more money than the big packers because they do a limited business, and this is recognized. Every small packer will tell you that he makes more money than the large packer in a percentage way."

He admitted that the small packers, paying the same wages or practically the same as the big packers, can make a larger percentage of profit than the big packers. Mr. Armour admitted, "Volume, unless it is intelligently directed, is no good."

In an examination of Mr. Armour, the following discussion occurred:

"Mr. Heney: 'And was it your theory that it was a good thing for the country—for the consumers as well as the packers—that the packing business should be monopolized into one corporation which would make a monopoly, would it not?'"

"Mr. Armour: 'Yes, I think so.'"

"Mr. Heney: 'Is that your belief—that that would be an ideal condition?'"

"Mr. Armour: 'Why, yes, we thought that by doing that we could save many, many millions of dollars lost in the duplication of the business.'"

Mr. Armour frankly admitted the fact established by the investigation of the Federal Trade Commission that they are trying to get complete monopoly of the meat packing business of the country, although he, earlier in his examination, admitted that such combination was not economical. He also let the cat out of the bag as to their methods, not of efficiency but of slaughtering competition, in his statement: "Of course, Mr. Heney, a big man, I suppose, if he has got money enough, can kill off the small man."

Couple this with Mr. Armour's statement: "It is a matter of record that the small packers always make more money than the big ones."

### Packers Spend Much on Ads

The expenditure by the packers of millions of dollars during the past twelve months in an effort to convince the public of their virtues and efficiency has been of no avail. The record shows that the packers' size and profits are due—not to efficiency in any way—but to privilege. One of the best proofs of this fact is that private capital is unwilling to go into the meat packing industry. It would be willing to take its chance on relative efficiency but it realizes that it must face unfair competition. Back of the minor inefficiencies of the Big Five, is the outstanding fact that the system they have built up is economically unsound and fundamentally inefficient.

The major part of the livestock slaughtered in the big packing plants comes from west of the Mississippi River, while most of these plants are located east of the Mississippi River or near to it. The packers themselves admit that the shrinkage in a 400 mile haul from St. Paul to Chicago amounts to about \$1.29 per head, an amount equal to the profit which they claim to make per head.

The big packing houses are located far from the chief sources of supply, from 100 to 500 miles. Of the 227 independent slaughtering companies doing an interstate business, 17 are located in Illinois, 10 in Chicago alone; eight are in Indiana; eight in Iowa; 11 in Kansas; 22 in New York, of which 17 are located in New York City; 18 in Pennsylvania; while Ohio alone has 41, 27 of which are in Cincinnati. Ten states have no such slaughtering establishments. To be sure, there are 623 independent firms engaged in local or intrastate trade which slaughter one or more kinds of animals.

The Federal Trade Commission, which prepared a list of these independent slaughtering firms states, however, "The Commission does not make a positive statement that all of the firms enumerated are really independent of one or the other of the Big Five. It is known that some of them are very closely tied up with the big packers by leasing or other arrangements."

The packers claim that part of their efficiency is due to their ownership of stockyards, but the pack-

AT LEAST three-quarters of a million organized farmers in America are backing legislation based on the Federal Trade Commission's recommendations on the meat packing industry, which they seek to have incorporated into a bill.

They realize that the packers did not understand the temper of editors and publishers of farm journals when they assumed that, because they tendered a luncheon to them, they could get these publishers and editors to favor the packers editorially.

There will shortly be sent out a summary of the investigation of the Federal Trade Commission and the hearings on the meat packing industry to some half million farmers and others throughout the country, including many in Michigan. The object is to help obtain legislation on the meat packing and allied industries which will safeguard the rights of the small producer and the consumer alike.

ers have not established any important stockyards independently. They have forced the owners of stockyards to sell their stockyards to them, and almost without exception, they put in from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 of watered stock, upon which they insist they have a right to earn dividends, and often get a big bonus from commercial bodies to boot.

### Packers' Tricks Enumerated

The packers have used improper methods and not efficiency in getting a market for their by-products. Mr. A. R. Urion, formerly chief counsel for Armour and Co., wrote a letter showing how this was worked in Pennsylvania to protect the dealers who were selling the packers' oleomargarine: "I give you the following information to be disseminated among those who are associated with us in Pennsylvania oleomargarine. The source of my report you are familiar with. I give you data on the subject received Saturday. Have been given positive assurance by the big man that there will not be any suits brought in this case during the time named on the tinted goods, provided that they are not too yellow. That is to say, you must not go to extremes in color, but that the regular run of goods will be all right"

The packers claim that their trade in groceries, etc., has been built up through their efficiency and that they have undersold the grocer because they were more efficient. Mr. William F. Bode, of Reid, Murdoch & Co., of Chicago, testified that the packers get special railroad service and enjoy particular privilege. The refrigerator cars, of which the packers own about 30,000, get fast service and a privately owned packer car is a refrigerator car especially equipped for fresh meats. The packers' car minimum is 10,000 lbs. for packing house products; the grocers' or jobbers' car minimum is 15,000 lbs., which means 50 per cent greater cost to the grocer or jobber. The tariff for a full carload of packing house products provides for 30,000 lbs. minimum, while the jobbers' minimum for his products to certain destination is from 36,000 to 40,000 lbs. The packer, not satisfied with quick service for his perishable products, uses his refrigerator cars to get fast service for non-perishable products, thereby, getting special service and special rates which enable him to undercut the grocer and jobber. On the same shipment from Chicago to Pittsburg, the grocer pays \$2.07 and the packer pays \$1.68 on 250 lbs., giving the packer an advantage of 39c on this shipment.

As Mr. Bode pointed out to the committee, on the most conservative estimate, the packers would save \$7,000,000 on every 10,000 peddler cars on

a movement of 100 days during a year. The packers also succeeded in getting a decision from the solicitor of the department of agriculture that the wrapping around ham or shoulder, or a piece of bacon, does not constitute a wrapping, and that wrapped ham and bacon are not in package form. This meant an advantage of around \$7,000,000 to the packers. The packers also secured what is called a "killing in transit" rate. If they ship cattle to Chicago from Omaha, it would cost them 29c per 100 lbs., but the rate on fresh meat is 56½c per 100 lbs. By getting this "killing in transit" rate, the packers are enabled to save almost half of the rates which others have to pay.

The department of stockyard supervision in the Bureau of Markets found that the packers were underweighing live stock. Mr. L. D. Hall, in charge of this department, testified to the committee: "The correction of those erroneous quotations, figuring them at 10c to 15c per hundred weight, of all the livestock that comes into Chicago is quite a factor, and we have established that it means \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year going into the pockets of the farmers that formerly went into the pockets of the packers."

Mr. Armour, before the senate committee, admitted that his company invested heavily in their plants in South America and did not include in their statements their profits made there because they reinvested these profits in their South American business instead of declaring dividends. He also admitted that they shipped cattle from South America to our ports in order to break live stock prices.

### Lots of Packer Propaganda

The packers have found it wise to keep in with the railroads. Mr. Armour admitted that he was a considerable stockholder in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, a director in the Illinois Central railroad; at least a small stockholder in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and also in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. Mr. Armour stated: "I have always been pretty careful when I go to borrow money from any other bank than one I am a director in, not to do anything that could be criticised by any other stockholder or any other director." While this may have been the policy of Mr. Armour, the principle has not always been adhered to. The Federal Trade Commission submitted a list of the banks affiliated with the packers and reported that on a recent date these banks had outstanding loans to the Big Five packers totalling \$65,416,710.14, of which several millions are loaned to Armour & Co., and several of these loans had no security whatever. Thus the Chase National Bank, a Wilson Bank, had in 1917 a loan to Armour of \$1,000,000 with no security; also one to Cudahy Packing Co. of \$300,000; to Wilson & Co. of \$925,000; and to a subsidiary company of Armour's of \$145,000.

The packers have made every effort to swing in live stock producers so that they would join hands with the packers in mulcting the public. On Sept. 8, 1916, Mr. Andrew D. White, publicity agent for Swift & Co., wrote to some of the leading packers: "It seems that most of our trouble in the past year or so has come through misunderstanding by stock raisers and feeders of the packers' economic position and it is deemed expedient that a campaign of education with paid advertising be directed particularly toward this class of people." A short time previously he had suggested a percentage of advertising for Swift of 16 per cent; Armour of 29 per cent; Morris of 15 per cent; Cudahy of 10 per cent; and Wilson of 10 per cent.

The packers have tried their best to get the live stock growers in with them but without success for the livestock growers and farmers of America have insisted upon good business methods rather than collusion with the big packers to bolster up the packers' inefficient methods. The packers made every effort to "take" in the editors of farm papers and tendered a luncheon to them in order to get them in a friendly frame of mind. Occasionally it worked.

The packers exploit the producer, exploit the laborer and exploit the consumer. The labor leader, who organized the employees in the Chicago stockyards and elsewhere two years ago, stated to the writer that if all the directors and managers of the packing plants above the superintendents dropped out, the business could go on just as well, providing it were financed. The packers' grip and success has been due not to efficiency in any marked measure but to stacked cards. They want to keep up this process. The waste of having the big packing plants far from the source of supply amounts to more than the value of the by-products of the big packers. Producers and consumers pay this bill—a monument to the big packers' inefficiency. In our next article, we will explain the pending legislation to deal with the meat packing industry and point out how it will put the big and the small packer on an even keel. What honest business man—packer or otherwise—would object to this?



# Lest We Forget the Terminal Warehouse Idea!

## Merits of State Owned Elevators for Farmers Should be Considered Carefully

I HAVE BEEN a reader of your valuable paper for some time and somewhat interested in the warehouse amendment and would like to ask a few questions. How many warehouses would you propose for Michigan? What kind of farm products would the warehouse buy of the farmer? Would they buy direct from individual farmers or through farm organizations? Would the farmer receive a higher price for his products than he could get on other markets? Would the consumer be able to buy any cheaper?—J. K., Pompeii, Mich.

### STATE HANDLES GRAIN

SENATE BILL NO. 20 declares the purpose of the state of North Dakota to engage in the business of manufacturing and marketing farm products and to establish a warehouse, elevator and flour mill system under the name of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association.

All money raised by the mill tax for terminal elevators is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act and in addition \$5,000,000 in bonds was authorized by the legislature for capital of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator association.

People of North Dakota already have a very definite idea of the immense benefits to accrue from the state-owned terminal elevators and flour mills. The people of this state know that in the past farmers of North Dakota literally have been robbed of millions of dollars annually thru unfair dockage, systematic undergrading and the manipulation of market prices. It is generally conceded that state-owned elevators and flour mills can put an end to these practices. The North Dakota Terminal Elevator and Flour Mill association—under the management of the Industrial Commission—has the power to build, buy and lease elevators and flour mills, fix the price of grain and its by-products, and to buy, manufacture and market all grains and their by-products. In short, the state will undertake to do what is now done by monopolistic interests which have long controlled the grain industry.

Heretofore, most of the farmer's obligations fell due during the threshing season, so that it often has been necessary for a farmer to haul his grain to town as soon as it was threshed and sell it immediately that he could meet his debts. Usually the market at this period is driven down by those grain gamblers, who own the storage facilities, to the lowest point of the year, and thus the farmers of this state have been deprived of millions and millions of dollars rightfully theirs.

Under the provisions of this law, it will be possible for a farmer to haul his grain to town and store it in or consign it to one of the state terminal elevators. When his grain is in the state terminal elevator he will be given a warehouse receipt for it and upon this warehouse receipt he can borrow money from the Bank of North Dakota or any of its subsidiary agents. The farmer does not sell his wheat. He merely deposits it with the terminal elevator, which attends to the marketing and his grain may not be disposed of until weeks or even months later, when the market is likely to be much higher. The warehouse receipt, however, permits the farmer to get part of the selling price of his grain in advance so that he can pay off his obligations and not be compelled to sacrifice his wheat at an unreasonably low figure. Later, when the grain is finally sold, he gets the difference

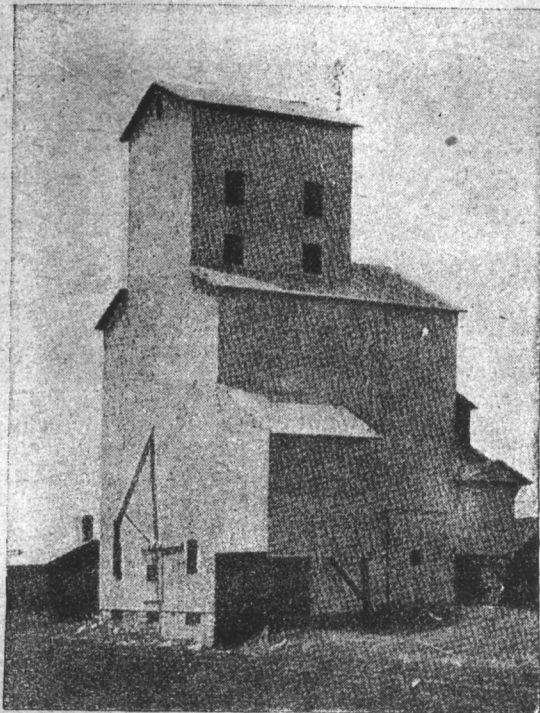
between the final selling price and the amount advanced on his warehouse receipt, less the actual cost to the state.

This plan has been in operation in Australia, New Zealand, many of the countries of Europe and in terminal elevators on the Pacific coast and in Canada. This system will effect a saving of several cents on every bushel of grain grown in North Dakota and as this state produces about 250,000,000 bushels annually, this saving will aggregate several million dollars to the farmers of the state and indirectly benefit the business man as well.

### PEOPLE MUST TAKE INITIATIVE

WE HAVE intentionally refrained from discussing the details of operation of the proposed terminal warehouses. In the first place we have not yet been confronted with the issue of whether or not we should authorize the state to build these warehouses. The only issue that has thus far been presented was whether or not the legislature should give to the people the opportunity to vote upon the proposal. We emphatically believe that the people should have that opportunity.

We say in all candor and truthfulness that if the people of Michigan were to be called upon within the next ten days to vote for or against this warehouse amendment, we would unhesitatingly advise them to vote against it. Why? Because the intervening time would be altogether too short for either us or the voters to investigate the plan and arrive at an intelligent understanding of its various provisions. When in doubt on an amendment to the constitution, the safe plan is vote "no." But if the people were to be given a chance to vote on the warehouse amendment at the fall election in 1920, eighteen months hence, the question of submitting it to them had to be decided at the present session of the legislature. Not only was the time too short in which to satisfy all members of the legislature as to the merits of the amendment, but details of operation which might appear practical today, eighteen months hence might have to be rejected altogether. So it was useless to enter into lengthy discussions of how the proponents of the measure expected today the proposition was to work out a year and a half from today. Moreover, these were matters to be decided by the voters rather than by the legislature. But now that the legislature has refused to submit the amendment to the people and they must take the initiative, we must be more concerned with the merits of the scheme.



How would it be to have the state own a bunch of terminal elevators like this to store the farmers' grain? Read the details of the plan as worked out in North Dakota.

## Railroad Owners are After Cash From Farmer Tax Payers by Seeking U. S. Subsidies

FARMERS OF America should remember that the vigorous campaign against government ownership and operation of the railroads is being financed by the farmer's old enemy, the privileged financial interests.

The Bankers' Association and the Railroad Security Holders' Association announced some months ago that they would start a campaign against government ownership. They are entitled to their point of view, but the farmer has always had the good sense to know that the big financial interests and his do not jibe. Every reactionary in America wants the railroads returned to their present owners, but not as they were before.

### Railroads Want U. S. Cash

The stockholders of the railroads do not want to return to the old system which they built up and claimed was perfect, with competition between lines. They would doubtless like to abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if possible, all regulatory bodies, but if they cannot abolish them, to determine who shall do the regulating.

They also want the government to subsidize the roads by guaranteeing them big dividends. The railroad owners, in plain English, are seeking a subsidy of half a billion dollars a year from the American people, and as much more as they can make it. They are more bold than modest. They have millions of money to spend and a powerful lobby at Washington to get it. The farmer will remember, however, that under private ownership, railroad rates were constantly increasing and that no farmer can shift freight rates to the consumer of his products—they come out of the price which the farmer gets.

Railroads are receiving from 5 to 40 per cent dividends today on their stock which includes at least \$7,000,000,000 of watered stock on which they are not entitled to earn a penny. If the railroads are returned to private ownership, they will be apt to continue getting nearly one half billion dollars in unearned dividends on this watered stock. The farmer will pay a lot of it.

While rates have been increased somewhat under government operation of the railroads during

### NOTES FROM THE FARMERS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

the war, this is largely due to the fact that the government had to guarantee to the stockholders enormous dividends to make sure that they would not interfere with government operation of the railroads. Even so, many railroad officials have been throwing sand in the machinery.

Rates would have increased much more had the railroads remained under private operation during the war because the owners would have had to pay the same wages, would have demanded the same dividends, and could not have bought supplies so cheaply, while they could not have borrowed money at the low rate of interest at which the government borrowed, to put the railroads in shape after they had been looted by the financial interests of America.

### High Dividends Guaranteed

Wall Street and its allies, and those with whom they were associated before and during the war, knew that the guarantee of high dividends would tend to discourage government ownership and this is why they "patriotically" demanded this guarantee. We had to win the war so we paid them, and the people were obliged to fill the hat for financial interests of Wall Street. During the war about 400,000 additional men were employed on the railroads because many of their most experienced men volunteered or were drafted, and the new men were not as experienced nor as efficient as the old ones. The men not needed on the railroads, now that peace has come and the old men are returning to take their jobs, will gradually be dropped. If the railroads are returned to their owners, they will claim the credit for this saving—just what the government would effect if they operated the railroads. In all probability, if the railroads are returned to their owners under pre-war conditions, the patrons of the railroads will pay nearly one billion dollars a year immediately, which they

would be saved under government ownership. This includes dividends on watered stock, which government ownership would wring out, too high dividends, and waste of competitive operation. The farmer can not afford to pay this but the railroad's alternative is a big government subsidy. Under government ownership, purchasing can be pooled and the government can get lower prices than the individual railroad.

Mr. Paul M. Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., formerly a member of the Federal Reserve Bank Board, is reported in the *New York Times* as saying, "A return to par for Liberty bonds, accompanied by a recovery of only half the shrinkage in values of railroad securities in the last few years, would give to the nation an addition to its taxable wealth of about \$3,000,000,000." Liberty bonds have not been hammered down over \$500,000,000, certainly, therefore, Mr. Warburg makes it clear that owners of railroad stock want the roads returned to private owners so they can cut a melon of two and a half billion dollars. That will not "give to the nation" anything it will give gamblers in railroad stocks this enormous sum and a basis for constant boosting of railroad rates.

The owners are not entitled to receive over about \$12,000,000,000 for all the railroads of the country. Under government ownership this whole amount can easily be secured in a few years by taxing swollen unearned fortunes through income and inheritance taxes and by taxing monopoly of land and other natural resources. This would mean an additional saving to the public of at least \$6,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000 a year.

The farmer has everything to lose and nothing to gain by the return of the railroads to their present owners—and everything to gain and nothing to lose by government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads. Will the farmer permit himself to be fooled by Wall Street and its agents, or will he have sense enough to instruct his United States senators and his representatives in the House not to play Wall Street's game again, but to retain government operation of the railroads and give it a fair chance?



—for all the farmers of Michigan—

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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GRANT SLOCUM, President and Contributing Editor  
FORREST LORD, Vice-President and Editor  
GEO. M. SLOCUM, Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher

#### ASSOCIATES

Mabel Clare Ladd, Women's and Children's Dept.  
William E. Brown, Legal Department  
Frank R. Schalck, Circulation Department

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#### The State Legislature Again in Session

THE LATE lamented State Legislature is again in session—and here's hoping that members will enact a good-roads law and then quickly adjourn that no more of the tax payers' money may be squandered. The governor has some special matters to be considered, and no one knows just how long the boys will tarry in the capital city. By a majority of 333,383 the voters of Michigan said they have not changed their minds since April 7.

Just what the good roads bill will be when the boys get through with it, is hard to tell, but it is now proposed to have the governor, state treasurer, auditor general and highway commissioner, act as a board which will have charge of the financial end of road building. The present legislature will undoubtedly approve the issuing of ten million dollars' worth of bonds to cover the work for the next two years.

It is proposed to have the bonds run from ten to thirty years; with an annual interest rate of five per cent. And these bonds will be exempt from state and county taxes and perhaps from the federal income tax. Right now these bonds will not be gobbled up by investors, although there will be no trouble of disposing of them as fast as the money is needed. But within a few years five per cent bonds will be at a big premium, and the annual interest budget to be paid by the taxpayers, will be of sufficient size to cause the average tax payer to sit up and take notice.

The tax payers of Michigan are very fortunate in the fact that the highway department is not only presided over by an able and conscientious commissioner; but that is at its highest point of efficiency. The people of Michigan have every confidence in Highway Commissioner Rogers, and they know that every dollar placed in his hands will bring one dollar's worth of good roads—and too, where most needed. We have started out on a good roads program; an immense amount of money is available for the purpose—here's hoping that Michigan will show the way to better things by building good roads better.

Some of those connected with the Sleeper administration have seen a great light since the adjournment of the legislature; and they are wondering why they permitted a few blockheads to place the administration in such an embarrassing position in connection with the state warehouse proposition. It is quite possible; yea probable, that the good governor may make some sort of a recommendation, which he hopes will ease up the situa-

tion. The farmers of Michigan are not seeking crumbs from the legislative table; neither do they ask the privilege of sopping their bread in the Sleeper platter; the time for action was when the farmers were appealing for help.

#### The Farmer at the Forks of the Market Road

THE FARMER has proceeded slowly along the highway leading to profitable markets, and has now reached the forks in the road—he is deliberating whether he shall keep right straight ahead or take the road prepared by others, and from which many obstructions appear to have been removed. It is well that he proceeds with due caution from this point. Every step of the journey thus far has been difficult; innumerable obstructions had to be removed and many difficulties encountered and overcome.

And now, as he looks forward and sees many more difficulties to overcome along the co-operative highway, it is but natural that he hesitates, and finally listens to the very enticing propositions presented by those who claim that they have solved all of the problems, and would now join resources and journey with him marketward. Strange, isn't it, that no one came to his aid a few years ago when organized greed was sapping the very life out of the farming business through combinations as complex in their operation as they were merciless in their dealings.

Progress ever and always leaves problems in its wake—those who would progress must of necessity remove the obstructions, else they can not proceed. The moment the farmers undertook to jointly own and co-operatively operate the elevators, they stepped out of the beaten pathway which leads to the marketplace, and in attempting to change the methods of distribution, they very promptly and very naturally met many problems, which were theirs to solve, before they could fully enjoy the fruits of progress.

The most encouraging aspect of the whole situation is found in the fact that the jobbers in farm products now realize that co-operation has come to stay; that finally the farmers will own the elevators and place a finished product upon the consumers' market. A few years ago the larger elevator interests would not even recognize the co-operative companies; now they not only recognize them, but are willing to lend a hand. And it's a grave question whether the farmers should grasp the proffered hand at present or not.

Isn't it possible that the lions appearing in the highway just ahead of the co-operative pilgrim, are securely chained, and that now as he has passed through the slough of despondency he will find the journey less tiresome from this point on? This is no hour for discouragement; no time for making quick decisions. The farmer must have his own co-operative organi-

zation; he must be in full command; he must see that his problems are solved in his own interest—no one can do for the farmer, that which he can do for himself. It may be necessary, at some point, to take advantage of distributing machinery already in operation—the question is: "Have you an organization, and have you reached that point?"

*Grant Slocum*

#### What Do You Think of 'Em?

THE FOLLOWING advertisement and letter were received at the office of Michigan Business Farming recently:

Please run the attached ad in your next issue. We will make prompt remittance covering cost of this ad immediately upon receipt of bill.

**MAKE YOUR OWN BEER**—Don't pay outrageous prices for a little can of extract to make your beer. Make it yourself. We tell you how. No fake or humbug proposition. Money back guarantee. Instructions, \$1.

& \_\_\_\_\_, Chemists,

What do you think of this anyhow? The would-be advertisers knew Michigan is a dry state and presumably that Michigan Business Farming lived up to what the overwhelming majority of farmer voters have shown—that they are against the whole kit and kaboodle of liquor fakes and humbugs.

It is an insult, worse than the gold brick stunt, to the intelligence of the modern business farmer. The answer to this type of ad might quite probably be like the following:

A city schemer once sent broadcast an ad, headed like this, "A Sure Way to Get Rich; Just Mail One Dollar for This Great Secret of Success." To the thousands of queries the advertiser sent a little card with these words—"Work Like Thunder and Never Spend a Cent."

Another bunco ad type is the famous stunt of running a heading like this—"Double Your Money; Send us a Quarter and We'll Tell You How." The reply was in the form of a short letter reading thus: "Convert your money into bills and fold them in the middle."

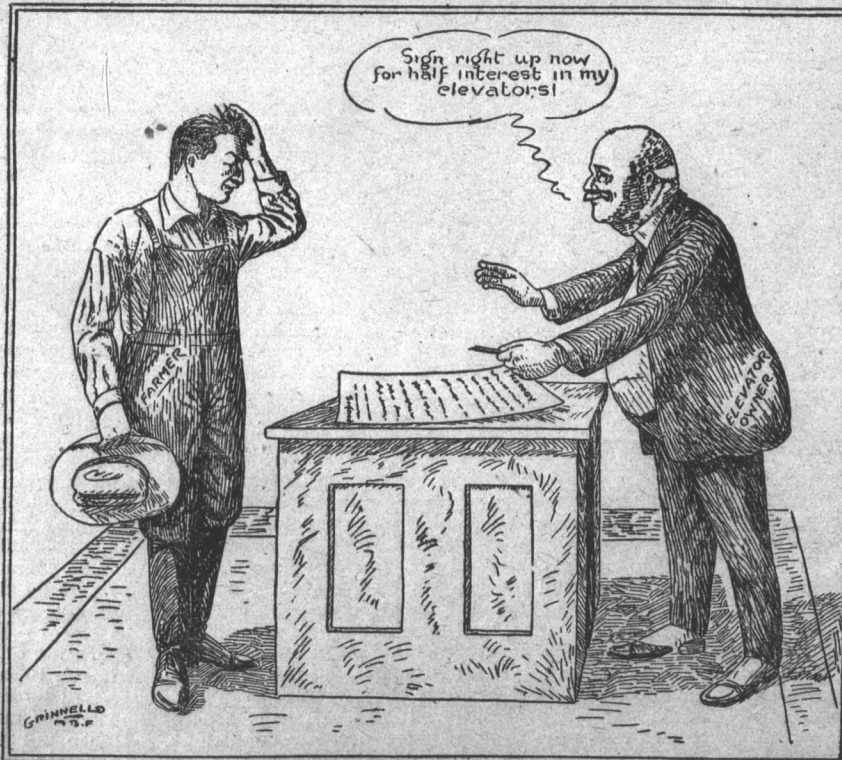
Booze ad men, too, are probably not above such tricks to get your money. But they find a thick wall of horse-sense and indignation. They haven't heavy chances of big success.

#### Changing the Perspective

OUR EDITOR, Forrest Lord, has for the past two weeks, been in North Michigan studying conditions as they affect the farming business in that section at first hand, refreshing his mind and filling his lungs with the clear ozone of that far-famed country, unsurpassed in the whole world. Mr. Lord comes from that country, because he, like every man connected with our weekly, in an editorial or business capacity is a true Michigander, born and bred close to the soil of this old state of ours.

We, here, will welcome him back to his desk and you, loyal friends of M. B. F., will welcome him back to his pen—though confidentially, you will be slightly in error in so doing, as he uses a rattling typewriter, which on occasions, as you may well guess, gets slightly het-up!

If you have problems in your part of our state which need the attention of M. B. F., now is the time to tell us of them. The roads are good and getting better and an editorial written from your farm house, whether it be near the Ohio line or along the shores of Lake Superior, will be closer to your needs and that is our purpose here—to make farming a more profitable business and thus farm life worth the living for every man, woman or child in Michigan.—G. M. S.



What's the Rush All of a Sudden?



## SOCIALISM CARRIES DANGERS

I read with interest the opinion of "A Farmer's Wife," who says she believes in legislation to prohibit and abolish capitalism.

Her idea of turning the great industrial institutions of our country over to government ownership gives us a glowing idea of the principles of Socialism.

There are many like "A Farmer's Wife," who are of destructive rather than constructive natures, and who would abolish capital and wealth the very essence of personal zeal and ambition, claiming that the laboring class is not receiving justice at hands of capital while it is a proven fact that more than 80 per cent of the men of great wealth and men who have proven their superiority and ability in positions of great responsibilities came directly or indirectly out of the laboring classes.

There is no handicap over the American laborer because of occupation, but rather there is an open door of opportunity to every honest, upright man who will spend his spare time, energy, intelligence and ability toward improving and equipping himself for a bigger job rather than heaping fuel upon the fire of bitterness and antagonism against private-owned industry.

I do not desire to detract from Socialism any of its potential factors, when I say that Socialism in its true originality and interpretation had many plausible features, but Socialism, as an instrument, in the hands of anarchists, I. W. W.'s, bolsheviks or any and all associations and organizations of "Foreign Born" or heathenish origin is a deadly peril and should be dealt with by a firm and steady hand.

Socialism is of European birth and has been an absolute failure in the land of its origin, and like many another undesirable from across the same waters, while it has been allowed to feed and prosper in the land of freedom and opportunity, yet when its strength is sufficient, it is ready to rise up and strike a death blow at the very vitals of its own nourishment. When you advocate government ownership of our great industrial institutions, contending that because the postoffice is efficiently managed, you are greatly in error. You should know that competition is a very potent factor in the industrial world and if you eliminate the possibilities of competition by government control, you are also destroying motives of individual ambition, effort and ability.

The postoffice is maintained by the government for the accommodation of all, but cannot be compared to the great industries of the United States, many of which had their origin in the brain of some millionaire, no laborer, perhaps, working ten or twelve hours at the shop or in the field, studying, sketching, planning, figuring, often far into the night instead of keeping with present-day Socialistic ideas, "lying down on the job for eight hours and demanding six hours per day with ten hours' pay."

I should like to speak further regarding the Russian problem, but do not desire to make this article lengthy. I think however, that "Farmer's Wife" should take this matter at once to the proper government officials, demanding a speedy withdrawal of all troops, that Russia, too, might "amount to something," quoting her own passage.—Homer D. Kenyon, Gratiot County.

## MOST MEN ARE HONEST

Most men are honest, humane and would like to be just. It is the tragedy of life that they are caught helplessly in a social system that blinds them to the broader good of humanity and obscures their vision with a narrow self-interest. Even where men glimpse the injustice of present conditions they are held back from advocating the cause of industrial justice by their economic and hence intellectual subservience to the ruling class. Many an editor writes that which he knows to be untrue; many a minister of the gospel utters sermons that he is aware fail to touch the real issues

## WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

of modern life; many a politician silences the inner promptings of justice for the sake of realizing political ambition. Our whole system is permeated with the gravest dishonesty and hypocrisy and even honest men are compelled to acquiesce in the dishonesty. Here and there are exceptionally bold minds that are constrained to speak out regardless of consequences; but the average human being has not this moral courage. The workers, of course, are encouraged by their economic self-interest to oppose the rule of capital when they once understand this rule as it relates to their class.

Why should the problems of peace be so much more embarrassing to our governments than the problems of war? Why is it that governments capable of rising to the necessity of maintaining millions of men at destructive tasks cannot rise to the necessity of maintaining these same men at productive tasks? The answer is Capitalism, the private control of productive industry.

Bolshevism is the great scareword with the capitalist press just now, but the terrible social injustice that exists on every hand doesn't appear to cause our capitalist press very much concern.

Why is it that the presses of Los Angeles, Cal., wouldn't publish the speech of Miss Louise Bryant who spoke before a big audience in that city and told the cold facts about Russia. Miss Bryant is an editor of McCall's Magazine and was war correspondent for several American newspapers. She saw the whole Russian revolution. She met all the leaders intimately. She wrote a book about it which has been favorably reviewed by our leading literary journals. She testified before the senate investigating committee and now she is touring the continent, lecturing on the Russian Revolution.—S. H. Slagle,

## MILITARY TRAINING

It was with much interest that I read your editorial in the M. B. F., regarding universal military training, and to say the least, you hit the nail exactly on the head.

During the past conflict I have served in the army as a private, non-commissioned officer and commissioned officer and never in any organization but where there was a certain element preaching universal military training through nothing else but pure absolute selfishness.

The prospect of a soft position for themselves spurred on by newspapers and with pure selfish motives, that of having a large trained army to bluff and bulldoze where private interests are concerned. The same element would gladly have plunged us into a recent Mexican war to protect private investments.

It is this movement that has made the average American soldier suspicious of all organizations sponsored by well known military aspirants.

We fought to destroy the curse of Europe, not to ignite it. Our forefathers fought to destroy any semblance of militarism and with this as a basic law laid the foundation of the powerful nation we are. It is not patriotism, not the kind that made a people consisting of every nationality in the world fight as one to down the curse of their fatherlands. By all means crush it.—Howard H. Churchill, Imlay City.

## THE DOG TAX

I feel it necessary to speak about the dog tax. Someone says in your columns that dogs should be castrated to make them lazy and useless, and then a \$100 tax levied. I don't believe he is a full-fledged farmer, to talk like that. At least he never could have owned a good dog—the only cheap help farmers ever have, especially sheep farmers.

I know what a good dog is worth. I always keep one and always pay tax on him and he keeps my sheep. There is no loss on dogs; but what if high taxes are paid?

I know there are lots of worthless curs kept; and worthless curs keep them and pay no tax. We don't need such dogs.

I've been over the country buying stock and never heard one farmer who was not a friend to a good farm dog.—J. W. Johnson, Elmhurst, Mich.

## A GOOD CHEAP SILO

Most farmers consider a silo a good thing and would be glad to have one, if it were not for the expense. They think they cannot afford one just yet, and so they continue to do without one year after year. Perhaps they are thinking that later they can build a permanent one of concrete or tile, but not just yet.

The story of how one Wexford county farmer solved the silo problem may interest some of those who want a silo, but think they cannot afford one.

This man wanted a silo, wanted it badly; in fact he wanted two of them, and he got two and they keep the silage all right, while, as for the expense, the two silos cost him less than \$12 in cash.

The farmer had sand and gravel close at hand, and he did all the work himself, so that the only cash outlay was for cement, and he has two silos, ten by fourteen feet each. He simply dug two holes in the ground, ten feet in diameter and fourteen feet deep, mixed his concrete and plastered right on the walls, and he had his silos all right, and was not troubled with frozen silage either.

Most people advise against a silo's extending into the ground, but a man with a fork could throw out silage from the bottom of a ten to twelve foot silo, and a little ingenuity would rig a hoist for one which went deeper.

A silo fourteen feet in depth is not deep enough for the best results, but this farmer can dig down around his two feet into the ground and build a concrete wall up to a height of six, eight, ten or twelve feet, and put on a roof. A wall of that height would not need to be heavy, hence would not be so very expensive, and it would add a lot to the capacity of the silos.

There is one thing I would want to make sure of before building a silo so deep in the ground, and extending above. Would there be any danger of foul gas accumulating in it? With an open silo only fourteen feet deep there would not be danger, but if it were enclosed above the ground to prevent free circulation of the air, gases might form.

Where water level is low enough so that water would not bother, a silo in the ground is both practical and cheap, and might well pay for itself several times over in a single season where an early frost prevented the ripening of the corn crop.—Apollos Long, Wexford County.

## TARIFF FOR BEAN IMPORTS

Recently I noticed an article with reference to the increasing of tariff on imports and it strikes me that a little action on the part of the state of Michigan might have to do with the increasing of tariff on beans, particularly Japanese beans that are coming in this country and that are now possibly making the price for Michigan beans as far as the wholesale grocer and consumer is concerned and beyond a question of a doubt it is due to the Japanese Kotosashi beans that our Michigan stock is selling at present level.

We have been putting forth every possible effort that we might get the price of beans up to at least \$8 to the farmer which would have to do with increasing the production of beans in Michigan particularly now at seeding time. Don't you think something might be accomplished by taking the matter up with Mr. Fordney and others at this time, that our senators and representatives might be well posted on the situation and vote accordingly.

There are several matters with reference to marketing which I would like to discuss with you some time and if you come over this way would be glad to have you come in.

I have three elevators with 300 farmer stockholders that have been running from one to six years each and are on a paying basis and have paid the farmer dividends on a basis of 10 per cent in all cases.

This is due to long experience and efficiency.

The problem of marketing farm products from the farmer to the consumer at the least possible cost is a question which is troubling most of the farmers' organizations. In most cases it is costing them 10 per cent and better and which can be done for 5 per cent or less as part of elevator cost.—G. S. Wellman, Grand Rapids.

## CONCERNING RABBIT RAISING

Concerning the inquiry regarding the breeding of rabbits for slaughter, made by R. Y. Lowell, I wish to give a bit of my experience. The best and most profitable way to raise rabbits (hares) is to let them have free range. And if they can have the run of a clover pasture they will come out fat and in fine condition in the fall. If the snow should fall before they are marketed carrots and cabbage will keep them fat. I put the feed in a certain place night and morning and the rabbits are always waiting for it.

The best time to market them is in November, December, January and February, as people in general have not awakened to the fact that domestic rabbits are fit for food the whole year through.

The buyers prefer them hog dressed, with fur on. They sell from 15c to 25c per lb. If one cares to go to the trouble of working up a trade among the large hotels in the city, he can get a fancy price for them.

We could not begin to supply the demand for dressed rabbits last year. I truly believe that the rabbit industry is coming into its own.—G. W. W., Allegan County.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

This international question has been considered in many different ways. The House and Senate have a document which outlines the most important measures for the people of all nations to agree upon to prevent war in the future and to place a bar against territorial seeking rulers, stake setters, professional war makers who only seek great profits out of war.

1st. Said document calls for peace first

2d. To elect an International Congress by the people of all nations. (Professional war makers could not be a member of said Congress). Said Congress would only have power to draft such an international document, then it must be approved by the people of all nations by a vote and that such paragraphs which may not prove beneficial to all be improved and amended for the welfare of all nations.

3d. Said Congress to find the right autocrat or as many as there may be and bring them to a strict account.

4th. Place the war power in the hands of the people of all nations.

5th. That all grievance must be brought before said Congress and if it fails to secure a settlement, then the people have the final say how to such a grievance, by boycott or war.

6th. Disarmament by all nations on land and sea, except for domestic purposes.

7th. Freedom and self-government by the people who desire same.

8th. Freedom of the seas to all nations.

10th. This great war is the mother which gave birth to 22,000 millionaires and it requires no prophet to point out the right father.

11th. A safeguard against war, referring to interest in Mexico, which the people may adopt. All territorial seeking rulers, war criers, professional war makers, stake setters, profiteers, regardless of age, must fight and hold the front trenches and our boys will act as reserves. This would be the acid test.—C. H. Anschuetz, Tawas City.

## BONDED WAREHOUSES

In 1892 while editing the *Kansas Commoner* I went to Decatur, Tex., to debate with Congressman Bailey, later United States senator, the much recently talked of bonded warehouse system as advocated by the Farmers' Alliance. At that time Mr. Bailey was in his ascendancy and before they knew he was a tool of Standard Oil, he was leader of lower house and later of senate; was a fine speaker, adroit, smooth, etc.—B. E. Kies, Hillsdale Co.

## SOLONS WITH WEAK BACKBONES

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





# THE FARM HOME

*A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm*



## WITH THE BRIDES

SOME TIME AGO I asked the readers of this paper to tell me just what they would like their section to contain, and, incidentally, asked if a page devoted to house building, ideas about interior decoration or even a page devoted to the prospective bride would be interesting, and I wish you might just peek into my mail and see how many requests I had for a page devoted to suggestions for the trousseau of the bride-to-be, of games to be played at showers and of suitable refreshments to be served, and almost without exception the correspondent asked me "not to print her letter with her name and address," so we will just have to comply with the requests without printing them.

First I am going to show you a very attractive set of initials which can be used by the prospective bride in marking her linen. This custom of marking the linen for the "Hope Chest" is a very old and a very pretty one, and makes the plainest linen take on a "dressed-up" appearance.

A sort of rivalry seemed to have developed before the war in the matter of entertaining for the prospective bride, until a great deal of the pleasure was taken from it because of the fact that while many girls might wish to entertain for the happy friend, still the pace had been set for showers, until the cost would be burdensome and in some cases prohibitive. A party need not be so expensive if the one planning it is clever and will use the materials at hand, which are often much prettier than those bought at exclusive shops. Those in the cities send miles out into the country to get the wood flowers for table decorations when they entertain, while many in the country seem to feel that they are not doing their best unless they can afford to send into town for expensive place cards, fancy crepe paper, favors, etc. The following suggestion for a shower is not expensive and will afford no end of fun for all who participate.

### "The Shining Hour Shower"

In the first place invite those whom you wish, very informally, because if you personally talk with each one, you can better explain to them just what you will expect, while a written invitation would have to be very long in order to cover the subject.

Ask each girl who comes, to wear a "wash dress," and bring with her some little gift for the prospective bride which will be suggestive of a spotless house. Showers there are galore, but most of them bring to the bride the articles which are decorative or very expensive, while every bride must have just those things with which to keep her house bright and shining, which count up so fast when they have to be purchased. Give each girl a list of the guests invited so that they may confer together and not get duplicates, and then if some of them don't know exactly what you mean by a "shining hour shower," tell them that set of three dish towels would be a very good gift with which to keep the pots and pans bright, while a set of three or six tea towels would make her glass-ware just sparkle. Bath towels and wash rags, too are necessary "clean up" helps, while for the girl who is a little independent and just as soon give something to create a little fun, a good scrub brush with a box of Old Dutch Cleanser would certainly cause a good laugh and at the same time be very acceptable to the future housewife. Of course the list is almost limitless and other things will suggest themselves to you such as silver polish and a stove mitten, a mop, a broom and dust pan and of course kitchen aprons and dust caps are very appropriate.

For amusement the hostess can furnish as her gift, dust cloths, which she will hand to the guests to be hemmed, providing a gold colored floss for the work of hemming.

The following menu may be served: Egg salad and sunshine wafers; ice cream and sunshine cake and coffee, or orange marmalade with sunshine biscuit and tea served from a shining tea set.

The table or tables should, of course, be centered with a bunch of yellow flowers, the flower being dependent upon time of year. If very early in

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD.

June the yellow roses will furnish a wonderful centerpiece placed in a glass bowl, while a little later the daisies or brown-eyed Susans make their appearance, and also the California poppies, and the low bowl of nasturtiums is always pretty and effective.

Another way of prolonging the fun is to have the guests wrap their gifts so that they will not appear to be what they are, and then have the packages placed in a clothes basket, which may be



## The Hope Chest

**HIDDEN AWAY** in the attic—  
Grimy with cob-webs and dust,  
Is a dear little, queer little oak chest  
Whose hinges are covered with rust.  
Long years ago a grandma  
Knelt as a snowy bride,  
To gaze at its wealth of treasure  
And fondle with girlish pride—  
Piles upon piles of whitenesses  
Made by her patient care  
And reflecting in part the brightness  
Of girlish dreams, hidden there,  
Caught as it were, by the shuttle  
At work o'er the noisy loom—  
The power to make of a hovel,  
A garden of infinite bloom.  
Many an hour had grandma,  
Toiled for the days in store—  
Till the heavily laden hope-chest,  
Scarcely could close its door.  
Rich is the groom who chances  
To claim such a bride so fair,  
For along with the girlish fancies—  
Her soul is reflected there.

By C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK



borrowed of the hostess for the occasion, or if several wish to go together a brand new one may be purchased by some of the guests and later given to the bride. This should be carried in by some one chosen by the hostess to assist her. The one so chosen will hastily don bungalow apron and dust cap, and with sleeves rolled to elbow, bear in her burden. The basket should be covered of course with a large towel or a couple of towels, and bear on the top the inscription on a paste board "Brighten the Corner Where You Are."

The following is a very good guessing game for the guests to amuse themselves with before the refreshments are served and the real fun of the shower begins:

## A Trousseau Contest

- 1.—A knock at the door? Wrap.
- 2.—A shady nook? Veil.
- 3.—A flower in which she walks? Lady's slipper.
- 4.—Part of a saddle? Skirt.
- 5.—A baseball enthusiast? Fan.
- 6.—An article much used in dry weather? Hose.
- 7.—Two shoe soles? Par a sols.
- 8.—What a politician talks through? Hat.
- 9.—A ranchman's hope and despair? Stock.
- 10.—What does the tramp count? Ties.
- 11.—A housekeeper's despair? Waist.
- 12.—Sir Chanticleer's pride? Comb.
- 13.—The fox hunter's trophy? Brush.
- 14.—Norway's loveliest trees? Furs.
- 15.—Baggage the elephant never loses? Trunk.
- 16.—Where you'll send bride's letters? Address.

## LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

### CAKE MAKING

Every bride yearns to be able to make delicious cake. Miss Matheson, who conducts this department, has given some helpful hints and will answer any questions on the subject you may ask.

Those of us who do not recall some dismal failure in cake-making are indeed few in number. It is to be hoped that these few lessons on cake making may be of help to those who have had failures without knowing especially why they didn't have success.

First of all let us come to an understanding of what constitutes a good cake. It should be fine and even grained and delicate in texture. It should be light and tender and moist, but not sticky. It should break easily but should not crumble. It should be well baked, the crust being thin and tender and of uniform color and thickness.

But before we go farther let us consider some of the common faults of our cakes, that we may rectify them. Many of us find that our cakes rise high in the middle or on one side of the tin and have an unsightly looking loaf. This shows either the use of too much flour or too hot an oven. And the best of cakes can be spoiled in the oven! Too hot an oven causes the crust to form before the cake has completed its rising, and then the unevenness results.

A coarse-grained cake indicates insufficient mixing or measuring, or the use of a poor recipe. The sugar used should be fine-grained, since it dissolves into smaller particles than does the coarse-grained, and the cake has a finer grain. I find time in creaming the fat and sugar is time well spent, and I believe many a cake is coarse-grained simply because of insufficient labor at this point. Work it until it is actually creamy as the word implies.

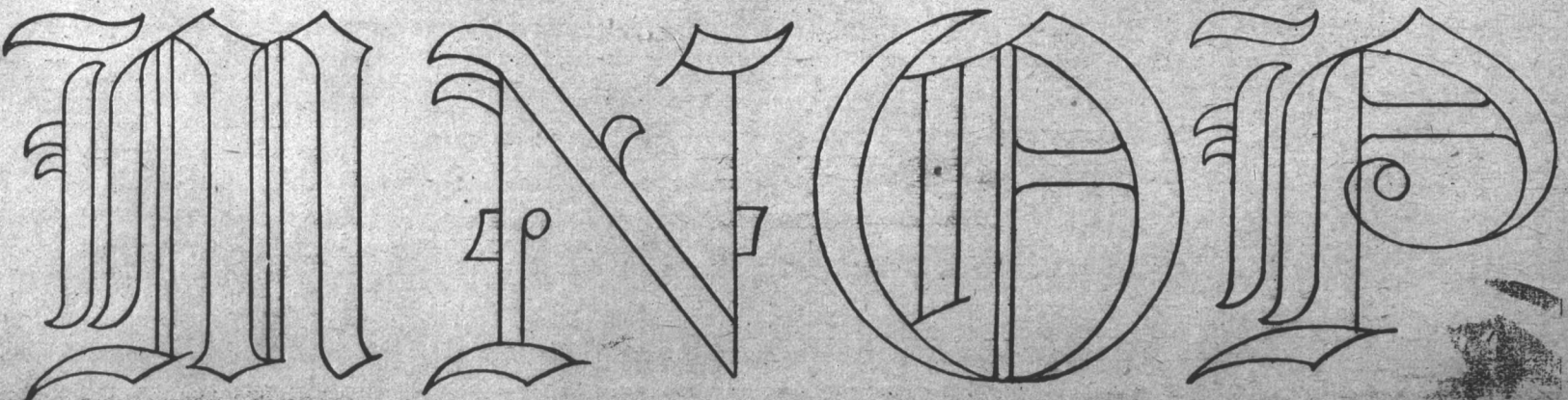
Eggs give a certain lightness and a fineness of texture to cake and help to hold together the other ingredients.

If cake is sticky it is either insufficiently baked or too much sugar has been used. Too much flour will make it too dry. A variety of causes may make a cake heavy: Baking in too cool or too hot an oven; too little baking powder; too much fat; or too much sugar.

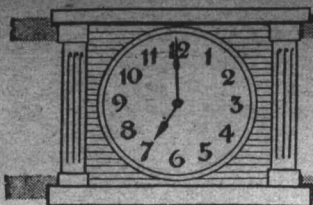
It should not be necessary to have a new recipe for every cake made, but, if one has a good reliable recipe and understands a few of the underlying principles of substituting various ingredients, they can make any variety of cakes from the same recipe. This certainly simplifies cooking. Here is a good standard cake recipe. Use accurate level measurements and the result will be unfailing. Sift flour once before measuring always.

One cup fine granulated sugar; one-third cup fat; two well-beaten eggs; one-half cup milk; one and five-eighths cups Lily White flour sifted with two level teaspoons baking powder. Flavor to taste.

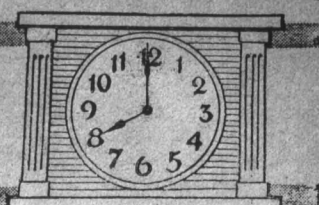
Cream fat and sugar thoroughly; add well-beaten eggs and again beat thoroughly. Add milk and then the flour and baking powder. After adding the flour beat only enough to make the batter smooth.







# The Children's Hour



(Send letters for this Dept. direct to "Laddie," care Mich. Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.)

**DEAR CHILDREN**—The man shown in the last puzzle picture was certainly a "sticker" for most of my little friends, wasn't it? And yet he is a truly great man and every one who has a phonograph or victrola will immediately know who John McCormick is, although so few of you recognized his picture. He was Irish by birth, but, like many other great men came to this country of ours because he had heard of its wonderful possibilities, and here he has lived for many years helping us to enjoy the beautiful songs which he sings so easily. Lately he has taken out his citizenship papers and become a full fledged American citizen. How many of our great men in this country are foreign born but realize that this is the country of great opportunities and come here to make their fame and fortune, just like McCormick, while we, who are born here, sort of take things for granted. You never become great without hard work, no matter how many opportunities this country affords. We must work and work hard if we would become one of the successful ones, and as I have shown you through the picture puzzle faces greatness does not always lie in one direction, but there are great men in every walk of life so the idea is to find out what we like to do best and then work hard at that one thing, and not try to do a lot of different things, for success comes only when we keep everlastingly at it.

I think the Doo Dads must be farmers, although I didn't know it before, but perhaps the spring fever got them

—anyhow this week they are having the best kind of a time, plowing and planting. Let us follow their example of make of our work play. That is, just play we want to do the work we have to do most of anything on earth, and pretty soon we will find that it is really truly play, and when we are grown up we will find that the greatest game of life is our business.—Affectionately, "Laddie."

Dear Laddie—Well I haven't seen any letters from Rosebush so thought I would write. This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 9 years old and in the 4th grade at school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Anna L. Crawford. She is my cousin. I live on a 60-acre farm. My papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. My letter is getting quite long. I hope to see it in print.—Ruth McShea, Rosebush, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy 15 years old. I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters in the M. B. F., and like them very much. I have never written to you before so I thought I would try it once. I live one-fourth of a mile from school. There are about 36 pupils in our school, and our teacher is Miss Williams. I have two brothers and two sisters. We live on a 10-acre farm and we have four horses, four cows and three head of young cattle. Our nearest town is eight miles away. It is called Sand Lake but there are two stores less than one-half a mile away and a church and a blacksmith shop. I hope to see my letter in the M. B. F.—Millard Cook, Sand Lake, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written before so thought I would write now. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have two horses and six calves. I like the Doo Dads very much. I have one brother. He was a soldier. I like to read letters and stories that other children write. My letter is getting long so I will close.—Helen Parks, Weidman, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before but did not see it in print so thought I would write again. I like to read the letters of the other girls and boys. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 5th grade. I had a birthday the 20th of this month. We have 56 little chickens that came off the 14th of this month. For a pet I have a blue rabbit. I go to school nearly every day. Our school will be out nine weeks from Monday. We live on a 40-acre farm. We have two horses, four cows and four young calves. My father has a Ford car.—Fern Cook, Wheeler, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I thought I would try and tell you a little about myself and home. I am a boy 13 years of age and am in the 8th grade. I go to the Sherwood school about a mile from my home. My teacher's name is Emory L. Ingersoll. I live on a farm of 200 acres. I have a brother who is married. I am a Boy Scout of America. There are three patrols of us, eight in a patrol. On our farm we keep four horses, 17 head of cattle, 60 sheep and some hogs. So you see between going to school and doing chores it keeps me busy most of my time. My father takes the Michigan Business Farming and I enjoy the children's hour very much.—Paul M. Wakefield, Elsie, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before but will take time now. My father takes the M. B. F. and I read the stories in it and like them very much. I live on an 80-acre farm and have nine calves and five cows and two horses. For pets we have a dog and a cat. I am 12 years old and am in the 6th grade. We had a box social at our school to join the Junior Red Cross and made \$34.40. I will close with some riddles: What has four eyes and can't see? Ans. Mississippi. How can you get down from an elephant? Ans. You don't get down from an elephant; you get down from geese. What table hasn't any legs? Ans. Multiplication table. I hope to see my letter printed soon.—Orpha Higbee, Gladwin, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am writing to let you know that I like the story of "Stumble and Tumble" very much. I go to school

every day and I am in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Edith Cory. She is a very good teacher and I like her very much because she is so good to us. We are going to get a water fountain for the school. We had a social but did not make enough so we are going to have a dance. Well I will have to stop.—Alice Moore, East Jordan, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first letter I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters and stories in them. I am in the 7th grade and am 13 years old. I have four sisters and one brother. For pets we have a dog and a cat. Both are yellow and very playful. They sleep together.—Mildred French, Riley Center, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written. I did not notice my other letter in print. There are so many boys and girls writing that it is impossible for you to get all of the letters in print. I think that the puzzle in the paper March 15 was Roosevelt. We girls have a new teacher for the Spring term, Miss Aldridge. I like her very much. She is kind and pleasant. Well I will close and let some of the other children have the rest of the page.—Delia Burton, Mesick, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would write to you and tell you I guessed the picture in the March 15th paper must have been ex-President Roosevelt. I wrote to you once before when Longfellow was in the paper. We live on an 80-acre farm and we have three cows, three horses and three calves. There are three girls in our school in a spelling contest and we are to go to Blanchard and spell. The three best are to go to Mt. Pleasant. I am one to the contest. Well I will close as I will have to study my spelling.—Minnie Wood Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. and like them very much. I am 12 years old and in the 4th grade. I have six brothers, two in the army, and two sisters. We own 800 chickens, five horses, eight cows, and two cats. This is my first letter. I live on a farm of 160 acres. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close.—Rosie Kubiah, Don, Mich.



The Doo Dads are great mimics. They have heard so much about greater production that they have decided to try their hand at farming. Doesn't Poly make a great plowman? He couldn't get his mice to pull until he got one of the Doo Dads to coax them along with some cheese. The cheese must be pretty strong for the little fellow is holding his nose. They are making the mice work so hard that Flannelfeet, the Cop, is wondering if he should arrest them for cruelty to animals. Back in the field some more are busy

## The Doo Dads go in for Greater Production

with the seed but the crows seem to be eating it as fast as they can get it into the ground. Roly is chopping the wood for the kitchen fire. A chip from his axe has struck his little helper on the nose. Here are Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, and Smiles, the Clown. Percy is all dressed up like a country gentleman. Smiles is boasting to him about the big fat frogs which he has in the pen. He thinks he is doing his share in

greater production. The Doo Dads, like some people, like to eat frog's legs. You wouldn't like to eat them, would you? What in the world have those Doo Dads got in the pen? One is tugging on the rope; another is prodding it along from behind while the Doo Dad on the roof is ready to lasso it when it gets its head out. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, thinks he is in for a big feed. He is trying to steal that big juicy pie, but he is go-

ing to be disappointed for that little Doo Dad with the fork will jab him in the back. See that cross-looking old fellow doing his washing. He has washed the Baby Doo Dad and put him out on the line to dry. Isn't that a funny thing to do? The soap suds are flying in every direction. Old Doc Sawbones, who has charge of the Doo Dads' farm, noticed them falling and he thinks it is raining. To tell the truth the Doo Dads don't like work very well, but it is to be hoped they have a big crop to repay them for their labor.





# MARKET FLASHES



## BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

That the nation is entering on an era of commercial expansion that may conceivably set many new precedents, each succeeding week's advices make clearer. Not every import line is as yet participating vigorously in the forward movement, but some records already have been broken, both in magnitude of transactions and in prices and the existing foreign uncertainty with the delay in actual adoption of the peace treaty, have not prevented a further broadening of demands from overseas markets.

### BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The wool market has been less active this week at the seaboard, but prices remain firm according to the Commercial Bulletin. In the west there has been rather more buying again this week at prices which have been fully firm, compared with earlier prices for the best half-blood and fine wools. The foreign markets are firm. The shipping situation in Buenos Aires is still troublesome, but it is believed that another month will see the situation there clarified. The mills are generally well sold ahead and are not attempting to do much business at this moment.

Quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces—fine unwashed, 52@53c; delaine unwashed, 67@70c; 1-2-blood unwashed, 66@68c; 3/4-blood unwashed, 58@60c.

### WOOL SALES OPEN IN TEXAS

San Antonio, Texas.—In the first large wool sale here this season, 47 cents a pound was paid for 60,000 pounds of short fleece today, and 44 cents for 115,000 lbs. of 12 months' clip. This is the largest inland wool shipping point in the United States and between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds will be concentrated here by mid-summer.



## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.55		2.60
No. 3 Red			
No. 2 White	2.53		
No. 2 Mixed	2.53		

The wheat market has been quiet and easy during the past several days. A slight falling of price has been noted, accompanying continuous reports of the bumper wheat crop and of arrivals of Argentina grain.

### INCREASE IN WHEAT STOCKS IS SHOWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commercial stocks of wheat reported in a survey made by the Department of Agriculture for Agriculture for May 1, 1919, amounted to 98,873,147 bushels. These holdings, reported by 9,857 firms—elevators, warehouses, grain mills, and wholesale dealers—were nearly three times as large as the stocks held by the same firms a year earlier, the actual percentage being 289.7 per cent of the 1918 stocks.

The figures refer to stocks actually reported and do not represent the total commercial stocks of the country, nor do they include stocks on farms.

### Visible Supply Figures Compared

The commercial visible supply figures, as published by the Chicago Board of Trade for May 3, 1919, show 49,502,000 bushels of wheat, as against 2,777,000 bushels a year earlier. The corresponding Bradstreet figures show 55,247,000 bushels as against 7,572,000 for 1918. As compared with the same date last year, these figures, as well as those obtained by the more extensive survey, show a very great relative increase in commercial stocks of wheat on May 1, 1919.

The commercial stocks of other cereals reported for May 1, 1919, according to the department's statement, were as follows: Corn, 20,000,316 bushels; oats, 50,787,249 bushels; barley, 25,060,638 bus.; rye, 21,736,760 bus. These stocks represent the following percentages of the corresponding stocks on May 1, 1918: Corn, 39 per cent; oats, 93.6 per cent; barley, 174.1 per cent; rye, 418.2 per cent.

The commercial stocks of flour and corn meal, as reported for the survey, were as follows: Wheat flour, white, 6,008,529 barrels; whole-wheat and graham flour, 45,868 barrels; barley flour, 24,991 barrels; rye flour, 200,196 barrels; corn flour, 16,588,306 pounds; corn meal, 49,763,019 pounds; buckwheat flour, 22,526,580 lbs.; mixed flour, 45,697,035 pounds. These stocks represent the following percentages of the stocks on hand a year ago: Wheat flour, white, 118.9 per cent; whole-wheat and graham flour, 44.7 per cent; barley flour, 3.4 per cent; rye flour, 41.6 per cent; corn flour, 32.1 per cent; corn meal, 37.6 per cent; buckwheat flour, 379.4 per cent; mixed flour, 185.4 per cent.

**Stocks of Selected Commodities**  
Elevators, warehouses, and wholesale dealers reported stocks of dry edible beans amounting to 5,862,515 bushels, while wholesale grocers and warehouses reported the following commodities in the quantities indicated: Cleaned rice, 103,833,586



## LAST MINUTE WIRE



Grains inclined to rise after drops. Market rather unsteady.  
Beans strengthened by sales to Europe. Provisions slightly stronger.

pounds; rolled oats, 45,578,214 pounds; canned salmon, 115,543,781 pounds; canned tomatoes, 228,197,071 pounds; canned corn, 98,843,065 pounds; sugar, 192,395,926 pounds. These stocks represent the following percentages of the corresponding stocks on hand May 1, 1918: Beans, 130.1 per cent; rice, 125 per cent; rolled oats, 111.8 per cent; canned salmon, 126.7 per cent; canned tomatoes, 199.1 per cent; canned corn, 165.9 per cent; sugar, 84.7 per cent.

Stocks of condensed and evaporated milk were reported by condensaries, cold storages, warehouses, and wholesale grocers as follows: Condensed milk, 33,464,078 pounds; evaporated milk, 90,752,523 pounds. The holdings of condensed milk reported for May 1, 1919, represented 86.5 per cent of the stocks held by the same firms a year earlier, while the holdings of evaporated milk represented 85.7 per cent of the May 1, 1918 stock.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.83	1.66 1/2	1.93
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow	1.80	1.66 1/2	

Corn has recovered somewhat, owing to active buying, and the market at Chicago was strong. Bulls have not much confidence in their cause for the next few days. They think the big run of corn will last probably a week, during which time they will not have much to say. When the present run is over and receipts drop back to remain small till after harvest, they expect to come to their own again; and many can see no reason why July should not go as high as May. This is based on a belief that there is not much corn in the country and Argentine receipts will not be sufficient to bring pressure on the market.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73	.70	.79 1/2
No. 3 White	.73 1/2	.68 1/2	
No. 4 White	.71 1/2		

Oats are as much as ever in short supply and receipts are not increasing, but the weakness in Chicago has taken the gloss off and grains are quoted lower. Shipping demand is slow as ever and demand for local consumption is not large.



## RYE & BARLEY

Lack of news concerning rye and barley prices indicates the quietness in those

markets. In sympathy with fluctuations of corn and oats, rye and barley shifted slightly.

In Detroit rye, cash No. 2, is quoted as quiet at \$1.48.

Barley, in the same market, is quoted thus: Cash No. 3, \$2.30@2.40 per cwt.



## BEANS

Beans have jumped in the past several days, one day alone showing an advance of 25c. The big factor was the sale of half of all the white beans in California to Sweden. This scoop by the Westerners was made possible by the association of bean growers in the coast state. Particulars of this event are given on the first page of this issue.



## POTATOES

Markets	Choice R'd	R'd White
	white-sk'd	Bulk
Detroit	2.10 cwt.	2.00 cwt.
Chicago	2.00 cwt.	2.00 cwt.

The potato market has been unusually quiet. The market for new potatoes is attracting considerable attention.



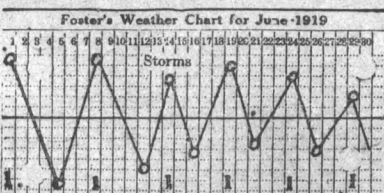
## HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	St'd. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	37.50 38.00 36.50 37.00 36.50 37.00		
Chicago	35.00 36.00 34.00 35.00 33.00 34.00		
Pitts.	40.00 40.50 37.50 39.50 33.50 35.50		
N. Y.	47.00 48.00 45.00 47.00 41.00 43.00		

Further advances have been made in eastern market values this week as supplies continue very small and trade is sufficient to absorb the offerings; reports of invoices show however, that there has been an increase in country loading with holidays last Friday and Saturday, the markets showed some accumulation when they opened on Monday. Arrivals at western terminals are increasing; new alfalfa is becoming a factor, although the quality of the offerings is still low. Much of the new hay is heated and damaged. The movement of new alfalfa began earlier than usual this year but there was less old stock in the country than ever before. Weather conditions all over the country have been particularly bad for pressing and hauling, but with a fortnight of good weather an increase can be expected. It is reported from Canada that the recompressors at Montreal will close down soon

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1919.  
Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent June 17 to 21, storm wave 18 to 22, cool wave 19 to 23. Temperatures for this period, east of Rockies, will average below normal, rainfall above normal, storm force below normal. West of Rockies crest temperatures will average above normal, rainfall below normal, storm forces below normal. Soon after this storm wave passes your section will be one of the best times for outdoor work, particularly alfalfa harvest. Some good days also between June 7 and the time storm wave, following that date, strikes your section.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 22 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope.

It will cross crest of Rockies by close of 23, plains sections 24, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio Tennessee valleys 25, eastern sections 26, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 27. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

Very much the same as the previous storm except that rainfall will increase east of Rockies. Storm forces will be a little greater and temperatures of the cool wave will go a little lower. It will increase in all features in eastern sections.

June 7 to July 6 east of Rockies' crest, rainfall will slowly increase, giving too much rain to cotton states, hard-pan sections of middle latitudes and sufficient rain north of latitude 37. Rainfall will decrease and be below normal on Pacific slope.

Indications are that June rains will make trouble in the harvest fields in some of the states, but will favor the corn crop where hard-pan does not exist.

W. T. Foster

and this will tend to divert hay to U. S. markets. The amount of available old crop hay, however, is the smallest on record and the markets for the balance of the season will be sustained accordingly. All reports indicate a new crop of excellent quality and record yield. The acreage will be little if any smaller than a year ago.

Sanilac Co., Mich.—There is no hay left to move because when prices were good there were plenty of cars and hay moved freely. The spring has been very wet and meadows are good.



## EGGS

Eggs are in slow demand and ordinary fresh receipts are quoted lower. Receipts at Detroit are liberal and the consumer is the only buyer. Packers are not active in the market and there is nothing doing for export. Firsts are quoted at 42 1/2 c; extra firsts, in new cases, 43 1/2 c.



## BUTTER

### NEW YORK BUTTER LETTER

New York, May 31.—Reports from the butter producing areas indicate that conditions are very favorable for the greatest production in years. At the present time it looks that the receipts during the month of May will run 25 per cent higher than those of May, 1918. With receipts running so high it is very apparent that speculative and export buying must become more active than at present else we will see a marked decline in price. About the middle of the week reports reached New York that much butter was being stored in the middlewest by speculators. That report caused speculators in the east to become more active and a considerable such buying took place. However, it proved to be a short lived activity and quickly subsided. There has been no export demand of late to speak of and receivers are wondering if the early indications of a marked export trade were false. There is no question but that the price of butter during the summer months depends entirely on the activity of speculators and exporters. If there is no awakening on their part in the near future we may expect to see a marked decline in the price of butter.

Receipts have been high during the past week. Demand was comparatively slight and the result was a decidedly weak feeling in the market with a decline in price. As stated above there was some speculative demand during the week which stimulated the market slightly and caused a slight recovery in price. However, unless speculators continue active another break is sure to come. On last week Saturday there was a sharp break of 2c per pound in the price of extras. That was followed by declines of 1-2c on both Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday the price advanced 1-2c and on Thursday there was a like further gain. In the afternoon on Thursday the market became very weak and receivers were anxious to shade their prices; very little butter was sold. Friday being a holiday, no business was transacted. Established quotations at the close Thursday were as follows: Extras, 56 1/2 @ 57 1/2 c; higher scoring than extras, 57 1/4 @ 58 c; firsts, 55 @ 56 1/2 c, and seconds, 52 @ 54 1/2 c. The differential in price of unsalted butter over that of corresponding grades of salted remains at 3c.



## LIVE STOCK

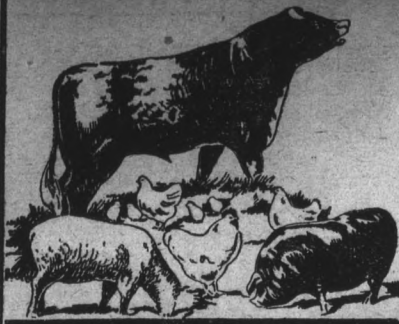
### DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET

The run of veal calves was the feature of the market, there being over 2,700 on sale last week, the largest run on record. Prices began to decline last Thursday, they were around \$2 a hundred lower and very dull, prices averaging as follows: Few sales of choice, \$16.50; bulk of good, \$15.50@16.00; culls, \$11.00@13.

In the cattle department the trade was dull and draggy all last week. Butchers are all well supplied with beef and claim little is selling and it is little wonder as the consumer is getting tired of paying the high prices asked by the retailer, which at many places is out of all reason. While there are only a few cattle on sale it was very hard work to dispose of them and some could not be sold at all.

The general market, barring canners, which held steady, was 50c lower on good steers and all kinds of butchers, and 1c lower on bulls. Shippers are advised to use care in buying grassers as they will undoubtedly have to be sold for much less than now on and the same will apply





## Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

**Parasiticide. Disinfectant.**  
**USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK**

**To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas,  
and Sheep Ticks.**  
**To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and  
Common Skin Troubles.**

**USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS**

**To Kill Disease Germs and Thus  
Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.**

**EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.**

**FREE BOOKLETS.**

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

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

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

Write for them to

Animal Industry Department of  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
DETROIT, MICH.

## WRITE GALLOWAY Special Sale 15,000—750 lb. Size SEPARATORS

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

Write for  
**FREE Book and Special Sale Folder** Find out the special big-quantity, factory-run low-price on the one size Separator. Over 300,000 satisfied Galloway customers. Near to you shipping points save you freight.

Wm. Galloway  
Box 303  
Co., WATERLOO, IOWA

Special sale on Engines and Separators too. WRITE TODAY.

**Rojo Rex**  
pronounced  
(Rojo Rex)  
**Shoes**  
For The  
**Man Who Works**  
**Hirth-Krause Co.**  
Tanners & Shoe Mfg's  
Grand Rapids, Mich.



"TIX-TON MIX" with salt the year around keeps flock healthy and free from worms and flies. Saves you big money—\$1.00 sample box by parcel post will include a barrel of salt. Write for club offer—double salt. Hirth-Krause Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

to all other markets. Prices averaged as follows:

Cattle—Very dull; canners steady; bulls \$1 lower; other grades 50c lower; best heavy steers, \$12.50@14; handy butcher steers, \$12.50@13; mixed steers and heifers, \$12@12.50; handy light butchers, \$11.50@11.75; light butchers, \$9@10; best cows, \$11@11.50; butcher cows, \$9@9.75; common cows, \$7.50@8; canners, \$6.50@6.75; best heavy bulls, \$10; bologna bulls, \$8.50@9.50; stock bulls, \$8@8.25; feeders, \$10@12; stockers, \$8@9.75; milkers and springers, \$6@11.50. Veal calves—Market dull; best grades, \$15@16; culls, \$11@13.

Sheep and lambs—Market steady; best lambs, \$15; fair lambs, \$13@14; light to common \$10@12; fair to good sheep, \$8.50@9.50; culls and common, \$6@8.

Hogs—Market mixed, 15c higher; pigs \$19.50; mixed hogs, \$20; pigs steady.

### EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK PRICES

Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; dull; steady. calves—Receipts, 1,000; active, \$6@17. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; active; heavy mixed and yorkers, \$21.75; light yorkers, \$20.50@20.75; pigs, \$20.25@20.50; roughs, \$18.75@19; stags, \$12@16; stockers, \$21.50@21.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,100; active, steady and unchanged.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET (U. S. Bureau of Markets)

Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; market active; mostly 25c higher; active; top \$20.70; bulk, \$20.35@20.60; heavy weight \$20.45@20.65; medium weight, \$20.30@20.70; light weight, \$20@20.60; light lights, \$18.85@20.85; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$19.75@20.10; packing sows, rough, \$19.25@19.75; pigs, \$18@19.

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; beef steers slow; early sales about steady; butcher stock 25c lower; veal calves \$1 lower; beef steers medium and heavy weight choice and prime \$15.40@17.35; medium and good \$12.50@15.65; common \$11.75@12.65; light weight good and choice \$13@15.60; common and medium \$10@13.25; butcher cattle, heifers, \$7.75@13.75; cows, \$7.50@13.50; canners and cutters, \$6.25@7.50; veal calves light and handy weight, \$14.50@16.25; feeder steers, \$10@14; stocker steers, \$8@18.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market mostly 25c to 40c lower than highest Wednesday. Lambs, 84 pounds down, \$13.50@15.40; 85 pounds up \$12.50@15.25; culls and common \$9.50@12.50; springs, \$17.25@19.25; yearling wethers \$11@13.25; ewes medium, good and choice, \$9.75@10.50; culls and common \$4.50@9.50.

### QUOTATIONS FROM DETROIT

Butter—Fresh creamery firsts, 54@55c per lb.

Poultry—Broilers, 60@65c; springs, No. 1, 33@34c; at hens, 37@38c; stags, 26@27c; leghorns, 37@38c; ducks, 33@40c; geese, 24@25c; turkeys, 33@40c.

Feed, jobbing prices—In 100-lb. sacks, to jobbers: Bran, \$48; standard middlings, \$50; fine middlings, \$55; coarse cornmeal, \$66.50@67.50; cracked corn, \$71@72; corn and oats chop, \$56@57.

Flour, jobbing prices—Spring patent, \$13.50@13.75; fancy soft winter patent, \$13.50@13.75; second winter patent, \$12.75@13; winter straight, \$12@12.15.

Hides, jobbing prices—No. 1 cured, 80c; No. 1 green, 28c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 40c; No. 1 green veal kip, 38c; No. 1 cured calf, 60c; No. 1 green calf, 59c; No. 1 horsehides, \$12; No. 2 horsehides, \$11; No. 2 hides, 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1/2c lower than the above prices; sheepskins, as to wool, 50c to \$4 each.

Strawberries—\$8 to \$8.25 per 24-quart case.

Potatoes (car lots)—In sacks of 150 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.60 per sack.

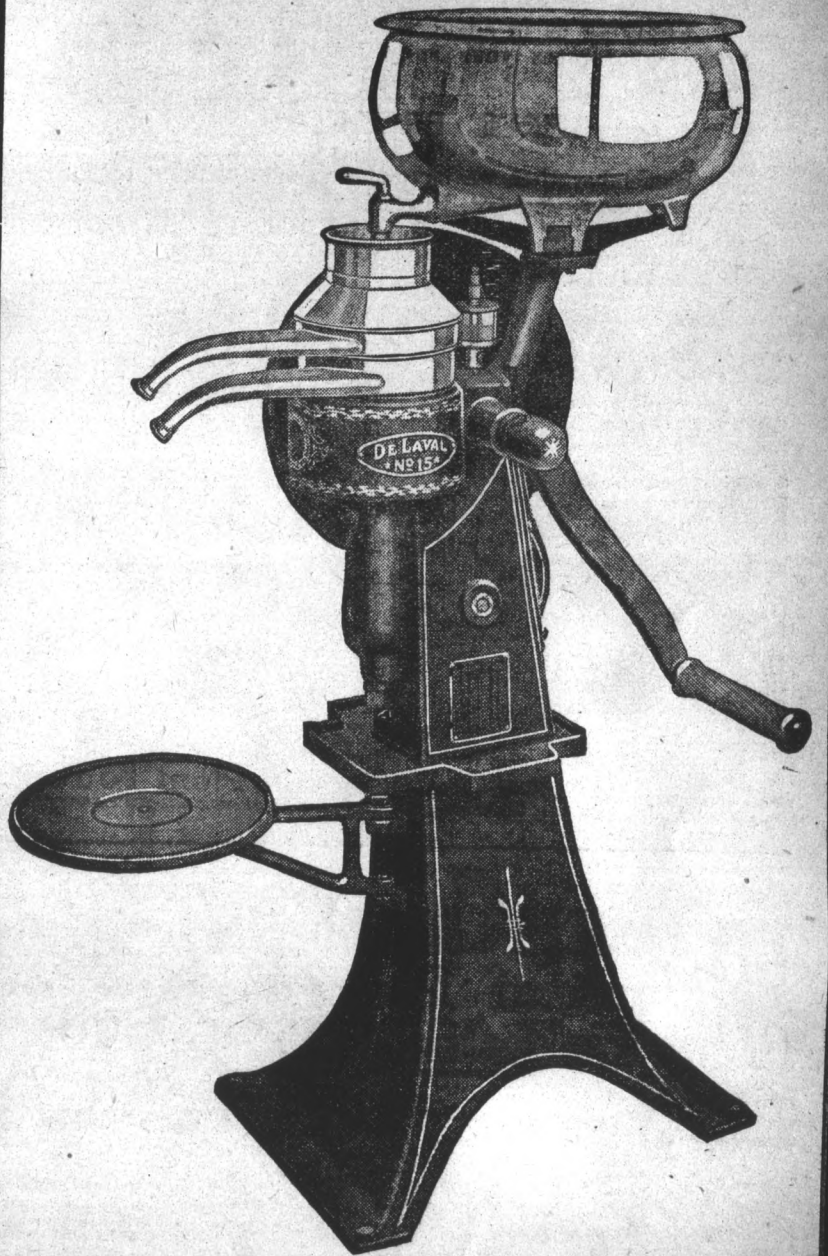
Lemons—\$5 to \$5.50 per box. New potatoes—Bermuda \$6 per bu.; \$17.50 to \$18 per bbl.; Florida, \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl. and \$3.75 to \$4 per bu.

Fresh vegetables—Asparagus, \$250 to \$2.75 case; carrots, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bu.; new carrots, \$2.75 to \$3 per hamper; turnips, \$2 to \$2.25 per bu.; cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.50 to \$1.75 doz.; beets, \$1 bu.; cauliflower, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per crate; egg plant, Florida, \$6 to \$6.50 per case; green beans, \$3 to \$3.25; wax beans, \$3 to \$3.25 per hamper; green onions, 20 to 30c per doz.; green peppers, \$5.50 to \$6 per case; Florida celery, \$8 to \$7 per crate and \$1 to \$1.40 per doz.; rhubarb, 45 to 50c per box.

Mr. Farley, a prominent and well-known farmer of Calhoun county, raised a 13-acre field of Wolverine oats the past year and states that hardly a single plant had lodged; the yield averaged 76 1/2 bushels per acre. This crop of extra fine quality oats was delivered to S. M. Isbell & Company, seedmen, at Jackson, Michigan, to be used for seed purposes only. The crop was inspected and certified to be pure pedigreed stock by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. A measured bushel of re-cleaned Wolverine seed oats weighed just 49 lbs., not an ounce less.

I am a friend of your paper and editor. Would not be without it for double the price. The only paper for the poor farmer. Find check for two years renewal of paper. Success to you.—Louis Durand, Alpena county.

# Now is the best time to buy a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR



THESE are the days when the farmer is getting the most milk, and with butter-fat at its present high price he should be sure to get all the cream.

Many "claims" are made for various cream separators, but the most convincing proof that the De Laval is the cleanest skimming machine is the fact that 98 percent of the large creameries the world over use the De Laval.

Even if you do not separate as much cream as the large creameryman, you can no more afford to waste cream than he can.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

165 Broadway  
NEW YORK

29 East Madison Street  
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61 Beale Street  
SAN FRANCISCO



## ORDER AHEAD

You will need a supply of Solvay's Three Essential Plant Foods this fall.

We sincerely advise you to order far enough in advance to insure getting your full share at the time you need it.

During the Spring, so many orders for Solvay Pulverized Limestone were placed at the last minute by farm owners that it was impossible to supply them all.

While this is a substantial endorsement of Solvay's Products, we should much rather have been notified in advance by our customers.

Notifying us in advance—a month or two in advance—guarantees your supply at the exact time you want it.

### THREE PRODUCTS

Remember that we have three essential plant foods for you now—Solvay Pulverized Limestone—Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia (20.75 per cent Nitrogen)—and "U-S" Potash (50.54 per cent Potash).

## THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.

Jefferson Avenue

Detroit, Michigan



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

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

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

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

For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to **Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or M. V. McINNESS**

178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
Canadian Government Agent.

**WESTERN CANADA Farm Lands at Low Prices**  
The Wheat Belt of America

## Standard Binder Twine

The State Prison appropriation is \$1,770,000 for two years. Profits of prison industries lower that sum and decrease your taxes.

**BUY FROM YOUR OWN FACTORY**

FULLY GUARANTEED

Cash Price to June 1,.....**\$21.00** Time Price Payable Oct. 15.**\$21.60**

Made this season—11,000,000 lbs.

**MICHIGAN STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES**  
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

## U. S. Dyes and Potash Aided Victory

When the war started, there was a considerable amount of wailing because our supply of certain materials needed by farmers had been abruptly cut off. You will remember that prior to August, 1914, Germany had been the exclusive source of potash. When potash was bought it was German potash. Potash and Germany were synonymous, just as most kinds of dyes and Germany were synonymous.

Before anyone realized it, war was on—Germany was blockaded, and it rather seemed that America henceforth was up against it for potash.

A shortage in potash would be more or less disastrous to some of America's leading farm products. Beet and potato growers, as well as owners of muck farm land farms, needed potash ever so often for their soils.

In fact, so serious was the need that it became apparent something had to be done. While America could run along for some time on the stock of potash on hand, it could not continue

indefinitely, and there was no telling when Germany would again produce.

It was no small problem. It meant that someone had to enter an entirely new field of endeavor—evolve and develop a product that had never been made here before and about which no one had ever thought very deeply. It meant the investment in research, experimental and production facilities of enormous funds. And the outcome might or might not be worth the effort.

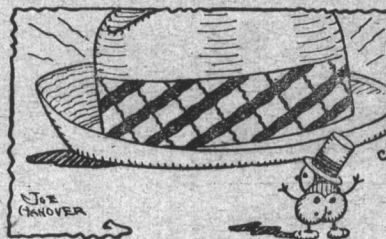
The American dye industry also has been put firmly on its feet, with the forceful support of American companies.

They had the necessary courage to risk their capital, backed by their faith in America. In 1915 they began the experimental work and have persisted though three years of large expenditures of money and many disappointments until they can now place American potash on the American markets.

## Just a Journey into the Land of Porkers

I dreamed I was in Swine-land down in a southern clime;  
Where hogs were fat and hogs were thin, but all exceeding fine.  
The morn was clear, the feed was good the pigs seemed really happy;  
They wandered here and there content a group that looked quite classy.

The day passed on, the sun shown hot, the fat ones said "the shade" So off they hiked; they left their feed, and 'neath the trees they laid;  
The thin ones smiled and shook their heads, said "what care we for weather,"  
Our flesh is hard, our hair is red, our wind's as good as ever.



VERY NOISY

"That must be one of those Jazz Bands, I've heard about."

So down the slope he took his way to get his pork or bacon;  
But bacon hogs were on the job; they were not to be taken.  
As near the feed-lot Rastus came the bacon fellows scented trouble;  
They raised their heads in quick surprise, their speed they made it double.

Old Rastus saw the bacon slip away with ease of lightning,  
So on a sleeping porker fat he put a grip quite tightening;  
The porker floundered, writhed and squealed, its cries the air was renting,  
When back the bacon fellows came, old Rastus' act 'resenting.

As 'neath the shade the fat ones lay, they snoozed and wheezed and grunted;  
The thin ones kept right on the job so growth would not be stunted;  
The sun was hot, they didn't stop, no matter what came after,  
They seemed to have one end to gain, good bacon for the packer.

Old colored Rastus lived near by, his pickaninnys many,  
He plowed and hoed for things to eat, but meat, he had not any;  
But when he saw the sleeping porkers, his thoughts began to wandah,  
Says he "they're fat, their breath is short, they can't outrun this niggah.

With snappy eyes and bristles raised they charged the dark intruder,  
And soon he knew, that when a babe he wasn't any nuder;  
The pig escaped, and Rastus flew to bushes for a shelter  
The drove so lately organized now traveled off together.

Now let this little fable teach a lesson to us all,  
Together we accomplish much, alone we're sure to fail.  
Though champions of respective breeds, our aim's remuneration,  
And profit plus introduction comes by thorough organization.—E. N. B.

## Canada has Developed Hardy Species of Fodder

WINNIPEG, MAN.—After experiments lasting over a period of five years, the Manitoba Agricultural College has developed three hardy species of fodder corn which mature early and are suited to a climate that has heretofore barred corn as a successful crop in this province.

These are Quebec 28, and the dwarf varieties, Gehu and Free Press. Professor L. S. Klinck, MacDonald College, Quebec, is primarily responsible for the development of Quebec 28 and he furnished in the summer of 1913 the original seed for the Manitoba experiments.

This seed with several other varieties was placed in the hands of J. H. Bridge, assistant in the husbandry department of the Manitoba institution, who planted them and from the ears produced selected seeds for the next season's planting.

The same procedure was followed

in the following three years, and then, in the spring of 1917 some samples were supplied by British Columbia University, of Quebec 28 developed in that province. This new lot was interplanted with the Manitoba selections and in the spring of 1918 a final test was made.

Planted May 30, the corn was husked September 26 and 27, and produced the following results:—Quebec 28, 101 bu. of cobs; Gehu, 79 bu., and Free Press 47 bu. Seed from these varieties is now being supplied by the Manitoba government to farmers who wish to raise corn for fodder.

Government aid and encouragement in the raising of live stock, it is expected, will thus be strongly supplemented by enabling the farmers of the province to raise the kind of fodder that has played so large a part in the development of live stock in Iowa and other states in the United States.

## What the Neighbors Say

I wish to thank you for your paper. It has helped me, and please keep at some of those higher up as you have done in the past year. With best wishes for you and yours. From a family of ten.—D. H. Grouch, Traverse City.

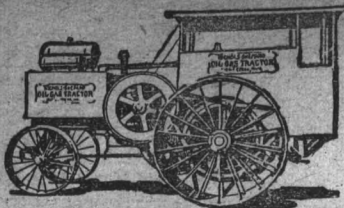
Enclosed find a money order for one dollar for which please send me your paper for one year. Sure can't be without it. Melbourne T. Hewett, Milford, Mich.

Enclosed find one dollar to apply on subscription to the best farm paper published. Go to it Eal, and may your courage never grow less.—T. E. Schwinck, North Branch, Mich.

Thanks for sample copy for the M. B. F. Enclosed find one dollar for the subscription. Let the good work go on.—Dan Pratley, Calhoun county.

We like the paper and wish to continue its coming.—Geo. Bogie, Milford, Mich. Oakland county.





## Reserve Power Steady Threshing

The little, light, fast running tractors may be all right for plowing but they will not do for threshing. To run a thresher you want a power plant with a heavy reserve power. Power that not only runs the thresher when conditions are ideal, but that does not stall when bothered with wet bundles or over feeding. You get the right power for threshing when you get the

## Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

It is designed as a power plant for threshing. It works like a steam engine when attached to the thresher.

It has two cylinders with a strong main shaft and a heavy fly wheel which stores the power to pull through those unexpected overloads. It has a strong, sturdy frame with enough weight to hold it in place. It burns kerosene and distillate and is economical as a gas engine can be made.

It is also a good power plant for plowing and other heavy farm work.

Write for Circulars

**Nichols & Shepard Co.**

In Continuous Business Since 1848  
Builders exclusively of Red River Special  
Threshers, Wind Stacks, Feeders,  
Steam and Oil-Gas Tractor Engines  
**Battle Creek Michigan**

## 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**  
Section F, Lancaster, Wis.

## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG, Inc.**, 169 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



## 21° PARODUP

Write for Greatest money saving fence bargain book ever printed. Brown fence is made of Heavy DOUBLE GALVANIZED Wire. Resists rust longest. Also Gates and Barb Wire. Low Factory Prices. Freight Prepaid. Write for free fence book and sample to test. **THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.**  
Dept. 28 Cleveland, Ohio

**Only \$2 DOWN**  
**ONE YEAR TO PAY**  
\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 27. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **NEW BUTTERFLY**  
Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on **30 Days' FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Post brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. **Wm. Hough-Boyer Co.**, 2250 Marshall St., Chicago

## 70 HEAD BRING

### \$20,000 AT SALE

The sale of seventy head of Holsteins by the Livingston County Holstein Breeders Sale Company, at Howell last week marked a red-letter day in Holstein history in this part of Michigan. Seventy head were sold including a number of calves under six months and a year old, and the average of \$298.95 each, including calves, was probably the highest yet reached at any sale in Livingston county. Over \$20,000 changed hands in a very short period of time, as follows:

Consigned by J. A. Campbell & Son, Parma—Gretchen Colantha Korndyke to R. C. Wiggins, Butler, Pa., \$315; Katrina Korndyke Pontiac to W. C. Hendee and Son, Pinckney, \$230; Korndyke Pontiac Belle DeVries to J. Polcott, Perry, \$310; Lena Wallentje Pontiac to R. L. Francis, Cheboygan, Mich., \$360; Pride Maplecrest Burton to H. Drumhiller, Bath, \$425; Princess Wallentje DeKol 2nd to Herbert G. Hill, South Lyon, \$240.

By M. H. Daniels and Son—Alice Pearl-lea Pletje to H. Drumhiller, Bath, \$205; Cantrilla Segis King to J. W. Patterson, Apollo, Pa., \$395; male calf to Fred C. Oesterle, Webberville, \$205.

By M. E. Dunning—Substitute cow to N. S. Grubbs, \$330; Onno Geiske Crescent to J. S. Rankin, Bad Axe, \$180.

By Freeman J. Fishbeck—Daisy DeKol Oakhurst to C. R. Yunger, Kittanning, Pa., \$320; Lady Hengerveld Vale Houwtje to Clifford Gordon, Charlotte, \$265.

By T. B. Gilkes—Victoria King De Kol to J. W. Patterson, Apollo, Pa., \$340; male Howtje Cornucopia Lad to F. E. Young, Charlotte, Mich., \$300.

By F. S. Jenkins and Son, Lansing—Beauty Hartog Gelche to R. L. Francis, Cheboygan; female calf to R. L. Francis, \$155; female calf to R. L. Francis, Cheboygan, \$210; Queen of Great De Kol Abekerek to J. L. Roche and Son, Pinckney, \$230; Miss Canary Pontiac De Kol to R. L. Francis, Cheboygan, \$625; male calf to I. Drain, Perrinton, \$115.

Jenkins & Daniels, Lansing—Bonna Jean De Kol to Ed. Drumhill, Bath, \$375; Substitute to R. L. Francis, Cheboygan, \$625; Cossa Bay De Kol 2nd to R. C. Wiggins, Butler, Pa., \$230; Cossa Bay De Kol 3rd to I. Ballhouse and Son, Pa., \$355; Ealine of Maple Grove, \$205; female calf to Leverage Hart, Bath, \$125; female calf to J. W. Patterson, Apollo, Pa., \$130; Flossie Dale De Kol 2nd to Keith Hoover, Toledo, \$500; Lady Tesla of Maple Grove to R. L. Francis, Cheboygan, \$195.

By Roy Lannen—Female calf to N. S. Grubbs, Pittsburg, Pa., \$155; Winnie De Kol of Ferndale to Geo. Datt, Valencia, Pa., \$270.

By R. B. McPherson—Alfalfadale Korndyke Princess to R. L. Francis, Cheboygan, \$500; Cluny Colantha Ykema Wayne to J. C. Buth, Grand Rapids, \$415; Denver Beets Segis 2nd to J. C. Buth, Grand Rapids, \$385; Korndyke Axie De Kol to Clark and Starkweather, \$245; Korndyke Ethel De Kol to E. S. Nash, Howell, \$210; Retta Traverse De Kol to N. S. Grubbs, Pittsburg, Pa., \$400; Vale Champion Model Beam to J. W. Patterson, \$425.

By Musoff Bros., South Allen—Agnes Johanna Korndyke to Geo. Datt, Valencia, Pa., \$345; Berdie Jocoline Mechthilde to J. L. Roche and Son, \$195; Butter Maid Pet Segis Pieter to J. L. Roche and Son, \$425; Butter Maid Segis Pieter, twin to, J. L. Roche and Son, \$425; Diana Corucopia Segis to E. W. McNitt, Grand Rapids, \$400; Diana Segis Pieter to R. L. Francis, \$225; Kathleen Segis Pieter to J. M. Welmeister, Brighton, \$165; Mollie of St. Anna Butter Girl to Geo. Datt, \$705; Mollie of St. Anna Girl Segis Pieter to W. R. McDonough, \$560; bull calf of King Pieter Butter Boy to J. C. Buth, \$500; King Segis Pieter to W. B. Miller, Howell, \$505.

By Roy W. Skinner, Highland—Aaggie Wayne Highland, \$260; Cantrilla, Belle Hengerveld to H. E. Smith, Charlotte, \$255; Cantrilla Belle Lenore to R. C. Reed, Howell, \$250; Cantrilla Highland Belle, \$130; Hengerveld Belle Lenora to R. C. Wiggins, \$310; Hengerveld Highland Lass to R. L. Francis, \$175; Hengerveld Model Segis to Chris Hansen, Lansing, \$240; Highland Zora Alta to J. P. Olcott, Perry, \$155; Queen Aaggie Highland Wayne to N. S. Grubbs, \$205; Queen Model Wayne to Chris Hansen, Lansing, \$170; Werlmbere Aaggie Hengerveld to C. R. Yunger, Kittanning, Pa., \$290; Werlmbere Aaggie Wayne to Clark and Starkweather, \$205; Werlmbere Zora Alta 2nd to A. L. Smith, Howell, \$240.

Parley M. Taft—Dora Blanche Segis Korndyke to C. R. Yunger, \$300; Doris Blanche Segis Korndyke to C. R. Yunger, \$300.

E. A. Vanderbeck, Dimondale—Female calf to Carnie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa., \$150; female calf to Charles Fenton, Richmond, \$155; female calf to Chas. Fenton, \$300.

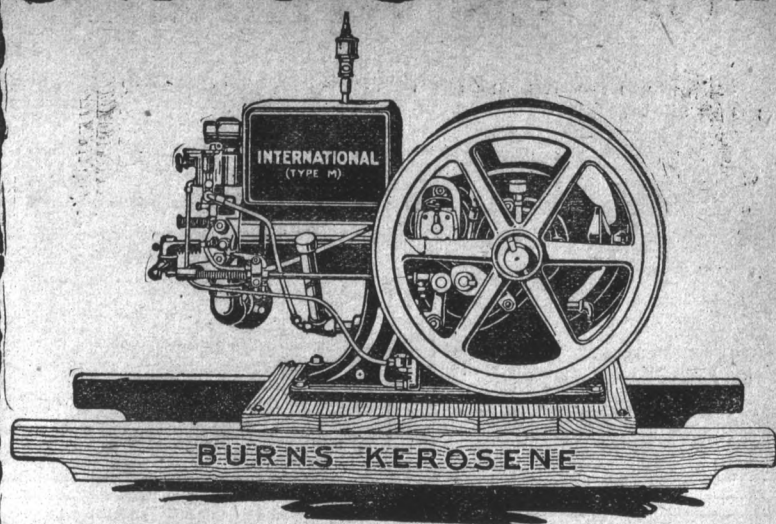
By Frank Wessinger, Howell—Mechthilde Fayne Beauty to J. L. Dayette, Newark, Del., \$390; Miss Maple Crest Fair to Inch Dairy Co., Perrinton, Mich., \$170.

## Wolverine Oats—A "Bumper"

### Variety

It is generally conceded that in order to obtain good yields of oats one must change his seed stock every few years. Mixtures occur by way of threshing machines, etc.

Or the newer, high-yielding varieties of oats suitable to our Michigan soils and climate, the New Wolverine Oats are one of the best and most promising in regard to adaptability and high yielding as well as feeding qualities. On the lighter soils the superiority of Wolverine oats is especially noticeable.



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IN the olden days folks put the world on the back of a fabled giant called "Atlas." Today progressive farmers put a world of work on the shoulders of an

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This sturdy, reliable, willing, inexpensive servant is doing more today to take drudgery out of farming than any other one factor. It tackles scores of jobs about the farm—such as sawing wood, pumping water, cutting feed, running the fanning mill, etc., and disposes of them swiftly and satisfactorily.

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### International Harvester Company

Chicago

of America, Inc.

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

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### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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, Shephard, Michigan.

#### MUSLOFF 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 annu-  
ally for tuberculosis. Write for prices  
and further information.  
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

### A REAL BULL

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

### 33-LB. ANCESTRY

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

## PREPARE

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

**Bull Calves** sired by a son of  
Friend Hengerveld  
De Kol. Butter  
Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol  
Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with re-  
cords 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. but-  
ter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30  
days. Dam, a granddaughter of King  
of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker  
Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain.  
Herd tuberculin tested annually.  
**BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.**

### WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

I want to tell you about our Junior  
Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Kor-  
ndyke Segis," a son of King of the Pon-  
tiacs, 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.

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 Pon-  
tiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull and a son of  
Barbara Pietertje Butter boy, 32.43  
lbs. butter in 7 days at 4½ years.

Her dam is Little Maid Adaline De-  
Kol No. 140579, having a 7 day record of  
32.36 lbs. butter from 66.25 lbs. milk and  
119.33 lbs. butter from 2,680.5 lbs. milk  
in 30 days.

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

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

## CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS.  
DUROCS.

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


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

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. Ver-  
non Clough, Parma, 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, Van Ar, Michigan.

HEIFER CALVES SOLD. BRED  
Yearling and young cow for sale. Price,  
\$150 and \$250. C. L. Hulet & Son, Oke-  
mo, Mich.

## JERSEY



**The JERSEY**

If you just want to "keep  
a cow" any cow will do.  
But if you want thrifty  
cows that will conserve  
feed; that will show real  
profit every day of the year,  
you must have Jerseys. They  
can advertise other breeds as  
they may, but they can't compare them to Jerseys on  
money making merit. Let us give you the facts, free,  
and then write to breeders for prices and pedigrees.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB  
367 West 23rd Street New York City

## The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cat-  
tle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox  
184214; 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 GUERN-  
sey 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 advertis-  
ed in M. E. 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. B. Smith & Co., Addi-  
son, Michigan.

## SHORTHORN

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

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

**SHORTHORNS, 100 HEAD TO SE-**  
lect from. Write me your wants. Prices  
reasonable. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

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

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

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

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

**NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT.**  
Shorthorn Breeder. W. S. Huber, Glad-  
win, Mich.

## HEREFORDS

## LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

## BROWN SWISS

**WANTED—BROWN SWISS HEIFERS.**  
State age, breeding, and price. J. Howard  
deSpelder, Greenville, Mich.

## HORSES

**FOR SALE—FOUR-YEAR-OLD REG-**  
istered Cildesdale Stallion, a State Fair  
Winner. D. T. Knight, Mariette, Mich.

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

## HOGS

### POLAND CHINA

**BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS. EITH-**  
er sex. From choice bred sows and sired  
by a grandson of Grant Buster and other  
prize-winning boars. Prices reasonable.  
L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

**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 Sena-  
tor and Orange Price! I thank my cus-  
tomers for their patronage.  
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

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

**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 Rap-  
ids, Mich.

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

## Large Type Poland China Hogs

Write that inquiry for L. T. P. C. serv-  
iceable boars to Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton  
Rapids, Mich., instead of Mason. I have  
sold my farm and bought another, one  
mile west and eight and one-half miles  
south. Come and see me in my new home.  
Free livery from town.  
WM. J. CLARKE,  
R. No. 1, Eaton Rapids, Michigan

## DUROC

**MEADOWVIEW FARM, REGISTERED**  
Duroc Jersey Hogs. Spring pigs for sale;  
also Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farming-  
ton, Michigan.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE. BRED**  
Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of  
fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater  
Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out  
of dam by the Principal 4th and Brook-  
water Cherry King. Also herd boar 2 yr.  
old. Write for pedigree and prices. Sat-  
isfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill &  
Son, Salem, Michigan.

**DUROC BOARS READY FOR SER-**  
vice, also high class sows bred for sum-  
mer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the  
biggest pig of his age ever at Internation-  
al 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, Per-  
rinton, Mich.

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

**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 de-  
sired \$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.

## PEACH HILL FARM

**REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY GILTS,**  
bred for fall farrow. Protection and Co-  
lonel breeding. Our prices are reasonable.  
Write or better still, come and make your  
own selections. Visitors welcome. In-  
wood 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.

**O. I. C.'S—YOUNG SOWS WITH 8 TO**  
10 pigs. Sows registered and delivered in  
lower Michigan, \$110 to \$125. Fred N.  
Randall, Manchester, Mich.

**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

**8734 HAMPSHIRE RECORDS IN**  
the association from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19.  
Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale  
now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich.,  
R. No. 4.

## BERKSHIRES

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

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

## CHESTER WHITES

**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.

## RABBITS

### THE RIVERSIDE RABBITRY

Is offering some very fine Flemish Giants  
that are Giants, that have the size and  
color. Bred from 15 lb. stock, registered  
and pedigreed stock; dark steel greys,  
blacks and light steels. Breeding does  
and young stock 2 months and up. Also  
have two fine breeding bucks, dark steel  
and light steel, pedigreed and registered.  
All stock up to weight. Satisfaction  
guaranteed or money refunded. Send  
Member of N. B. F. A. and S. M. B. and  
stamp for reply. I can deliver the goods,  
F. A. ASS'N.

F. E. Andrews, Williamston, Mich.

**BELGIAN HARES FOR SALE.**  
Prices reasonable. Harland A. Steward,  
Alanson, Mich. R. 1, Box 50-A.

**BLACK GIANTS FROM GOOD STOCK**  
large and healthy. Black Giant Rabbitry,  
Porca, Michigan.



**PEDIGREE BELGIAN HARES**, bred for size and color. Prices reasonable. Claude Greenwood, St. Johns, Mich.

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

### POULTRY

## HOMESTEAD FARMS

**Fall Chicks for Spring Layers**—White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas; Black Minorcas; Barred Rocks; R. I. Reds; W. Wyandottes. All breeds hatching eggs. **Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Cockerels**—for fall delivery. **Rabbits**—Belgians; New Zealands. Send for explanation of fall chicks and new catalog.

**BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION**  
Bloomington, Mich.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**CHICKS—ROSE AND SINGLE-COMB** Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, 25 for \$4.25; 100 for \$16; July and August delivery. Circular free. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

### LEGHORN

**50,000 FINE, HUSKY, WHITE LEG-**horn Chicks of grand laying strain for June and July delivery. Shipped safely everywhere by mail at \$13 per 100; \$6.50 for 50. Order direct. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Free catalog. Holland Hatchery, Holland, Mich., R. 7.

**BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEGHORNS.** leading M. A. C. Demonstration Farm in 1918. Average production for 150 hens last year 185 eggs each. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15 or \$10 per 100. Anna R. Lindsay, Glenburnie Farmstead, Romulus, Mich., R. 2, Box 54.

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

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

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

### WYANDOTTE

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

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

### CHICKS

**CHICKS WE SHIP THOUSANDS.** Different varieties; Brown Leghorns, 113 hundred; booklet and testimonials. Stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Mich.

### TURKEYS

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

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**—Strictly thoroughbred, for sale. Gobblers weigh 15-33 lbs., Hens 9-16 lbs. Price, \$7.00 to \$25.00, according to weight and beauty. Eggs, \$4.00 per setting of ten. John Morris, R. 7, Vassar.

### HATCHING EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### HATCHING EGGS WANTED

Hundreds of readers of Michigan Business Farming want to buy Hatching Eggs. If you have any to spare, a little ad in this column will sell them in a hurry. Write out your ad and send it in. We will set it in type and tell you what it will cost to run. Address Poultry Dept., M. B. F.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS, 3 TO 4 INCH** tops, 8 ft. long; good and sound, 15 cents each, car lots. Tamarack posts, same price. C. W. Osmun, Tower, Mich.

### POTATOES

We have a few hundred bus. of Petoskey Golden Russets left; they are keeping fine this cool weather in our cave cellar. Breeding tells with potatoes, as well as corn or live stock. We have hill-selected for type as well as yield for 3 years. This grade of seed is free from scab and well worth the money; only \$5.00 per 150-lb. sack. **TWIN BOY FARM**, Alba, Mich., E. D. Post, Prop.

**CORN HARVESTER—ONE-MAN, ONE-**horse, one-row, self-gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$25, with fodder binder. Free catalogue showing pictures of harvester. **PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO.**, Salina, Kan.

**RAINY LAKE SETTLEMENT FARM** and Ranch Land; 160 acres up. Ten to fifteen dollars per acre. One dollar an acre down, balance long time 6%. Time payments can be made with clover seed. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Michigan.

**FARMERS AND HORSEMEN, FOR** \$2.00 I will send you receipt for making one of the best healing salves known. Address A. E. Layams, Marshall, Mich., R.F.D. No. 8.

**STUMP PULLER WANTED—I WANT** to buy a good second-hand steelyard or screw stump puller. Address L. B. Lewis, Beaverton, Michigan.

**A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. STOP.** Think. Listen. Are you making the most of your Poultry Opportunity? If not, why not? The whole world is your market for food stuff, especially the poultry on your farms must have its just share in an ever-increasing egg market. Try the Silver Spangled Hamburg, the everlasting layers and quickest fowl grown to mature early, with every setting of eggs. Balance of season will send circular for feed for maturing chicks and for laying hens. Per setting, 15 eggs, \$2; 100 eggs, \$8. Mrs. G. A. Proctor, Vassar, Mich.

## NEW SOUTH WALES INFORMATION BUREAU

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

## A U S T R A L I A

### Is Your Farm for Sale?

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

## THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

**5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE.** To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right. Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

### NOTE:

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

### FARMS AND LAND

**295 ACRES \$12,700, WITH PR. HORSES,** 9 Registered Cows, 3 bulls, 9 heifers, 4 calves, brood sows, pigs, complete line farm implements including manure spreader, reapers, etc., on State road, only mile to R.R. town, 8 miles manufacturing city, no better markets. 175 acres strong loam tillage, clay subsoil, cuts heavy hay, raises big crops, 50-cow creek-watered pasture, estimated 1500 cords wood, 100,000 ft. timber, splendid fruit. Beautiful 12-room house, slate roof, barns, complete working buildings. Owner made well-to-do on this farm wants to retire now, so quick buyer gets everything, \$12,700, easy terms. Details and picture page 42 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 814 B. C. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**PAY FOR MY RANCH OR FARM** land with clover seed. Money loaned for live stock at 6 per cent, in amounts equal to first payment made upon purchase. Jno. G. Krauth, Millersburg, Michigan.

**STORE FOR SALE OR RENT—WITH** five living rooms above. Warehouse fixtures complete. A bargain if taken soon. Peter Cook, Fowler, Michigan.

### FARMS IN SOUTHEASTERN NORTH

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

**FOR SALE—80 ACRES, WELL FENC-**ed, spring creek, good orchard; 65 acres clear, rest wood lot and pasture; near school and railway, rural mail, telephone. Spring work completed. For particulars write Isaac G. Fischer, Bellaire, Mich.

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

**WANTED—5 to 40 ACRES OF HIGH,** well-drained, gravel loam, sloping to the south or west, close to shipping point. Not more than 50 miles from Detroit. Will deal with owners only. Address N. Grant Currie, 153 Harrison Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

**TWO MILES SOUTH OF REED CITY;** 80 acres, all improved, heavy rolling land. Base barn, tool house, granary, pigpen, orchard house, with crops, \$4,500.00. Will also sell cheap 3 horses, tools, hay, straw and oats. One-third cash, long time for balance. Isaac and H. B. Grant, Reed City, Michigan.

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

—he found it "filled with up to-date pep" and he "wishes he had a paper like it in his native state"—but, read his letter for you self.



CORN, WHEAT, OATS, STOCK, AND CLOVER

R. E. GORMAN, J. P. OWNER AND MANAGER  
TELEPHONE 1732 W. C. TON

### Loy Glover Farm

Custar, O., Feb. 27, 1919.

Michigan Business Farming,  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

Fortune has brought a sample copy of your paper under my observation, and for further proof of vim and snap, I borrowed the next copy, and find it also filled with up-to-date pep, so you will please find enclosed a P. O. M. O. for one dollar, for a year's subscription to "The Michigan Business Farming" beginning with the March first issue. It is nearer my idea of a farm paper of any farm paper I have read; I only wish we had a paper like it in this my native state; Our home is located in a "Carden Spot" in wood county, Ohio.

Here's to all the good you can do.

Respectfully yours,

R. E. Gorman,

Custar, Ohio.

As a good business farmer of MICHIGAN, you ought to send in your subscription to M. B. F. While you are about it, send in your neighbor's too.



