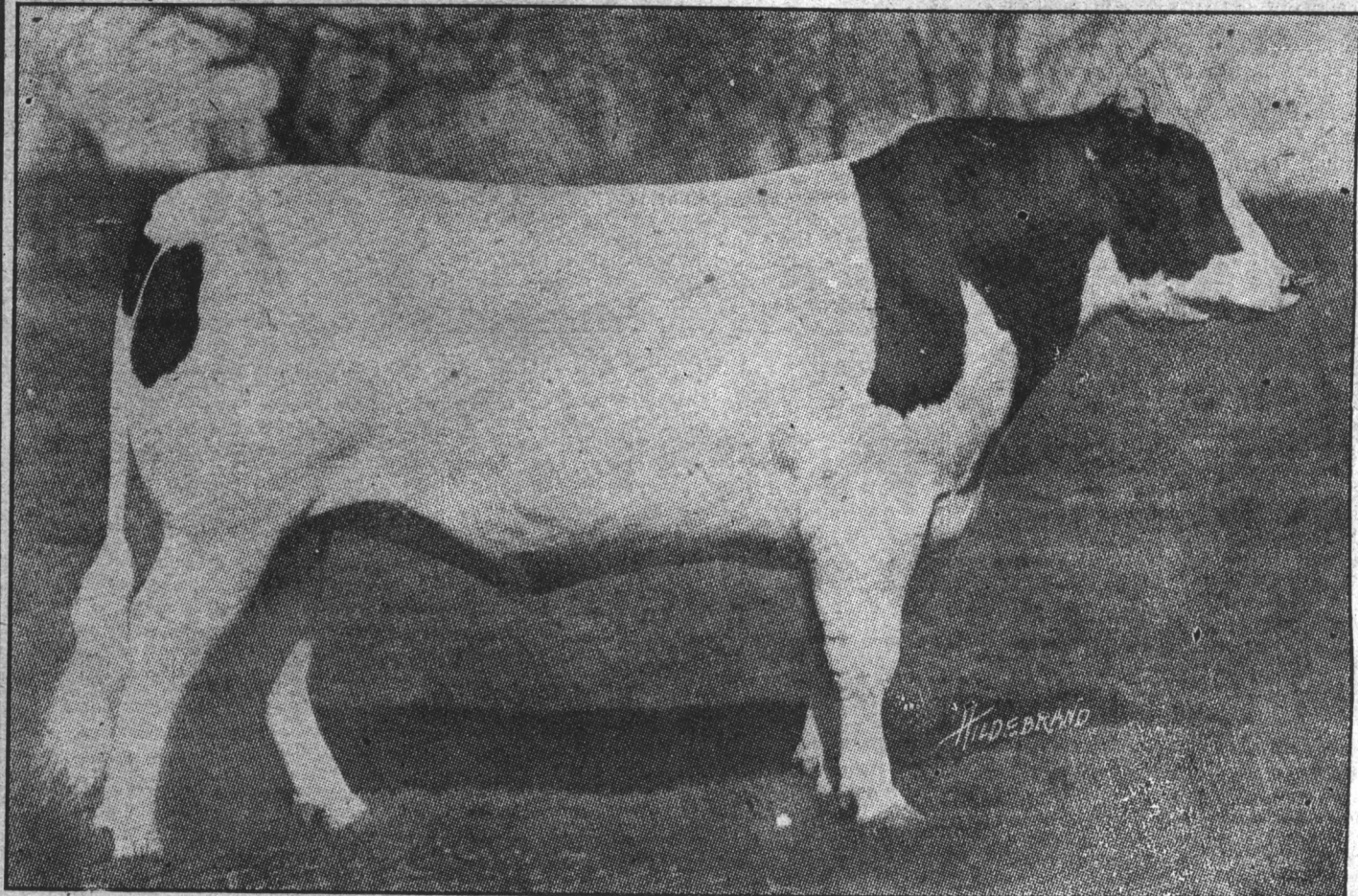


"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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



Michigan Man Buys World's Best Bull

Detroit Pays \$125,000, Record Price, for famous Rag Apple the Great

THE WORLD'S greatest bull, as Rag Apple the Great is called, has been bought for \$125,000, probably the record high price for a bull, by a Michigan man, Mr. Robert Pointer, of Detroit. The purchase was made recently in a sale at the Cabana farm near Buffalo.

The shifting of this famous stock into possession of a Michigan man is considered as merely a feature in a general campaign for better live stock for this state. But the history of this particular bull is especially interesting to the Michigan breeders who own the thousands of Holsteins of which Michigan boasts.

Just consider his marvelous and incomparable individuality, breeding and world-record backing.

He is truly a magnificent specimen of a Holstein bull and, though only two years and four months old, weighs 2,200 lbs.

He is sire of a bull calf whose three nearest dams have higher average records than have the dams of any other bull in the world.

The herd he heads will stand in a class by itself. There is no other bull in the world from a 50-lb. cow. He has been termed the \$125,000 bull. Besides his intrinsic

value as a sire, he will bring that amount of prestige to the herd he heads.

This "World-Wonder Bull" was born Dec. 22, 1916.

He is: The only 50-lb. bull in the world.

The only bull from a 50-lb. dam.

The only son of Segis Fayne Johanna, the first 50-lb. cow and the dam of the world record family.

The only bull with a 48-lb. and a 47-lb. sister.

One of a very few bulls with four sisters above 40-lb. His sisters have higher average records than have any four sisters of any other bull.

His two nearest dams were both world champions, one being the first 50-lb. cow, the other the first 38-lb. cow. Their official records average 44.36 lb.

His three nearest dams all made world records. Their records average 42.71 lb.

His five nearest dams each made world records. Their records average 39.06 lb.

His four nearest dams were all world champions. Their records average 40.92 lb.

The records of his six nearest dams average 37.41 lb.

His dam, Segis Fayne Johanna, 50.68 lb., the U. S. Champion over all ages and breeds.

Busy Farm Centers Push Cause of Co-Operation

Reports of Co-Operative Elevator and Marketing Societies Flow in from all Michigan

MICHIGAN FARMERS are showing activity these days which few states can boast. Especially along co-operative lines. Michigan farmers are hustling. Reports have flocked in from all corners of the state telling of farmers' organizations preparing to build or buy shares in elevators.

Bay county farmers, for example, are among the stockholders of a \$60,000 corporation just organized to take over the property and business of the Cass City Grain Co., which built an elevator in Salzburg three years ago.

Bay Farmers Help Buy Elevator

The account from the *Bay City Tribune* on the transaction contains the following points:

"The Cass Bean & Grain Co., of Bay City, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Lansing. It has an authorized capital of \$60,000 and has taken over the property and business of the Cass City Grain Co., which constructed an elevator in Salzburg three years ago.

"William E. Shelling who was local manager of the Cass City Grain Co., is the principal stockholder in the new company and will remain in charge of the business. The other stockholders are employees of the plant and a number of Bay county farmers. The change makes the concern a completely local organization and it is no longer a branch of the Cass City concern."

Branch County Co-Operators Work Strong

A strictly farmers' elevator is going up at Batavia station in Branch county, according to reports coming by way of Jackson.

The Farmers' Co-operative Association, which is becoming stronger every minute, is soon to begin the construction of a large warehouse at Batavia station, where members can buy supplies of all kinds in quantities at a reasonable price.

The feasibility of constructing a fire-proof grain elevator at that place is being discussed. The association believes Batavia station is central for a large productive farming area, and that the railroad line there gives them a direct outlet to both eastern and western markets.

The possibility of a grain elevator being built near the Air Line tracks in Union City has been taking form. Representatives of a large elevator construction company have been looking over the grounds, and the conditions seem to be favorable.

Ingham County to Have Co-Operative Elevator

A number of farmers are planning to organize a co-operative elevator company at Okemos, to carry on the business of buying and selling all kinds of farm produce and operating a grain elevator.

About half of the amount necessary to do business with was pledged in less than a day. Those interested are considering the purchase of the Linn produce place, or the building of a new elevator.

Shiawassee County Farmers Active

To show the co-operative activities in Shiawassee county, the following reports through Durand are given:

The farmers in the vicinity of Durand to the number of seventy-five assembled to discuss co-operative problems, in connection with the Farm Bureau work.

Mr. Sidney S. Smith gave a short talk on the "Value of Farm Bureau Work." Mr. Smith has had unusual success in organization in Genesee county and is a firm believer in the ability of farmers to market their own produce in a co-operative way.

Mr. George C. Raviller, marketing specialist from the Michigan Agricultural College, outlined somewhat in detail the plan of organization used by the Plymouth Agricultural Association. This association was started and managed by him and is one of the most successful co-operative organizations in the state.

The officers of one of the local co-operative shipping associations were so impressed with Mr. Raviller's plan that they met with him at the close of the meeting and decided to hold a meeting of their officers and directors with Mr. Raviller, to adopt plans for the same kind of an organization in Shiawassee county. This meeting will be held some time about the middle of June.

The question of shipping wool in car lots thru local shipping associations was taken up and discussed by Mr. Vern A. Freeman, sheep specialist from the Michigan Agricultural College. According to this plan, wool is gathered at some central point, graded by an expert grader, sent from the commission house and is then shipped and sold by a commission firm.

There are a number of farmers in Shiawassee county who have wool left on their hands and are not satisfied with the price that is being offered them by local buyers. Mr. Freeman has been working in Shiawassee county looking over the prospects and is confident that enough farmers are interested to insure the shipment of at least one car load from this county.

Anyone wishing to get in touch with this proposition should write or call H. E. Dennison, Owosso.

Typical Week in Clinton County

Here is sample of a busy Farm Bureau week in Clinton county:

Clinton was represented at a conference of sixteen counties meeting at Flint. These conferences are held at intervals of six to eight weeks and, while attendance is not compulsory, the county agents are expected to attend. The principal subjects studied at this conference were the different phases of community organization and community programs of work. These conferences are very helpful to the boys who are doing the county agent work and go a long way toward keeping them from becoming discouraged. They get ideas that help them to overcome the difficulties and a change that tends to keep them from getting stale on the job. There are no hotel accommodations in Flint so it was necessary to drive home in the evening.

Wednesday, the assistant federal market director, G. C. Raviller, met with the representatives of three co-operative live stock shipping associations at the Farm Bureau offices and discussed with them the State Live Stock Shipping association. These associations throughout the state are forming a state-wide federation and as soon as arrangements can be made will maintain a central office that will direct the destination of the various shipments and also assist in overcoming difficulties which are common to local co-operative associations.

Thursday was Community Day at Mople Rapids. A very interesting program was carried out by the people of that community. A number of the discussions seemed to back the feasibility and importance of the Farm Bureau in the community, the county, the state and the nation. Mr. M. J. Payne had charge of the meeting. H. D. Douglas, F. M. Conley, S. P. Horr and R. C. Blank were the principal local speakers. Dr. Ward H. Giltner, head of the Bacteriological department, at the Agricultural college, made the principal address of the

WHAT'S YOUR COUNTY DOING?

WHAT is your county or community center doing these days toward helping along the good cause of commonsense co-operation? On this page are reports from many parts of Michigan, showing the splendid activity everywhere. But many communities, which are doing things just as big or bigger, do not happen to be represented here in this issue. Let us and the world hear about your work. Write in the details, and much of them will be printed, not only casting credit on your own county but stirring up sleepy neighbors. The farm industry in Michigan is on the boom. Let's put it over the top.

day. He talked very entertainingly of a number of things but the main theme of his address lay around his special line, that of bacteriology and brought out vividly the importance of bacteria in our every day living conditions. Talks were interspersed by music, both vocal and instrumental, the band furnishing a very lively part of the program.

Friday afternoon Dr. Newton, of the state department of animal industry, assisted in making a diagnosis of some sick hogs on the farm of Frank Malkin in Victor township. This is a case where hog cholera was suspected but a second post-mortem examination failed to show any signs of the disease.

Friday evening an enthusiastic group of rabbit and cavy breeders filled the Farm Bureau's offices and a round of interesting discussion was indulged in. A temporary organization was formed and plans made that make the future look bright for the rabbits in Clinton county.

Notes From Schoolcraft County (U. P.)

Just to get a glimpse of work in the Upper Peninsula, read the following dispatch from Schoolcraft county:

County Agent George F. Kinsting is visiting the farmers in the vicinity of Seney to interest them in Co-operating Marketing plan, which seems to be due for a successful career in this county. By June 12, the time when the formal organization was to have taken place, the county agent hoped to have 200 farmers as members.

The following have signed in addition to those who attached their names to the agreement at the first meeting and which were announced in the *Manistique Tribune* at that time:

Hiawatha: Henry Moyer, Calvin Blush, John H. Byers, George H. Davis, G. H. Hyland, Simon Kepler, F. Winurt, Nelson Furry, Mike Holek, Amos Rose, R. G. Dodge, Frank Haives, William Byers, Ernest Raymond, H. Marks, Joseph Kaulfust, A. L. Byers.

Cooks: Peter Demers, Dominic Soupers, William Popour, Wm. B. Casemore, Christ Peterson, Albert Huebscher E. J. Smith, Luther Siddall, William Hartman, James Kelly, W. J. Oliver, Charles Lawson, John Tanguay, Jules Tanguay, John M. Midgough, John R. Archambault, G. R. Wolf, Joseph Archambault, Navis Pupore, J. J. Hardy, Mike Fox, Dominic Pupore, Jr., Herbert Pupore, George Ro-

berts, Herbert Olson, Peter Lawson, Charles Holbein, John Haindl.

Gulliver: Isaac Palley, O. D. Parker, Fred Nelson, Helmar Bjorkman, John Gust Carlson, Peter A. Johnson, Joseph McCullough, John Tardy, C. A. McIntyre, W. Salter Gulliver, William Wayles, M. A. Rector, F. Clare, John Willaids.

Wool Marketing in Gladwin

C. E. Atwater, Gladwin county's agricultural agent, has written a report of activities in Gladwin county, featuring co-operative wool marketing.

Co-operative wool marketing, according to the agent, is meeting with universal success wherever it is being tried out in Michigan and adjoining states. As a result of this plan, wool growers are getting a considerably better price for their wool than was first being offered and are being shown the value of different grades.

The flat rate buying, in practice in Michigan, is not a stimulus to grow the best grades, a poor grade bringing as much as a good one. The grower producing a superior article should get a better price.

The plan now devised and being followed in Michigan is to secure pledges for several thousand pounds of wool, to be brought to Gladwin, on a certain date, at which time a representative of a reliable commission firm will grade the wool into its respective grades and buy or consign as the grower desires.

The following grades are representative on the wool market in Michigan and prices are based upon sales in Southern Michigan at the present market prices.

Fine blood combing wool	60c-62c
One-half blood combing, as fine Shropshire and fine wool cross	56c-58c
Three-eighths blood combing as Shropshire	54c-57c
One-quarter blood combing, as Oxford type	50c-55c
Coarse of braid, as Cotswold and Lincoln	40c-55c

Less than two and one-half inches goes as clothing and sells five to eight cents per pound less than combing wool in its representative grades. Wool full of burrs and chaff is also sold at a discount.

Cow Testing Association

The program for the Gladwin County Farm Bureau placed special emphasis upon the formation of a cow testing association for the county. This is a means of keeping a cost account and record of every cow in your herd at a very small cost. In following up this work the unprofitable cows are discarded and profitable ones put in their place. You can not afford to keep poor cows.

A tester is secured to keep complete records of production and feeds for each cow in the herd. He visits each herd in the association once per month and compares the records for the remainder of the month upon this data. Cost of production is what we are wanting in all of our farming operations.

The cost of a reliable man is from \$2.50 to \$3 per day and board. You can not get this work done any cheaper if you do it yourself and the chances are you will not do it at all. Let us all boost for better dairy cows because it pays in dollars and cents.

SAGINAW ADOPTS COMMUNITY PLAN

Complete organization of the Saginaw County Farm Bureau to permit of the community plan, great increase in efficiency and influence and affiliation directly with the state body and indirectly with the national body was effected during a meeting held in the court house recently. More than 75 influential farmers of the county attended this gathering and it was the largest of its kind ever held here.

To bring about this change, which opens a score of possibilities to greater progress on the farm it was necessary to revise completely the organization, bodies of other states. Under the new order the county body is governed by a board of ten directors which includes the officers and heads of the various committees.

Fred Cornair of Chesaning, a prominent farmer and for years one of the most active in the county, was chosen to be president. W. G. Shannon of Merrill, is secretary and Lawrence Bannan of Burt, is treasurer. The committee chairman are as follows: R. L. Smith of Hemlock, on soils and drainage; W. B. Hackett of Tittabawassee, on marketing; John Vettengruber of Frankenmuth, on dairying; Lawrence Bannan of Burt, on livestock; Chas. Girmus of Bridgeport, on farm legislation and management; Mrs. K. B. Mathewson of Bridgeport on boys' and girls' clubwork; and Mrs. Otto Bowser of Birch Run, on home economics.

There has been organized, as all know, a State Farm Bureau which, in fall, will join with similar bodies of other states in effecting a national organization. Saginaw county has affiliated itself with the Wolverine bureau and its committeeman on farm legislation and management will be its direct representative there. When the national body has been completed this county will have a very strong connection with it and will be part of a great organization of the farmers of the United States, farming for progress and prosperity for themselves and the nation.

FIRST WOOL REPORT PUBLISHED BY U. S.

Michigan Specially Interested in Quotations
Just Reported; 63c Paid for High
Grade; Auctions Are Well
Attended

The first Government wool market report has been issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. It covers quotations on bright domestic fleece wool in all grades also territory, California and Texas wools. Prices, based on actual sales in Philadelphia and Boston, are quoted on grease wool, showing the range and estimated shrinkage.

Michigan dealers are especially interested in these reports, inasmuch as Michigan's sheep raising industry has been booming. Information has been difficult to obtain on the wool market heretofore.

Fine Delaine grease wool is selling at 63 to 68c; one-half blood staple territory, 52 to 63c; California choice 12 months, 49 to 54c, and Texas fine, 12 months, 33 to 48c.

Government wool auction sales on May 23 were well attended with interest of dealers and manufacturers centered on fine wools. Medium and low wools receiving slightly more attention than at previous sales.

Special cables to the Bureau of Markets state that the second series of Government colonial wool auctions at London show a rise of five per cent for finer grades compared with closing values at April sales. Medium descriptions were unchanged while coarser wools ruled slightly lower.

The detailed wool market price report and succeeding monthly or semi-monthly issues will be sent to anyone interested upon application to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HOW PAVED ROADS BENEFIT THE FARMING COMMUNITY

Paved roads are giving an ever-increasing share of service in providing safe, permanent, dependable highways for heavy motor truck traffic, relieving railroads of much short haul, lessening terminal congestion and in these ways making the handling and shipment of supplies needed both at home and abroad much easier.

Good roads benefit a community by making travel quick, safe, and comfortable. They extend neighborhood limits, bring more people into personal touch with each other, increase social opportunities and remove the monotony of isolation. They bring greater content to the youth on the farm, make city and country near neighbors, reduce illiteracy by increasing school attendance, and thus develop a broader knowledge of life and higher standards of living.

Paved roads make daily rural mail delivery a fact. Every home in the community is put on a new wire with the political, financial, industrial and trading centers of the world. The best thought in every line of human endeavor is transmitted daily to the communities served by a network of paved roads. A paved road saves more than it costs. It is open to maximum traffic all the year. It brings greater freedom and ease all around in essential travel and transportation. It permanently increases land values.

But we need more good roads now. We need permanent roads, like concrete, that will bring these benefits with them and leave disastrous drawbacks behind—roads that will not bankrupt the community with a heavy maintenance expense.

ROSENBAUM, GRAIN EXPERT DIES

Every branch of the grain industry mourns the sudden taking away of Mr. Joseph Rosenbaum, who died recently at Pasadena, Calif., of heart failure at the age of 81 years. He was a pioneer in the grain industry and is known chiefly, perhaps, by his connection with the *Rosenbaum Review*, published at Chicago.

STATE FAIR ENTRIES EXCEED ALL RECORDS

With the Exposition Three Months Away,
Participants Signing up in Some Departments Surpass Final Total for
Previous Years

Although it is three months before the opening of the Michigan State Fair, entries in many departments which have been made up to date exceed those for the entire fair last year. Entries still are pouring in for amusements, agricultural, industrial, and other exhibits, and for all the other features of the fair, which is to be held this year from Aug. 29 to Sept. 7.

Reports from fairs all over the country show the same conditions, indicating this year is to be one of the best in history for fairs.

G. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the fair, has been forced to build a number of additional pavements to take care of the concessions which have reserved space for this year's fair. Big increases in space have been made for all exhibits.

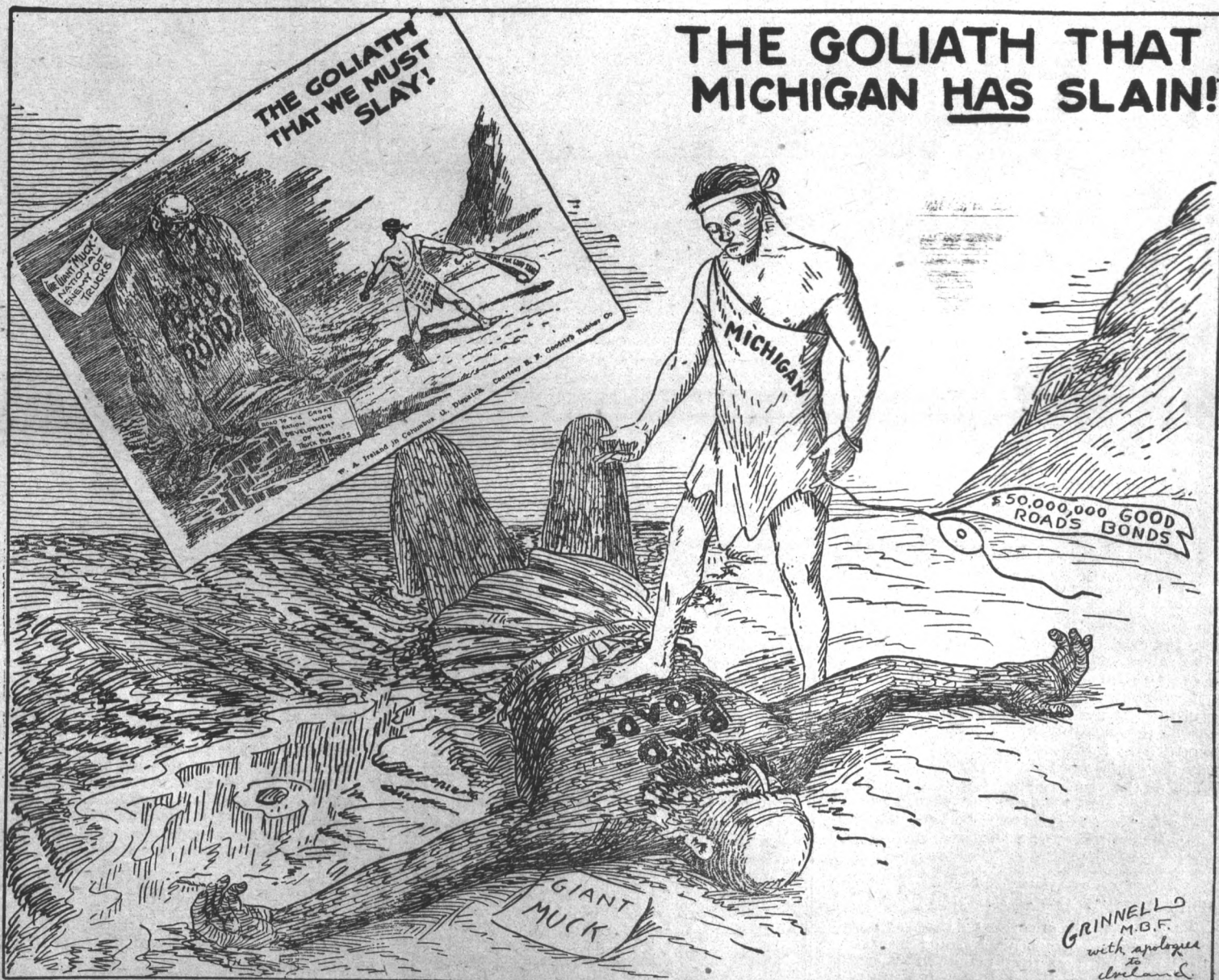
"From present indications," Mr. Dickinson said, "it is certain there will be double the number of exhibitors in every department this year, over the number last year. The condition is indicative in a big way of the prosperity of the country."

SOIL IN NEED OF PLANT FOOD

A striking picture of the present trend of acre yields may be drawn from figures shown in the acre yields of the principal crops, over a very long period.

Below are the ten-year averages for the first and last decades, show the decline:

	Average yields per acre.	
Corn	29.6 bushels	26.1 bushels
Oats	28.4 bushels	26.7 bushels
Wheat	12.2 bushels	14.4 bushels
Potatoes	80.5 bushels	66.7 bushels



One of the Detroit papers recently, in running a good roads edition, printed the now famous cartoon by W. A. Ireland, as reproduced in the upper left hand corner of the above illustration. Just as David, in Bible history, had a Goliath to slay, the people of America have the gigantic business of overcoming Bad Roads, according to Mr. Ireland,

the artist and that view might apply to most states.

But Michigan Business Farming rises to point out that the people of Michigan, the farmers especially, have gone the rest of the nation one better by slaying Our State's Bad Roads, by means of voting fifty million dollars in bonds to overcome this obstacle to truck efficiency.

Inventors Now Want Farmers to Plow in Spirals

Newly Devised Automatic Implement Creates Interest Among Agricultural Folks

MAYBE YOU'LL laugh when you read about this automatic plow which runs in spirals, or maybe you'll take it seriously just as many farmers are doing. Folks laughed when the plans of the binder and the tractor first came out, but a few took the things seriously because they saw some real value. If the farmer who thinks things over approves this idea of the spiral plow, why, we're ready to boost it. If he disapproves, we don't claim much for the implement's future.

At any rate, the machine is causing great interest from one end of the country to the other. Michigan is noted for its inventions and its interest in inventions. When one of the editors traveled thru Michigan farm country a few years ago, the farmers fairly flooded him with ideas for inventions of new farm devices. Therefore, we feel that M. B. F. readers will be especially interested in the following article:

Machine is Named "Synmotor"

Just to show the national interest of the device, we mention that *Literary Digest* devoted considerable space to the subject, which was first sprung by a writer in *Popular Science Monthly*. Part of the comments follow:

"An automatic cultivator which runs in a spiral and steers itself is described herewith," says *Literary Digest*. Of course the farmer who uses it must give up the old straight-line plan, and plant everything in spirals, but this would seem to be no real objection to the device. The originator calls it "a farm-hand that never tires or asks for pay," and he calls on readers to "sit on the porch and watch the synmotor doing the heavy work"—this being the name with which the unique machine has been baptised. It may be detached from its central drum if desired, and may then be used like any other motor—to churn butter, for instance.

"It was not alive, apparently," says *Popular Science*, "and no human being seemed to be concealed about it, and yet the thing was seen cultivating a ten-acre farm in New Jersey. Down the rows of corn it went all alone, and never bruised a blade or chopped a root. It was uncanny to anyone who had never beheld such a sight before, and even to some who had."

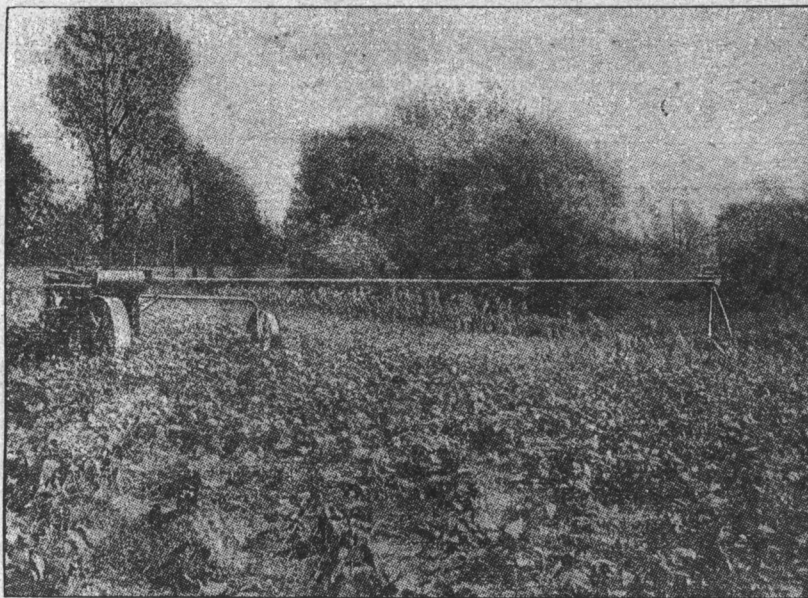
"It worked nights, too. Dimly outlined in the white moonlight, it could be seen threading its way with almost human intelligence and with mathematical precision, while the farmer slept peacefully in his near-by mansion and dreamed of waving corn-tassels. Around and around the field the thing moved, around a center which it continually approached. The corn had been planted in a spiral formation about a tall post capped with a circular drum or cask."

"Inspection reveals a wire extending



The synmotor revolves by means of a wire wound on a central drum

to a central drum, around which the wire winds itself as the work of cultivating proceeds. That explains the spiral movement. The wire shortens



The "spiral plow" is shown here transformed into a cultivator.

itself by the same amount each trip around, and is used for steering the machine. Yes, it is a machine, after all. The wire, being perfectly tempered, can not stretch, and an electro-coated surface protects it from rust. Its total weight is less than two pounds; yet a pull of six hundred pounds is required to break it.

"The machine is a narrow tractor of special make and is called a 'synmotor.' Engine is a compact but very efficient gasoline type of about four horse-power. To the framework can be attached any of the usual implements for cultivating the land. Plowing, hoeing, harrowing, and the many other operations are performed in the spiral path as well as in the straight course. A gang-bar for the attachment of the implements may be used so that several rows may be cultivated at the same time.

"When the synmotor is utilized on a large scale, the farm is divided into convenient ten-acre circles, each section being planted and cultivated separately. Any vacant spaces between adjacent circles can be utilized for fruit trees, buildings, or the like. For that matter, the intervening spaces can also be cultivated by merely disengaging the steering wire and utilizing the tractor in the customary manner.

"For intensive farming and over-lapping seasons, the accuracy of the synmotor in following a given track is of great advantage. The machine does not disturb the small plants and it can work very closely to the rows. The working tools are spaced the exact distance between rows and do not swerve from the spiral course. Strawberries, peas and other vegetables can be cultivated with the synmotor.

Illustrations shown herewith are by courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*.

SUMMER CROPS IN FRAMES

The hotbeds and coldframes in the average garden are allowed to stand empty or grow up to weeds after the spring vegetable plants are removed. In the small garden especially, this space should not be wasted. The soil in the frames is generally heavily manured so that it will produce luxuriant growth. Of course there is no need for the sash or covering of the frames in growing summer crops, altho these may be replaced in the fall to give protection to the crop growing within the frame. It will be surprising to most gardeners, to find how much a summer crop will produce even in a 6x12 ft. hotbed.

Other vegetables that will succeed when set in frames are egg-plants, peppers and bush squash. Three or four plants of each may be set in the frame in the spring about the time tomatoes, etc., are being set outdoors.

PEACH LEAF CURL IN MICHIGAN

Samples of Peach Leaf Curl which have just been sent in to the Michigan Agricultural College lead Dr. G. H. Coons, specialist on plant diseases, to predict that the disease will be very common in Michigan this year. The cold, wet spring is held responsible for the present condition, as Leaf Curl is known to flourish after a backward spring.

When trees are infected the curled leaves drop during June and July, the trees losing all their leaves in severe cases. The loss of the leaves cuts down the crop, if it does not destroy it entirely. Trees affected with Leaf Curl winterkill badly during the following winter.

"It is too late to take any measures to control Leaf Curl this year," says Dr. Coons. "The spray to control the disease must be made before the buds open or the parasite cannot be reached. Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur are two of the best spray materials for Leaf Curl control."

Insurance of the crop by spraying at the proper time is strongly recommended for future years. The disease is too destructive for orchardists to take a chance that the spring weather will be favorable for its control.

FARMERS TO BUILD AT METROPOLITAN

It has been definitely decided by the Farmers' association at Metropolitan, near Iron Mountain, to put in a grist mill at that place. For some time the farmers have been interested in the project and have been raising the necessary capital for a grist mill. We have been told that \$5,000 has been subscribed and work on the construction of the mill will start as soon as possible. An effort is being made to obtain permission from the C. & N. W. railway company to build the mill on their property near the track, and in the event that this falls thru another site will be procured. The mill will have a capacity of 25 barrels of flour per day.

MICHIGAN—STRAWBERRY STATE

ACCORDING TO the U. S. Department of Agriculture, only four states, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey and Tennessee, outrank Michigan as a producer of strawberries. This crop when properly managed is a money-maker; the soil and climate of Michigan are well adapted to the culture of the fruit; and profitable markets are close at hand. In 1910 Michigan's strawberry acreage was 8,051 acres. It is probably much larger now, but not as large as it ought to be. The following table gives acreage of various states as of 1909:

Divs. and States	Acres	Divs. and States	Acres
New England:		S. Atlant.—Con.	
Maine.....	698	N. Carolina.....	5,420
N. Hampshire.....	310	S. Carolina.....	815
Vermont.....	276	Georgia.....	890
Massachusetts.....	2,015	Florida.....	1,843
Rhode Island.....	140	E. South Central	
Connecticut.....	993	Kentucky.....	1,553
Middle Atlantic:		Tennessee.....	10,761
New York.....	6,382	Alabama.....	1,167
New Jersey.....	8,684	Mississippi.....	772
Pennsylvania.....	4,186	W. South Central	
E. North Central		Arkansas.....	7,361
Ohio.....	4,706	Louisiana.....	3,570
Indiana.....	2,574	Oklahoma.....	825
Illinois.....	5,410	Texas.....	2,161
Michigan.....	8,051	Mountain:	
Wisconsin.....	2,863	Montana.....	265
W. North Cent.:		Idaho.....	698
Minnesota.....	1,873	Wyoming.....	24
Iowa.....	2,917	Colorado.....	1,326
Missouri.....	9,048	New Mexico.....	20
North Dakota.....	88	Arizona.....	58
South Dakota.....	226	Utah.....	719
Nebraska.....	562	Nevada.....	5
Kansas.....	1,719	Pacific:	
South Atlantic:		Washington.....	3,283
Delaware.....	7,194	Oregon.....	2,941
Maryland.....	14,292	California.....	4,585
Dist. Colum.....	11		
Virginia.....	6,606		
W. Virginia.....	709		
		Total, U. S.	143,045

MICHIGAN ALFALFA SEED

Michigan grown alfalfa seed is appearing on the market for the first time since the introduction of the crop into the state. Heretofore all Michigan alfalfa has been raised from seed imported from other states. The local seed is particularly valuable because of the fact that it has been produced by plants which are winter-hardy under Michigan conditions.

Michigan growers of alfalfa must be careful not to plant alfalfa seed which has been grown in the south as southern seed will not be dependable in Michigan. Turkestan seed, for instance, will not withstand Michigan winters, while Peruvian seed is dangerous.

Only northern grown seed from the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota, or native alfalfa from the central and western states should be grown in Michigan. The Grimm, Baltic and Cossack are particularly hardy strains.

When Michigan growers are producing a large amount of seed the production of alfalfa in the state will be on a much more dependable basis, and it has been demonstrated that the seed can be grown profitably in the state.

PACKING LEGISLATION OUTLINED

WASHINGTON.—Legislation for Government control of the great meat packers is expected to include, the following points, on which farmers have been working:

Separation of the stock yards, the great live stock markets, from packer control.

Divorcement of the refrigerator car lines and icing plants from packer ownership.

Placing the packers under Federal license.

These are the substantive provisions of the Kendrick Bill, which was introduced last session and is being rewritten in view of matters developed during the long hearings held by the Senate Agriculture Committee last session.

Michigan's Live Stock Work is Forging Ahead

Shipping Associations Formed, Grazing Areas Opened and Pure Bred Stock Bought

LIVE STOCK work has continued to show great activity in Michigan during the past week. New shipping associations are being formed, and old ones are reorganizing on a more efficient basis. Michigan's army of purebred stock has been increased, and vast areas are opening for grazing purposes. It all tends to show, experts point out, that Michigan in proportion to her area, has a chance of being the leading live stock state.

A Michigan man has paid \$125,000 for Ragapple the Great, the price being perhaps the greatest ever paid for a sire. An example of other activity in regard to the state's purebred live stock is shown in the report of W. C. Cribbs' from Antrim county.

Antrim Receives Registered Stock

The last addition to Antrim county's purebred live stock was a car load brought to this county by Mr. Fred Smith of Elk Rapids. Mr. Smith is one of the board of directors of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and is very much interested in the building up of the live stock standard for Northern Michigan.

He purchased this car of Shorthorns and shipped them to Antrim county. He has placed the entire load among the farmers here, who are getting the view of what this kind of live stock will do for the county as well as themselves. There have been more than fifty head of registered cattle brought into this county since the first of the year.

Four other farmers of South Milton township who have engaged in Guernsey breeding and had previously purchased females, have purchased a Guernsey bull of the Ballard Bros. of Niles, Mich.

If this movement is kept up, there will be such a change in the livestock of this county that the value will double every two years on cattle. Good live stock means more to this part of Michigan than any other one thing, from the fact that there are so many acres of good pasture lands, which are not valuable for cultivated crops on account of being hilly.

Alpena to Oust Scrub Sires

A case of an effort to better Michigan's live stock is told by news from Alpena.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Alpena County Farm Bureau was held recently in the office of the county agriculture agent, and a plan of operation was proposed which will be inaugurated at once by the bureau.

The committee took for its major project "The Elimination of the Scrub Sire," which means that the farmers of this county are going to go in strong for better live stock and lots of it, thus developing one of the big resources of the county. The committee also proposes to engage in what may be called a campaign for better rural schools, as its members are thoroughly alive to the fact that schools are one of the most important assets of a rural community, and this committee has determined to go after Alpena county's school problem in a manner that will benefit the communities.

As another bit of evidence that the farmers of this county are getting in the game in earnest and are a most progressive lot of citizens, County Agent C. O. T. Scheetz was authorized to purchase a first-class moving picture machine for use in the different committees in connection with the demonstration of farm activities. This machine will be run by a storage battery, so that it may be used in any rural school or town hall, and will be purchased as soon as possible that its usefulness may be had while its need is greatest to the members of the Farm Bureau.

Shipments Sent From South

Another example of stock activity is reported from the Upper Peninsula.

Within the past sixty or ninety days, about 200,000 head of cattle and between 500,000 and 800,000 head of sheep will be shipped into the upper peninsula for grazing purposes, so confident have western cattle men become in the future of Michigan's northern peninsula.

Michigan is the talk of the southwest. Even in New England, where no effective means of publicity for this section of the country have been established, there is an increasing interest.

Cattle men of the west are so certain that Michigan's Cloverland is the best grazing country in the United States that many of them right now are investing.

Cattle from Southwestern United States, valued at close to \$100,000, are arriving in Schoolcraft county to graze on cut-over lands, which have been found to be richer and better pastures than exist anywhere in the West.

The larger shipment consists of a trainload comprising 1,000 Texas steers, which will be shipped from some place in Texas May 25 by King and Cannon. This shipment is valued at \$75,000 and will be placed on 15,000 acres of land owned by the Consolidated Lumber Co., and the Northern Michigan Land Co., in the vicinity of Dodge's Lake. As these cattle will winter on this land food will have to be provided as well as shelters, which will mean the investment of an additional \$10,000 or \$15,000.

Ten carloads of young cattle which are arriving here are being brought by Hawkins and Davis of Idaho, the latter being the son of W. G. Davis, the sheep man. This herd consisting of 300 head is valued at \$20,000 and will be placed on land owned by the Consolidated Lumber Co. in the Smith Creek district.

Wexford Development Urged

Development of the wild, cut-over land in and adjacent to Wexford county, is urged by W. P. Hartman, agricultural development agent for the G. R. & I. railroad. Livestock raising, he points out, is one of the most profitable investments that could be made for this county.

"No section in the country," he said "is better adapted to a variety of farm products than Western Michigan. There are millions of acres

Detroit Man Pays \$125,000 for 2-year-old Holstein Bull

BUFFALO—Ragapple the Great, a 2-year-old bull, was sold for \$125,000 at the dispersal sale of the stock farm of Oliver Cabana, Jr., recently. The price is said to be the highest ever paid for a sire. Robert Pointer of Detroit, was the buyer. Another Fairview Mata was sold to John T. Shanahan, of Buffalo, for \$35,000. She is a producer of 47.11 pounds of butter a week.

In reference to the above dispatch from Buffalo, one will notice other matter elsewhere in M. B. F. This record-smashing transaction by a Michigan man merely emphasizes the leadership this state is working toward in live stock affairs. The increased use of thoroughbred bulls, the formation of new shipping associations, and the extension of stock growing are reported from many parts of the state.

of land in Michigan lying idle that are badly in need of development. Three-quarters of this acreage is accessible for immediate use.

"Upper Michigan is way ahead of Western Michigan in live stock production. In the west the ranchers figure on 20 acres to one sheep and 25 acres to one cow. In this section the average is two sheep and one steer to the acre. I've seen where there have been 12 animals to one acre."

The use of wild land for grazing purposes has long since passed the experimental stage, he further declared. This has proved successful, in the light of profits accrued.

Among the things Mr. Hartman suggests as profitable ventures are the raising of sugar beets and "ships' knees" from stumps. An effort is being made, he stated, to secure an appropriation from the state to make up a train for land clearing demonstrations.

Mr. Hartman works in conjunction to give soldiers this land for improvement purposes. He refutes the charges that most of these lands are sandy, swampy or unproductive. There are many acres of Western and Northern Michigan lands that compare favorably with any land in the country, he says.



Robert Pointer at left, owner, and Ragapple.

Otsego's 25,000-Acre Cattle Ranch

The Yuill brothers of Vanderbilt, and Horner brothers, of Eaton Rapids, both owners of large tracts of cut-over lands in Otsego county, are organizing the Otsego County Cattle company, and are planning to turn 25,000 acres of their land into a cattle ranch.

They will graze from 300 to 400 cattle this summer and expect to increase the herd to several times as many next year.

Vanderbilt will be the shipping point for these cattle. The Michigan Central at this point has a small stock yard for such shipments. The railway company has been sent a request for better shipping facilities from Vanderbilt, as the stock yards will have to be largely increased.

John Yuill, a member of the firm of Yuill Brothers, is a firm believer in stock raising possibilities in this section, and predicts that thousands of cattle will be added to the herds already on grazing lands of Otsego county, every year, and for a long time to come.

STATE-BUSY WITH STOCK SALES

In addition to many big live stock sales mentioned in recent issues of M. B. F., or in other parts of this issue, similar sales are reported at Flint and Howell recently.

Eight thousand dollars' worth of registered Holstein cattle were sold at public auction recently at the John Herron & Sons farm on W. Court St., Flint. The sale, which was conducted by George Eaton, lasted only four hours and was attended by about 150 persons. Among the milch cows sold were two of the best of the Herron herd, which sold for \$410 and \$340 each. Other milch cows sold for an average of \$250 per head.

Several head of young stock were placed on the auction platform and brought immediate sale. One yearling registered Holstein heifer sold for \$262, a five-week-old calf for \$130, a four-week-old calf for \$160. Other young stock was also sold at an average of more than \$150.

LACK OF ICE HURTS MILK TRADE

Keeping milk fresh and sweet this summer is likely to be more of a problem than usual. Cold is the most important single factor in keeping milk sweet, and ice is usually necessary to accomplish this. In most natural ice sections of the country, however, there is a marked scarcity of natural ice. Heretofore, in regions where 85 per cent of American milk has been produced, natural ice has been plentiful and cheap, and has been the principal means by which a perishable food product has been sent long distances to market without spoilage. As a result of the mild winter in many sections little natural ice was harvested, and since in the north the manufacture of artificial ice is confined principally to the larger cities it is doubtful if this product would be available to milk producers even if the price could be made satisfactory.

On account of the lack of ice, dairymen will be compelled to use scrupulous care in the production and handling of milk and cream, say dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It will be necessary to adhere more closely than ever to the three C's in caring for milk—keeping it clean, cold and covered.

One of the most important factors in reducing the bacterial count in milk, and thus lengthen its keeping qualities, is the sterilization of utensils. Pails, strainers, separators, surface coolers, and shipping cans must be cleaned and sterilized, preferably by steam. Every farmer who can afford it should possess a steam boiler and sterilizer. If he feels that this is too great an expense, there are other sterilizers on the market, cheap, but efficient, which will render milk utensils sterile. A satisfactory home-made sterilizer has been developed by the United States Department of Agriculture and can be made at a cost of about \$10. Complete directions for making it may be obtained by addressing the Department at Washington, D. C.

In cooling milk dairymen should use facilities already existing, such as cold water in wells and springs. When milk is drawn from the cow it has a temperature of about 95 degrees F. In the north, well and spring water generally varies in temperature from 50 to 60 degrees F. By the use of surface coolers and a tank of cold running water, milk can quickly be cooled and held within two to four degrees of the temperature of the water.

During warm weather it may be necessary to ship or deliver milk twice a day. This would have a tendency to check spoilage, especially of evening milk which is more than 12 hours old when shipped.

"for all the farmers of Michigan"

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Crops Are Looking Fine, Thank You

CROPS LOOK good in Michigan. From Lake Superior to the Ohio line rye stands waist to head high. Hay has attained a luxuriant growth. Fall-sown wheat looks the best it has in years. Oats are well along and even the stubborn corn gives promise of a bumper crop.

The cold wet weather of early May was most discouraging. It hampered plowing and delayed seeding. Then one fine morning old Sol turned a defiant eye on Jupiter Pluvius and after vanquishing that grouchy old warrior smiled benignantly upon the earth, mellowing the soil and giving life to the seed within. On Monday gardens were planted. Thursday morning the tiny green shoots of radish, lettuce, etc., made their appearance. Corn came up in less than a week after the seed was placed in the ground, and many fields were in need of cultivation by June 1.

Crops that get a good start in springtime can laugh at the attacks of enemies which destroy crops that do not have so auspicious a beginning. One of the most encouraging signs of a successful crop year is favorable growing weather in the spring and early summer. This year the conditions are exceptionally favorable and the probability of June frosts which in other years have been numerous and severe, seems very remote this year.

The success of the crops is a matter of personal concern to M. B. F. Bad weather that harms the crops causes us as much disappointment and good weather that helps the crops gives us as much pleasure as though, indeed, we owned every field and farm affected. No one feels more keenly than we the loss of crops by frost, drouth or pests and no one welcomes more gladly the advent of good growing weather that insures bumper crops for the farmer. So we are feeling quite exuberant over the fine weather of the past three weeks for we feel that it gives promise of a good year for the farmers of Michigan.

That Farmer Candidate

THE FARM organizations seem to be wavering in their determination to nominate a farmer candidate for governor in 1920. Sixty days ago, in conference assembled, the farm leaders unitedly announced their intention of taking a hand in the political campaign of 1920. From all parts of the state the farmers enthusiastically endorsed their action and have been waiting for an announcement of the candidate. It seems that they are to be disappointed. For reasons not clearly understood, the ardor of the farm organizations has cooled and it's a toss-up as to whether they will abide by their earlier decision or leave the field entirely clear to the professionals.

We are close enough to the farmers of Michigan to know that they want a greater voice

in the state government. The insolence of the opposition to the warehouse amendment, the seeming indifference of city legislators to the increasing tax rate and their failure to provide other sources of tax revenue to relieve the burden on farm property, constitute a very strong argument for the election of a farmer governor and more actual farmer members of the legislature in 1920.

The natural leaders of a farmers' political campaign are the existing farm organizations. Until a few months ago these organizations were torn and kept apart by petty jealousies. Then they joined hands and the force of their unity was demonstrated at the state convention. Following the convention their respective legislative committees met in frequent and joint session and the latest development of their fraternizing was their decision to enter the political field in 1920. But something happened. What, we do not know. Have the old jealousies crept out anew? Have the old wounds of distrust opened up again? We devoutly hope that it may not be so. The times are critical. Using the words of every farmers' organization in existence we again remind them and our readers that the farmers must co-operate now in economic and political enterprises or else forever after hold their peace.

Failure of the existing farm organizations to respond to the demands of the farmers for political action is almost certain to result in the formation of a farmers' party. For some time the National Non-Partisan League has had its eyes upon Michigan. We may fairly assume that the one thing that has discouraged it from organizing the state is the apparent unity and strength of the Gleaners, the Grange and the Farmers' Club. Should these organizations now show their lack of unity by their inability to act in political harmony, they will open the door to the Non-Partisan League. And the League will find the farmers waiting and willing to accept its leadership.

We cannot believe that any of Michigan's farm organizations want the Non-Partisan League to come to this state. These organizations embrace probably three-fourths of the farmers of the state. Their leaders are able, conservative, yet aggressive men who have accomplished great things for agriculture. 'Tis far better that they should unite upon a sane and practical legislative program which might have the support of many city interests than to permit the Non-Partisan League to come in with a program that has yet to be tried and proven good. It is to the best interests of everybody concerned that the farm organizations sign a new pledge of faith and take some definite action looking to participation in the 1920 campaign.

The Tenant Complaint

IT'S A QUESTION as to who complains the most against the other, the tenant or the landlord. The tenant or the hired man is convinced that his landlord or employer is the stingiest and hardest man alive to deal with. The landlord or the employing farmer frequently complains that his tenant or hired man is shiftless, lazy, good-for-nothing and not fit to associate with the pigs he feeds. With such cordial relationships existing between the two, is it any wonder that we have a farm labor and a tenant problem?

Who is at fault? Both. There are some hard masters among the farmers. Hard work and close pinching have made them figure closely,—too closely,—and they exact every ounce of effort possible from the men whom they employ. Their interest in the welfare of the tenant or "hired man" ceases when they have fulfilled the letter of their contract. A few,—but too many,—compel their tenants to live and raise their families in unsightly, unsanitary houses and still expect them to be happy and give full measure for the wages that are paid to them.

On the other hand there are tenants who are never satisfied. They envy the possessions of their employers. They resent the compar-

ative ease in which they live, often forgetting that the possessions and ease are the fruits of hard, long years of hard work. We are inclined to believe, however, in the majority of cases that the fault of the friction between farm employer and farm employe is the fault of the former. We know farmers who are kindhearted and most solicitous of the welfare of their own families and yet permit their tenants to live under deplorable conditions. We cannot understand it. Our only explanation is that these farmers, having suffered the penalties of privation themselves expect their tenants to go thru the same mill. If this is their attitude, it is wholly wrong. The farmer who does not provide clean and sanitary living quarters for his tenant and family deserves to be censured.

There is a business reason why farmers should take a keener interest in the comfort of the people who work for them. The farm labor shortage which loomed up during the war is almost as acute today as ever, despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of good farm hands have been released from the service. But the majority of these farm hands are turning to the cities for work. The larger pay and easier hours appeal to them, and the treatment many of them received back on the farm is still fresh in their memories. We know right well that the farmers are paying all they can afford to pay for hired help. But in the majority of cases the dissatisfaction on the part of the farm tenant is not a question of wages or shares in the crops, but a question of living conditions and treatment. We are very sure that farmers would find it profitable to invest a little money in fixing up the homes of their tenants for hired men and to treat them more as equals and less as menials.

Michigan's Real Co-Operation

CO-OPERATIVE ownership of elevators by farmers, has always been talked about and urged. But this year the farmers surely are getting busy in actually carrying out co-operative elevator work. The last few weeks have been especially productive of good results.

Based on the news from all parts of the state for the past week, there are at least two kinds of co-operative elevators making their appearance. One is the kind either built or bought by the farmers alone, without help or interference of any outsiders. The other kind is that in which the elevator men, elevator employes or others and farmers may join to become stockholders.

According to the news reports, a strictly farmers' elevator is going up in Branch county. At Okemos, near Lansing, it is reported that farmers are organizing to establish a co-operative elevator in that vicinity. These are only typical of the reports constantly coming in from many sections, of strictly farmer-owned elevators. It is with this kind that the farmers might naturally feel themselves most safe. But here is the other type of ownership spoken of:

In Bay county, we are told that farmers and elevator employes have joined together with a local grain company manager, as joint stockholders in the new \$60,000 corporation, known as the Cass Bean and Grain Co. This reminds one also of the proposition raised by Mr. Chatterton, to allow farmers a half interest in his elevators.

It is possible that some communities would be benefited more by one method and some by the other, depending upon the character of the men and conditions involved. In any case, we raise the old appeal of caution. It seems inevitable that things are working out so that ultimately the farmer will have the say-so in the system which markets his produce. Always remember that. The result is sure. But each community now faces its own private problem of this year and next year to solve. The great amount of decisive action in Michigan is commendable, and discretion seems to be in use on all sides.

The issue is one of the most interesting and vital in the farmer's world today.

THE FARMER'S ENEMY

THE FARMER has many kinds of enemies to contend with in order to produce a crop, to say nothing about the elements of nature. First comes the potato bug, Colorado bug, Ching bug, Army worm, grub, grasshopper, grubworm, mole, mice, rat, weasel, mink, crow, fox, chicken hawk, lice and last come the dear old skunk, noxious weeds, etc. This army of enemies the farmer feeds more or less each year. This represents Army No. 1.

Then comes Army No. 2. It does not feed on potato vines or root in the ground like a mole, nay, it possesses an oily tongue, lives on the fat of the land, swings in a swivel chair and enjoys the comforts of life. Assuming its foremost mission is to dictate to the farmer what he must do and what he shall not do and last of all to keep his D-d month, shut, etc.

Now comes Chapter Two. The Warehouse Amendment has been strangled and Mr. Ivory acted as the goat, but he is no worse than the rest. They all took that solemn oath to serve the people, although I believe it is the best thing out of jail. I hope this will awaken those who slept so soundly and those who wore smoky glasses can see without them now.

The men sitting in our legislature, taking the people's money and delaying a most needed measure, should be recalled from office at once. Their standpoint cannot be classed progressive or pro-American or called Bolshevism, and we surely can't call it Pro-German, so it must be Pro-Profit. Their act is a mockery on democracy, and WHO are the evil doers who stand behind them? This may serve as part of an answer: 15 cents a quart for potatoes consumers paid in Detroit. The bulk of Iosco county's crop moved out at 60 cents per bushel; toward the last they gradually were raised to 90 cents. Beans fared worse; one farmer took 1,300 lbs. to a buyer and received \$37. Another farmer sent his son with 1,900 lbs. to the elevator and received \$95; sent same amount and quality the second time and did not exceed \$10.

Now let this wise solon from Washington get busy and figure how much wages the average farmer can pay and find that bank account he speaks of. No matter which way the farmer turns he is handicapped. We learn that men are walking the streets and will not work for five dollars a day common labor. Why? The landlords take \$50 for two rooms and \$85 to \$75 per month for a three-room flat. Then potatoes are 15c per quart and everything is in proportion.

Referring to people's ownership of the railroads, this would prove the right time to look over the records at Washington and find who built those roads, the people or the railroad corporation. It has been made public that the people paid \$16,000 per mile to roads running across the prairie, \$26,000 per mile rolling country, \$46,000 per mile mountainous region, to say nothing about the land granted which certain roads received four sections wide and as far as the road was built. This would prove the railroad corporation only own the water stock in said roads and the people are the real owners now.

Referring to the Good Road Amendment, there is a strong sentiment that the road reward fund be repealed and use the entire automobile tax for good roads only.

The M. B. F. is rendering good service to the people and it's a medium where the farmers or any citizen can exchange their opinions. In placing a farmer on the head of the ticket for governor or any other state office, Mr. Kramer of Alcona county, is right; the politicians have the honey and the money; and Mr. Kies of Hillsdale, hits the nail on the head—our press at large is under the control of the big business. Therefore every reader of the M. B. F. should do all he can to help its circulation in order to reach the people so they learn the facts.—C. H. Anschuetz, Tawas City.

WHY BANK STOCKHOLDERS GET 12 TO 200 PER CENT

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING discloses the fact that the banks of Northern Michigan are charging farmers as much as 24 per cent bank discount (money taken out in advance) and interest. And it is a well known fact that bank stockholders get 12 to 200 per cent dividends per year, depending

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

on where the bank and the class of business it caters to.

It is done as follows:

Mr. Smith wishes to borrow and goes to the bank and leaves his note for two months for \$1,000 and has, we will say, \$10 taken out, or pays \$10 in cash as discount, the rate being 6 per cent.

Mr. Smith gets figures of \$1,000 in his bank pass book if he settles the bank discount.

Mr. Smith gives Mr. Jones his check for \$500 and Jones deposits that check, which is depositing DEBITS, although his deposit is called MONEY.

And Smith pays interest on "Bank bookkeeping figures" or "Bank credit" which is a sort of credit swapping clearing house brought about by using some of the government's money and the government's respectability and a house to do business in.

If the government issued all the money and loaned actual money, and paid depositors three per cent and loaned at six per cent it would require very careful and economical management to pay expenses, and it would be necessary to pay bank clerks about \$30 per month, the sort of salary paid now under the PROFITEERING method of swapping credit.

The Non-Partisan League sees this state of things CLEARLY and is taking steps to do away with this condition by installing a state banking system.

Thus we shall see if Frank W. Blair, of Detroit, was correct when he said last summer (1918) that BIG BUSINESS MUST CONTROL the government.—Ezra R. Averill.

LAWS ABOUT ROAD BUILDING

When a road has been duly petitioned for and accepted by a county board of road commissioners or by the state highway commissioner, under the provisions of the Covert Act, said board shall cause a detailed survey with the necessary blue prints of said road to be made and so far as possible shall furnish an estimate of the probable cost of said road and a copy of said survey and estimates shall be filed with the clerk of the township or townships to be traversed by said road.

Said petition shall state the type and width of said road and whether it shall be made of gravel, concrete or other road building material.

No contract for the building of said road shall be awarded until at least ten days shall have elapsed from the date of filing the specifications and estimates with the township clerk.

The net profits accruing to any contractor from the construction of said road shall not exceed the sum of ten per cent of the amount paid for the highway labor and for material furnished for the construction of said road, due regard being had at all times to the price of the same or equally as

good material when purchased in the open market including drayage on the same, and further, said contractor shall receive not more than twenty per cent of the net cash value of his equipment as determined by and between the contractor and the board of arbitration hereinafter created, as a depreciation and workman's compensation fund.

Any township board may contract with the county board of road commissioners or the state highway commissioner at any price below that of the lowest responsible bidder for the contract for the doing of the work and may perform the same under the direction and supervision of the manager of said county board of road commissioners or of the state highway commissioner.

A township board shall have the right to fix the price to be paid per day or per cubic yard for the performance of the highway labor.

The township clerk and the supervisor of each and every township to be traversed by the road petitioned for, together with the manager and secretary of the county board of road commissioners shall constitute a board of auditors with whom all bills for labor, for materials furnished and for other expenses, duly vouched for under oath shall be filed and said board of auditors shall also constitute a board of arbitration to whom all disputes between labor and contractor shall be referred.

All other expenses attending the survey, etc., of said road shall be a direct charge upon said road district.

The per diem compensation for said board of auditors shall be the same as that paid to supervisors.—George P. Hale, Memphis.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

So much has been said in regard to the lack of help on the farms I feel called upon to take up the cudgel in behalf of the workingmen. The farmers and their wives are to blame for the men and women going to the cities to find employment. When they are in the cities they work reasonable hours. They have some recreation and they can feel assured of their Sundays and such holidays as the 4th of July, Decoration Day, Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day. They can look forward to a holiday. Such days go by unnoticed by some farmers.

One is sure of his money every week or two. He does not have to ask for it and have the farmers and their wives comment on his spending so much.

If the farm laborer can't afford to keep a house for himself, the employers too often give him a little old mow in the rear of the house and pick out the shabbiest furniture in the house to put in the room.

The farmer as a rule wants a man to work from 14 to 16 hours a day and

then some. When the farmers have sense to treat men like men, they will be able to keep men in the country. Have a pleasant room for them; put a rocker and some comforts in it.

A man does not always want to keep his family in an old shell or ramshackle concern.

When the farmers and their wives admit that a man is a man, it will keep more help on the farms. A man doesn't care about being pointed out as "my hired man." Furnish him a neat room, because sometimes a fellow working on a farm has left a very good home in some town.

The day of the downtrodden, overworked hired man on the farm is past; labor is getting more learned in the ways of the world and when the farmer gives the hired men and women a square deal he will keep them on the farms.—A. B. Dietigan.

"WE'LL REMEMBER THOSE WHO VOTED AGAINST US"

I am read to circulate a petition to initiate the Warehouse Amendment. Send me the petition and let us get busy. I am ready to help pay part of the expense if you want it. You are the farmer's friend. We will remember the men who think we do not know enough to vote right and wish to exercise autocracy over us. Yours for right and equity—John E. Nash, Member Gladwin County Road Commission.

ALL SIDES OF THE QUESTION

I do not agree with you on a good many things, but I like to see both sides and see what other people think. I do not have much sympathy for a paper that does not stop when the time is up. I think they should be boycotted. A person will soon subscribe for a good paper when it stops coming.

You claim to keep out of politics, but I think you favor the Democrats in nearly every issue. I am an all-American and believe in America first and in being able to take care of ourselves. I agree with you on universal military training, but I believe in a small but efficient state of preparedness. I also am for a high protective tariff, both for protection to our industries and laboring men and for revenue also.

Your market reports are the best part of your paper, I think. Well you have had enough of my mind for once I guess, so will close.—Respectfully, Leon J. Smith, Utica, Mich.

SELL, PEN OR COOK ROOSTER

As soon as the last eggs are set the usefulness of the roosters has ceased and they should be disposed of. On most farms the best plan is to sell all roosters as soon as the breeding season has passed. If it is desired to save especially valuable males for next year's breeding they should be separated from the hens and kept enclosed thruout the summer. Several roosters may be put in the same pen without serious trouble. Unless the rooster is unusually good he should not be saved, as cockerels give better fertility and better breeding service than old males, and the feed bill for keeping the old birds will go a long way toward buying a vigorous cockerel this fall.—M. A. B.

FARMERS' UNION MEETS

Kawkawlin Township Union held a meeting recently and it was very largely attended. We added thirty-eight new members to our union. We now have a membership in our union of 120 up to this date.—Peter LaPlante, Kawkawlin.

HOLIDAYS FOR FARM HANDS

Is a farm hand at work by the month entitled to the legal holidays, i. e., if he should not work May 30, July 4, etc., would he be entitled to have his pay for such days the same as if he worked?—C. S. H. Plainwell, Mich.

I do not find any case directly applicable to farm labor. Our Supreme Court has twice decided that a teacher was entitled to full pay although school was not in session upon a holiday. The language suggests that there might be a difference between a public employment and a private one. I would be of the opinion that no deductions could be made from a farm laborer's monthly wages if he did not work on a holiday. The custom of a community might alter this rule.—W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.

Sympathetic Song on Sprouting Spuds

ONE MORNING Pa gets up and shouts that all our spuds must lose their sprouts; it sure would be a busy day, so we should start 'em right away; an' laws; we had a bin chock full and every spud had sprouts to pull. And Pa remarked it would be fun and he would join when chores were done. But when he'd gone to feed the pigs, he chewed the rag with Neighbor Briggs. So it was quite a spell before he sauntered thru the cellar door. But in the meantime dear old Ma, who doesn't pass the buck like Pa, did not attempt to wait and shirk, and rounded up us kids below. 'Twas she who led the way below, and 'course, I followed her although I felt reluctant, I confess, because it seemed a dirty mess. But when your ma will lead the way you feel ashamed to sneak away. And Sister said we surely should stick by our ma, so true and good. So Sis put on an old kid glove to grab the tubers from above; and style or not, a girl can sprout—Just watch 'em and you'll never doubt. Without the slightest bit of fuss a girl can beat the best of us. And Sis could chatter, too, and not slow up her speed the slightest jot. And she could make the old hours slip quite swiftly with a laugh or quip. Now, don't you think I'm running down old Pa in all this raving roun'; but Pa, he likes to talk and smoke and stop his work to crack a joke.

And thus we hope 'twill always be with all our toil and pleasantries—and thus there's not the slightest harm with humblest gifts upon the farm.—By Appollos Long, Wexford



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



PERSONALITY

THIS IS THE month when schools close for the summer; the examinations so dreaded, are over, and happy childhood care-free for a short time. Their characters are in the developing, and their young faces have not yet taken on the lines of character, but we older folks are, in the eyes of the world and our fellow men, under examination all of the time. On the blackboard of a city school I recently saw written this quotation: "God never announces his examinations. What you are flashes out when you do not know anyone is watching you." And it made me pause and think. For character and personality are closely allied. Both are those little habits and individualities which make us somewhat different from anyone else.

H. P. Schwab, the steel king who has made such a striking success of life says:

"In your personality you have something which is all your own. You can't give it away, nor can it be exchanged for another's if you would."

"You influence others through this peculiar power of yours, but it always remains your own. Indeed in the very exercise of this power you strengthen and fix it."

How we admire those persons of pleasing personality, who make us feel, when we have been with and talked with them, that life is indeed good and it does not follow that a person with a charming manner is weak, for our greatest leaders, our diplomats have to be tactful, which is only another expression for making your personality serve the end of determining what you will do and be.

It has been reported thru our newspapers recently that in Springfield, Mass., the city has started a six months' campaign of courtesy. There are no dues, and for a wonder they have no badges or buttons, but each person wishing to assist in the campaign signifies his or her willingness to let actions speak louder than words and to be polite to every person, no matter how much courage this may take. The idea of the originator of this scheme was that at the end of six months, the habit would be formed, Springfield would be a good place to live in and visitors in the city would be impressed by the kindness and cordiality of her citizens. All business men know what a tremendous valuation is put on "Good Will," which has a very decided worth when disposing of a business. There are telephone companies who hire the "girl with the voice with a smile" and the very largest and most prosperous mercantile establishments in our country run their business on the strict rule that "the customer is always right." True, there may be a few who will take advantage of this rule to "put something over on the company," but they would hardly dare go away and tell of it, whereas, the merchant argues, if you disputed with them and left them unsatisfied they might prejudice others, and they simply figure their loss to cost of advertising.

GLEANINGS FROM THE GARDEN

IF YOU wish to send flowers some distance, pick them at night and put them in water until morning, then wrap them in newspaper, before packing, making each bundle airtight. It is also stated upon good authority that one teaspoonful of charcoal added to the water in which flowers are kept will enable you to keep them as long after they are cut as when they remain on the plant.

Keep the palms and ferns thrifty and fresh by wetting with cold tea, working the damp leaves into the soil about the roots.

If you desire to slip geraniums in a hurry, make a little slit in the end of the stem and insert an oat in it. You will be surprised how this encourages the roots to grow.

Don't fear to leave your house plants for a few days while you take the much-needed rest this summer. Just group them around a pail of water, and put a rag or a piece of yarn from each plant to the pail of water and this will insure the plants absorbing enough moisture to keep them from wilting while you are away.

A well-known English authority on flowers says to always allow the leaves of daffodils to die down rather than to cut them as the sap should go back into the bulb. For same reason it is not good for the bulb to cut too many of the leaves with the flowers.

Most people make the mistake of over-crowding flowers. It may be all right to bunch flowers when one wants to wear them, but arranged in a vase in the house, they are much more artistic if allowed to spread, and be of uneven length, just as they grow, and unless you have a very large vase, a very few flowers are sufficient to cheer the room.

Another scheme tried by many with good results in retaining cut flowers is first to scald the vases in which they are to be put and then put in five or six drops of sulphate of ammonia before filling them with cold water. And at night, take them out of the vases, sponge the stems in clean, cold water; remove any withered parts and let the flowers stand up to their heads in a solution of

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD.

pure soap and water and let them stand in a cool place. In the morning cut the stems a little way with a sharp penknife (this is better than shears as scissors nip the pores and prevent the stems from absorbing moisture), then let them stand in clear, cold water for a couple of hours before arranging in the shallow vases and you will be well repaid for your trouble.

Plants in bloom need more water than those in leaf.

JUST A FEW LINES ABOUT WALLS

WE ARE glad that our members are taking such an active part in this section of our page, and as we have found out that it is interesting to you, and that you are making use of it, we will furnish at least two or three more articles on this subject during the summer months, beginning with this article.

The home decorator of interior walls runs across a lot of problems which the ordinary person knows nothing of. Sometimes we find what is known as "hot walls," "porous" or dry walls, and damp,

CHARACTER

HE NEVER rose to fame, never starred in any game,

Never made a lot of money men's attention to attract;

He had never won a prize of a noticeable size,

And the brilliancy of glory was a charm he plainly lacked.

Men of state would pass him by and would never catch his eye,

None would ever read his value in the fashion of his coat.

In just this his worth is told, that his word was good as gold,

And there wasn't any banker but would gladly take his note.

He was not a great success, never mentioned by the press.

There were very few who knew him, but no one had ever heard

Any hint of shame being connected with his name

And no one of him had hinted that he ever broke his word.

He just toiled from day to day, in a calm and easy way,

Never sought the hills of glory or the pomp and power of rank.

But he lived his whole life through, in an honest way and true

And whenever he wanted money he could get it from a bank.

There may be in world success, greater thrills of happiness.

There may be compensation in the loud applause of fame.

But when all is said and done he life's best reward has won

Whose character is witnessed by an undisputed name.

Though he lives apart alone, and is very little known

And the plaudits of the people round about he's never heard;

He can hold his head erect, for he owns the world's respect

When men say it to his glory that he never broke his word.

(Used by permission. Copyright, 1919, by Edgar Guest.)

mouldy walls, all of which require different treatment. Then again we find walls discolored from leaks around chimneys, causing the walls to be stained with creosote which is one of the hardest problems we have to deal with. I have had good success with the latter by treating the stain as follows:

First, using cold or luke warm water, wash out the stain as well as possible, then allow the wall to dry. Pulverize alum and dissolve it in hot water (the hotter the better), using all the alum the water will dissolve, then apply the mixture with a brush while it is still hot. This will form a thin film, like glass, over the stain. Let this thoroughly dry and then go over the wall with a wall finish, brushing as little as possible. Wall paper may be applied over the same if the stain is not too bad. The best permanent remedy is, of course, to locate the place where the stain is coming from and then stop the cause, otherwise you will have your work for nothing. Sometimes we find a leak around the chimney and sometimes it is caused from the chimney itself having a large flue. When it rains, the water runs down the inside of the chimney,

soaking up the soot as it goes, and finally oozing through a soft, porous brick and through the plaster. These of course are the worst cases to deal with.

The alabastine company has recently given up the following formula to stop stains, which, it states, is a sure cure for the worst creosote, salt peter or water stained walls: To each five-pound package of alabastine, either white or tinted, add one pint of boiled Linseed Oil, then add one pint of any good varnish. This will form a paste. Stir thoroughly and thin with naphtha, gasoline or turpentine until it spreads easily under the brush. If the stains are severe, use the mixture a little heavier over them, coating the entire surface to be covered.

This size will not only seal walls and prevent stains and creosote from coming thru, but also acts as a first coat. One coat of this size will insure you a foundation for a first-class tinting job. This size should dry from 24 to 36 hours. The same size will also answer as a first coat on walls for oil or paint or flat. Alabastine is peculiarly adapted for this size as when mixed with oil, it turns into an oil cement.

The following preparation should appeal to anyone who has walls to finish as the fact that it contains an oil size makes it take the place of a regular oil size and at the same time it furnishes a first coat of varnish for the walls.

LESSONS IN HOME COOKING

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

Fats for Cake Making

EVERY RICH cake will be close-grained, while one that contains but a small quantity of fat will be porous and will dry out quickly.

Too much fat causes the cake to crumble and an excess will cause it to be heavy.

If melted fat is used be careful not to have it hot as it will cause the cake to be coarse in grain and not so light as it should be.

Most recipes call for butter, but at its present price, I believe, but few of us use butter for cooking, having learned the butter substitute we like.

There are upon the market many vegetable fats and oils which give perfect satisfaction when used according to direction. It is but fair to the manufacturers of these products to use them according to the directions given; for they have tried out their product before putting it upon the market and wish their customers to secure the best results from the use of their product.

The reason why a smaller quantity of these fats than of butter is needed is because butter contains more moisture and therefore has less shortening power than the other fats. Most, if not all, of these fats require the addition of salt.

Below are given a few equivalents to one-half cup of butter:

One-half cupful of chicken fat; one-half cupful of lard less one tablespoonful; one-half cupful of lard substitute less one and one-half tablespoonful; one-fourth cupful of butter plus three tablespoonfuls of lard; one-fourth cupful of butter plus three tablespoonfuls of lard substitute; one-half cupful of oil less one tablespoonful.

Cold Water Cake

One cup fat; 2 cups sugar; 3 cups flour; 1 cup cold water; 1 cup chopped walnuts; 2 cups chopped raisins; 3 beaten eggs; 1 teaspoon nutmeg; 2 teaspoons cinnamon; 1 teaspoon soda.

Scald soda in a bit of boiling water and add last. This recipe makes two good-sized loaves of especially good cake which improves with age.

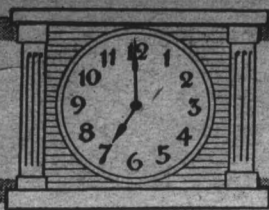
Devil's Food Cake

Melt two squares of chocolate, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, either sweet or sour. Cook until the mixture thickens, but do not let it boil. Remove from fire and stir in the yolk of one egg. Let stand until cool.

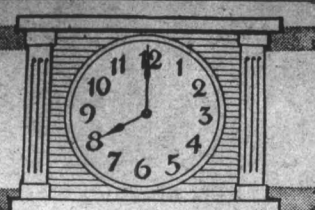
In our cake bowl, cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of fat and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Add one egg and the white left from the egg used in the cooked mixture, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk, either sweet or sour, the cooled chocolate mixture, 1 teaspoonful vanilla or cinnamon, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of Lily White Flour, sifted with one level teaspoonful baking powder and 1 level teaspoonful soda. Bake in moderate oven.

Sour milk gives a darker, a richer and a tenderer cake than the sweet milk. Use the soda this recipe calls for, even if you use sweet milk, for there is acid in the chocolate which the soda will neutralize. Sometimes one prefers to use cocoa instead of chocolate. This should really be done by weight, rather than measure, but $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cocoa is about the equivalent to one square of chocolate.

It is a good plan to scald the cocoa with a few drops of boiling water, just enough to make it the consistence of melted chocolate. This removes any raw taste there may be. As nearly all the fat has been removed in the manufacture of cocoa, it is a good plan to increase the quantity of fat the recipe calls for about $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful for each quarter cupful of cocoa used.



The Children's Hour

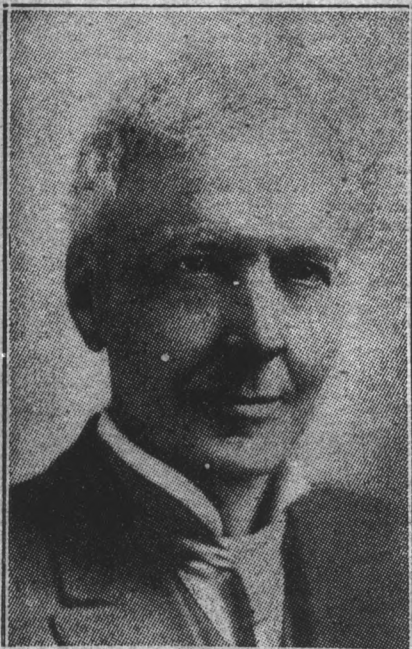


(Send letters for this Dept. direct to "Laddie," care Mich. Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.)

DEAR CHILDREN—Again this week we have the picture of a great man; the seventh in our guessing contest of ten great men. When you tell me who he is, tell me all you know about him as it is interesting to print on our page with your letters, so that all the other children who are not informed of these great men may learn of them.

One of our little readers, Vera Camfield, of Buchanan, had guessed five correctly and writes me that they missed the paper in which Charlie Chaplin's picture appeared and I am sure that I should have been inclined to have let that pass and counted her as perfect as she was not to blame had it not been for the fact that she missed the sixth one, guessing Richard Hobson instead of John McCormick, the great singer. And one little girl thought this wasn't a fair picture to show as she couldn't find anyone who could help her, but it is hard to pick up any of the late illustrated magazines without finding therein pictures of all the great artists, and I am sure that this will teach you to be observing.

For the benefit of those who haven't been able to finish the contest, you know there are prizes offered for the best stories of how you expect to spend your vacation and what you expect to be when you finish school and begin to earn your own living, so if you have failed to earn the prizes offered in this contest, try for one of those, and in the meantime we will continue this contest and you can learn something more of the great men whom we shall still show, as there are three more you know.—Affectionately yours, "Laddie."



The Seventh Picture shown in our guessing contest of ten great men. Tell me who he is and what you know of him.

Dear Laddie: Having read the interesting letters in the M. B. F., I thought I would try, too. I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. I have one brother and four pets; we have a white rabbit and three kittens. We pull clover for the rabbit every day. I wipe the dishes, do chores, such as gather the eggs, get the cows, feed the pig and get the grain for the horses, also many other chores. I iron small pieces. I can sew, knit and crochet, also bake cake and biscuits. When I finish school I hope to take a business course. I belong to the Liberty Bell Bird Club; my teacher appointed me for secretary of the War Saving society of our school. My garden seeds are planted. My little brother and I play lots; we gather flowers as there are so many on our farm, such as lilies, violets and May flowers; another thing we do is to mold dishes from clay. It is fun. We wet the clay and mold it into dishes and let them dry; they get very hard then. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see this in print, as it is my second letter.—Grace Davidson, Fenton, Michigan.

Dear Laddie: This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like the Doo Dads very much. I always read the children's page. We live on a farm of 120 acres. We have 19 or 20 pet rabbits, and Mamma has a nice horse to drive, his name is Rob; he will

shake hands and kiss you and he will eat candy and sugar. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's name is Margaret and my brother's name is Glenn. Glenn is helping papa drag. He is in the seventh grade at school and is 12 years old. Margaret is in the 11th grade and her age is 16 years. We have six little pigs and one big one. We have two cows and two calves. We have four horses. For this vacation I am going to help mamma and papa. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade.—Gladys Rickert, Saranac, Mich.

Dear Laddie: I will write you a letter because I have not written before. I am a boy eleven years old and I am in the seventh grade. I am intending to stay at home this vacation and help father and mother on the farm. We have a flock of sheep, four horses and three cows. We have a dog, three cats and a lamb for pets.—Gilbert Dorsey, Hale, Michigan.

Dear Laddie: This is the first time I have written. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have 3 horses and 5 cows. I have 3

brothres and one sister. I am going to write a story, so will close.

A Bad Girl

Once upon a time there was a little girl whose name was Isabel. One day she asked her mother if she could go flower-ing. Her mother said no. Isabel ran away and went to the woods. After she was there a little while she saw a big snake. It scared her very much and she ran home and told her mother that she would never run away again.—Marjorie Persons, Burt, Michigan.

Dear Laddie: I am a girl 12 years old and live in a store. I wrote once before but did not see my letter in print, but I hope to see this one in the paper. We take the M. B. F. I am in the seventh grade next year. I passed from the sixth grade. We have had our exams. We have 9 pets, 4 rabbits, 4 cats and a dog. I have 2 brothers and 1 sister. My school has been out a week Friday. I have a wheel, so has my oldest brother. I will close.—Marion Fowler, Goodells Mich.

Dear Laddie: I have never written before so thought I would. My father takes the M. B. F. and thinks it is a very nice paper. I like the stories and letters and also liked the "Giants of Lilliputania," and the Doo Dads. I am a girl 10 years old and I can knit, crochet and I am learning how to tat. I think it is quite hard, don't you? We have a school of 19 pupils. I have one brother named Russell. I weigh 66½ pounds. I have \$40 in War Savings Stamps.—Dorothy Root, Otisville, Michigan.

Dear Laddie: I have never written before and just had time to write Monday evening. Our school let out on the 20th of May. My teacher's name is Lenora Notestine. I like her very much. My birthday was the 10th of May. We have 4 calves and 7 milking cows. I have two brothers, their names are Fred and Paul. Fred was 3 years old on March 19. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. Fred is 11 and in the sixth grade. I will answer any letter that is sent to me.—Esther Evers, Petoskey, Mich.

You Probably Never Thought of This

Every flour is not all flour.

A kernel of wheat is composed of various substances, several of which are not flour, and it requires very careful milling to separate all of the inferior material from the real flour.

To begin with, we clean the wheat three times, scour it three times and actually wash it once before it goes onto the Rolls for the first break, so that no dirt may get into the flour.

Of course after crushing the kernel the various substances are all mixed up together; in other words, the bran, middlings, lowgrade, clear and straight are mixed up with the high grade flour and a separation must be made.

All inferior materials are eliminated from

Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

It is all clean, pure, wholesome, healthful flour, every bit of it.

We could sell flour at lower prices if we were to leave the inferior portions of the wheat berry in the good flour, but the good flour would be damaged.

And we desire LILY WHITE to continue to be the best flour it is possible to produce; we want it to continue to give the same splendid satisfaction it always has given.

To give such satisfaction it must all be pure, choice flour, consequently we take out all of the undesirable materials.

YOU are the one who really gains by this, for when you buy LILY WHITE FLOUR you obtain all flour, of the very choicest possible quality.

Every flour is not all flour and will not give you as good satisfaction as LILY WHITE, so when buying flour insist on having the best and the purest, LILY WHITE, "The flour the best cooks use."

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

Wholesale and retail trade and industrial conditions are more uniformly favorable than at any previous time this year, and the chief source of complaint in distributive trade now is that present shortages of merchandise in many lines is revealing past ultra-conservatism in ordering. Especially is this noted in retail lines.

The only lack of favorable uniformity is that noted in crop reports from the south, where continued rains are putting cotton further in the grass, and from the southwest, where harvesting of a bumper crop is interfered with by the same trouble.

On the other hand much-needed rains have helped spring wheat and newly planted corn, and farther east, warm weather has quickened growth on farms and in gardens. The tenor of wholesale trade reports is as good as ever in all lines and better in some hitherto lagging trades.

MICHIGAN WOOL IN BOSTON

The week has been quieter both in Boston and in the west, although some of the Boston houses having new wools arriving are doing some business in the fine and half-blood wools at prices about on the present level of cost for the new wools. Buying in the west has continued with less eagerness at about the levels of values prevailing a week ago. Foreign markets are holding firm, with competition fairly steady at the river Platte. The goods market is on a firm basis. Quotations are, Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 67@70c; 1-2-blood unwashed, 66@68c; 3/4-blood unwashed, 60@61c. (Local wool quotations on page 2.)

WOOL MACHINERY INCREASE

WASHINGTON.—Wool machinery in operation on May 1 shows an increase of about 10 per cent compared with April 1 of this year, according to the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, which reports that conditions are again approaching normal in the amount of wool machinery in operation.

Machinery used in making woolen yarns shows 83 per cent of cards and 83 per cent of spinning spindles in operation on May 1, compared with 73 and 72 per cent respectively, on April 1. Active worsted machinery also shows increases with May 1 figures at 77 per cent for combs, and 74 per cent for spinning spindles, compared with 66 and 64 per cent, respectively on April 1.

Sixty-four per cent of looms were in operation on May 1 against 54 per cent on April 1 and 46 per cent on March 1 of this year.



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.50		2.60
No. 3 Red			
No. 2 White	2.48		
No. 2 Mixed	2.48		

The wheat market has continued rather quiet. Prices at Detroit have fallen a few cents, though the quotations from New York are the same as a week ago. The Michigan state crop report on wheat follows:

The average condition of wheat is 97 in the state and northern counties 98 in the southern and central counties and 95 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition on May 1st was 98 in the state 100 in the southern counties 96 in the central counties and Upper Peninsula and 94 in the northern counties. The condition one year ago was 56 in the state, 52 in the southern counties 46 in the central counties 65 in the northern counties and 96 in the Upper Peninsula. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in May at 134 flouring mills was 69180 and at 60 elevators and grain dealers 9,448, or a total of 78,628 bushels. Of this amount 65,366 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 11,436 in the central counties and 1,826 in the northern counties and Upper Peninsula. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed and consumed by growers in the ten months August-May is 3,500,000. One hundred and eight mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in May.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow ..	1.93	1.73 1/2	1.51 1/2
No. 3 Yellow ..			
No. 4 Yellow ..	1.80	1.75	

Reduction of holdings to comply with the 200,000 bushel maximum limit in force did much to weaken the corn market in Chicago. Prices were nervous.



Grain market nervous and prices somewhat lower after sharp rises last week. Hay steady; potatoes take drop.

Study is Made of Future Prices of Grain

People who are looking over the top of the stock list into the distant future—that is, distant by months, possibly a year or two—are asking some rather puzzling questions and the answers thereto are contradictory, coming from various sources.

Without challenging the soundness of the expectation of a big general business in the fall, the inquiries run to the supply of food stuffs, particularly grain, and the consequent effect on prices. This is an all-important subject inasmuch as the whole range of prices down to a cuff button depends largely on the figures at which wheat will sell.

Opinions Differ on Outlook

One Chicago man with broad vision deprecates the idea that food will decline much because of the certain expiration of the government guaranty term and the possible action of the president in exercising his discretion relating to that price, some time during the next crop year. This commentator takes the ground that Europe and other parts of the world have been so crippled by the war that in the next year or two the output of cereal crops must be a restricted one. It is not merely the devastated areas in western Europe, but the unproductive condition of Russia and the Balkans, and the shortage of working men. As against this one authority calls attention to the increased use of machinery in Europe as well as the necessity of hard work forced upon the population. As to machinery, it will take a year or two to supply those willing to use it, who never have used it.

Partly the discussion of this subject is provoked by the confirmation from the fields of the immensity of our wheat crop of 1919. Figures just compiled by P. S. Goodman show a probable aggregate of 1,300,000,000 bushels which is at the very

top of the list of estimates by authoritative experts. It is reckoned that in the next few months the United States will have at the minimum 500,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export. This allows between seven and eight bushels per capita for domestic use, whereas the figure is commonly less than six. Add to this 150,000,000 bushels from Argentine and Australia and possibly 200,000,000 from Canada and you have a total of 1,000,000,000 bushels available in excess countries to supply shortage countries.

Maximum of Year's Output

Never in any year preceding the war did the deficit countries take from the surplus countries more than 665,000,000 bushels. This has happened in two years. Thus far this year we have exported 407,000,000 bushels. Mr. Hoover has estimated that Europe, excluding Russia, will need as a minimum 700,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye, and as a maximum 850,000,000 bushels in the harvest year beginning August 1. Throwing out of these figures the moderate quantity of rye, one can see there will be a material surplus left in the countries estimated as having 1,000,000,000 bushels to spare during that period.

But while wheat is the key, one should not forget the terrible shortage of food animals in the afflicted countries. The price of meats in the United States will have its part in the prices of commodities generally. In the wheat line, too, some account must be taken of the fact that consumption per capita has increased considerably.

The test will come when our government guaranty on wheat ceases. It is said that the governments of Europe would like an open market for this commodity, but are restrained by the policy of the United States.



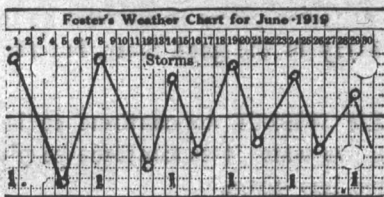
OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73	.69	.79 1/2
No. 3 White ..	.72 1/2	.68 1/2	
No. 4 White ..	.71 1/2		

Reports from Detroit and New York show no change in oats. Chicago, however, has noted fluctuations, mostly in harmony with the action of corn. Oats opened this week in Chicago slightly lower than the opening last week.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent June 22 to 26, storm wave 23 to 27, cool wave 24 to 28. This will not be a great storm, but it will be one of the most severe of three storms of this June. The forecasts for June were that the north third of the cultivated parts of the United States and Canada would get from about to below normal rain; middle third from about to above normal rain and the cotton states above normal and most rain for June were within three days of May 31, June 14 and 29. Dates for least severe storms and least rain were within three days of June 7 and 21.

The major, or larger storms cross continent from west to east, on an average of about six days apart. They constitute the index that points to all weather changes on this continent. To get best results from weather forecasts it is necessary for the reader to keep watch of these transcontinental storms. Every neighborhood has a few people who give more attention

to weather matters than others. I would be pleased to assist local crop-weather clubs made up of subscribers to papers that regularly publish my weather forecasts. These local clubs could take up questions of local interest, as do similar clubs in many cities. I solicit correspondence on this subject. Always inclose stamped and addressed envelope. Clubs should meet once a month.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about June 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of 27, plains sections 28, meridian 30, great Lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 29, eastern sections 30, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 1. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This disturbance will be very much the same, as the preceding in all its features, except that the cool wave of the latter will go to lower degrees than in the former and rainfall of latter will be greater than in the former.

I still expect too much rain last half of June for alfalfa and early small grain harvests. Watch the periods of greatest and least amounts of rain within three days of given dates. They will not all be correct but they will be better than guessing.

W. T. Foster

Michigan's oat crop is reported from Lansing thus:

"The condition of oats as compared with an average is 87 in the state, 81 in the southern counties, 90 in the central counties, 99 in the northern counties and 95 in the Upper Peninsula. The condition one year ago was 98 in the state, 100 in the southern counties, 99 in the central counties, 96 in the northern counties and 94 in the Upper Peninsula.



RYE & BARLEY

Rye prices have jumped somewhat in the Detroit markets. Recent quotations are: Rye, cash No. 2, \$1.52. This is four cents more than the preceding week.

Barley in Detroit is quoted, cash No. 3, \$2.30@2.40 per cwt. This shows no change over the week before, thus indicating the quiet which has been prevailing in that section.

State crop reports:

Rye

The condition of rye in the state, southern and central counties is 96, in the northern counties 100 and in the Upper Peninsula 95. One year ago condition in the state was 72, in the southern counties 70, central counties 66, northern counties 77 and Upper Peninsula 92.

Barley

The acreage of barley sown or that will be sown as compared with last year is 93 in the state, central counties and Upper Peninsula, 92 in the southern counties and 96 in the northern counties.



BEANS

The bean market has firmed up again. According to a report from Rochester, N. Y., the export demand is having a large effect on prices and everything that is sound is being picked up as fast as offered. There has been no material change in the prices to growers in this state. Some sections report difficulty in selling at \$6 a hundred. An enormous quantity of all varieties of beans has been moved the past sixty days and holdings have dwindled to a point which should insure a better market for future offerings. The bean deal has practically ninety days yet to run. Holdings in growers' hands are very light and it seems certain that the demand will be equal if not in excess of the supply before another crop comes on to the market.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice R'd white-sk'd	R'd White Bulk
Detroit	2.40 cwt.	2.33 cwt.
Chicago	2.05 cwt.	2.00 cwt.

TAKE DROP

The old potato market is weak, and there is some question as to whether it will get any stronger before the season closes. The unseasonably hot weather of late May forced out large holdings in city storage houses and arrivals from shipping points were badly sprouted and spoiled, all of which had a very bad effect upon the market.

Driving through the country last week I noticed many loads of potatoes on their way to market. All I saw were in good condition. At Pentwater, in Oceana county, I saw several hundred bushels sold at 90 cents a bushel, which was exactly fifty cents a bushel less than potatoes were bringing at the same time in Detroit.

In the May 3rd issue we advised our readers as follows: "Farmers should have their spuds pretty well off their hands by May 20 or June 1 at the very latest. Prices should reach high enough levels by that time to make it unsafe and unwise to hold longer." Again, in the May 10 issue, we wrote, "We again caution our readers to unload their holdings a little each week from now on as the season is drawing rapidly to a close and none of them should take a chance of getting caught while holding the bag. Prices are a little off right now so don't sell until the market strengthens."

About May 20th the market stiffened up and values ranged higher until about June 1 when the hot weather brought out the city supplies and weakened the market. Those of our readers who acted upon our suggestions should have received the top price of the season and those who ignored them and are still holding their potatoes are taking a long chance of getting the prices that formerly pre-

valued. There is no question but what the hot weather of late May was the big factor in weakening the market, for all indications pointed to a strong finish to the old potato deal. Of course, there is a chance that present holdings may clean up and prices go higher again, especially in view of the shortage of southern potatoes. The season is growing late, however, and early potatoes are now being shipped out of Virginia and other states of the same latitude, so the old potato season has not many more days to run.

HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	38.50 39.00	37.00 38.00	36.50 37.00
Chicago	35.00 36.00	34.00 35.00	33.00 34.00
Pitts.	41.00 41.50	38.00 40.00	34.50 35.50
N. Y.	47.00 48.00	45.00 47.00	41.00 43.00

Markets	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	37.50 38.00	35.00 36.00	32.00 33.00
Chicago	34.00 35.00	33.00 34.00	30.00 31.00
Pitts.	39.00 40.00	37.00 38.00	34.00 35.00
N. Y.	45.00 46.00	42.00 44.00	

HAY TRADE CONDITIONS

The hay markets continue firm this past week under light supplies. Trade does not halt in consequence of the exceptional prices asked, but has been quite active during the week following the holidays of the week previous. Western markets are easier as new crop hay is coming into competition with the old and values are reduced. The old hay now coming forward is of poor quality as mows are being cleaned up preparatory to the harvest and to take advantage of high values. Terminal stocks are low and there is little hay in transit. Farmers have been delayed in their work by wet weather throughout the spring, but the hot weather for the past ten days has created great activity in planting in the northeastern portion of the United States. Markets are strained and moderate increases in receipts would break them, but with the small amount of old hay left and the activity of farm work, there is little immediate prospect of a heavier movement.

BUTTER

Detroit—Butter: Fresh creamery, 50 @ 51c per lb.

New York Butter Letter

New York, June 10, 1919.—The past week has been one of depression for most butter receivers. For several days up until Thursday of this week there had been no active demand for butter. While there was some local consumption, out-of-town buyers were absent and there was no speculative or export demand. On the other hand, receipts were extremely large and advance notices indicated that production was still on the increase. For about four days the market was practically demoralized and it was feared that that condition might remain for some time as there seemed to be no signs that a change for the better would take place. However, on Thursday, there was a considerable speculative buying and sales were made for foreign delivery. It has been very noticeable for the past several months that the market has been quick to react as soon as there was an entrance of even some small factor that would have some bearing on the general situation. In this instance local buyers sensing that speculators and exporters might become large purchasers, decided that it would be wise business policy to lay in considerable stocks of butter. As a result of all the buying activity, a marked increase in sales took place yesterday and the price advanced 2c.

From about Wednesday of last week until Friday the market seemed to gain strength but on Saturday practically all the increase in price which had taken place during the week was lost and extras fell to 55½c. There was continued weakness at the outset of the present week and on Tuesday a decline of 1c followed. On Wednesday, because of no buying the price fell to 52c, where it held until today when the price advanced as stated above. Because of the marked activity Friday, the market closed firm on that day with established quotations as follows: Extras, 54c; higher scoring than extras, 54½@55c; firsts, 52@53½c; seconds, 50@51c. Unsalted butter is now moving well because in addition to the local demand, there has been some buying for storage and the quotation is at a differential of 2@2½c over quotations for corresponding grades of salted butter.

EGGS

Detroit.—Fresh firsts, 38c; extra firsts in new cases, 39c; candied storage packed firsts in new cases, 40c doz.

LIVE STOCK

Detroit Live Stock Market

Detroit—Cattle: Receipts last week, 1,517, last 2,619, market very dull; best heavy steers, \$13; best heavy weight butcher steers, \$12@12.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$11.50@12; handy light butchers, \$10@11; light butchers, \$9@9.50; \$8.50@9; cutters, \$7; canners, \$6.25@6.50; best cow, \$9.50@10.25; butcher cows, \$6.50; best heavy bulls, \$9@9.75; bologna bulls, \$8@8.50; stock bulls, \$7.50@8; feeders, \$10@11; stockers, \$8@9; milkers and springers, \$65@150. Veal calves: Receipts last week were 1,871; market steady; best, \$16@16.50; culls, \$10@13. Sheep and lambs: Receipts this week 984, last 2,233; market very dull, especially so on sheep; best dry fed lambs, \$15; fair lambs, \$12@13; light to common lambs, \$10@11; spring, \$17@17.50; fair to good sheep, \$8; culls last week, 6,222, last 6,765; no hogs on and common, \$4@6.50. Hogs: Receipts, sale; prospects lower.

Chicago Live Stock Market

Chicago.—Hogs: Receipts, 26,000; market unevenly 25 to 40c lower closing weak; early top, \$20.15; practical top late, \$10.90. Bulk, \$19.75@19.85; heavy weight, \$19.80@19.90; medium weight, \$19.65@19.90; light weight, \$19.40@19.85; lights \$18@19.55; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$19.40@19.65; packing sows, rough, \$19@19.40; pigs, \$17@18. Cattle: Receipts, 3,000; good beef steers and best she-stock, strong to 25c higher; others and bulls steady; calves, 25c higher; feeders steady; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, \$15@16.25; medium and good, \$12@15; common, \$10.75@11.85; light weight, good and choice, \$12.40@14.85; common and medium, \$9.75@12.50; butcher cattle, heifers, \$7.25@13; cows, \$7@12.50; canners and cutters, \$5.75@7; veal calves, light and handy weight, \$14@16; feeder steers, \$9.60@13c; stocker steers, \$7.50@12.25. Sheep: Receipts, 14,000; best dry fed lambs steady; others slow to lower; spring lambs 25c lower; ewes, trade demoralized, some selling \$1 lower; lambs, 84 pounds down, \$12.25@15.60; 85 lbs. up, \$12@15.50; culls and common, \$9@11.75; springs, \$16.50 to \$18.75; yearling wethers, \$10.25 to \$18; ewes, medium and choice, \$7.50 to \$9; culls and commons, \$3 to \$7.25.

East Buffalo.—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle: Receipts, 40 cars; market slow. Hogs: Receipts, 30 cars; lower; heavy and yorkers, \$20.90 to \$21; pigs, \$20. Sheep: Receipts, 15 cars; lower; top lambs, \$16; yearlings, \$12.50 to \$13; wethers, \$11 to \$11.50; ewes, \$10 to \$10.50. Calves, \$7 to \$7.50.

ONION MAGGOT REMEDY FOUND

There are three common root maggots making trouble at present in Michigan. One of these works on onions one on cabbage cauliflower rape, mustard and, in fact, all the members of the mustard family; while the third is a general feeder and may be found on many garden plants, although its favorite is seed corn in the hill and beans. This latter species is the one commonly known in Michigan as the bean maggot. The adults of these maggots are flies closely resembling houseflies, only much smaller, and it happens that the adult flies of the onion maggot love sweets just as dearly as do other flies. Moreover, it is possible to attract and poison the flies of the onion maggot before they lay the eggs which normally hatch into the maggots that make all the trouble.

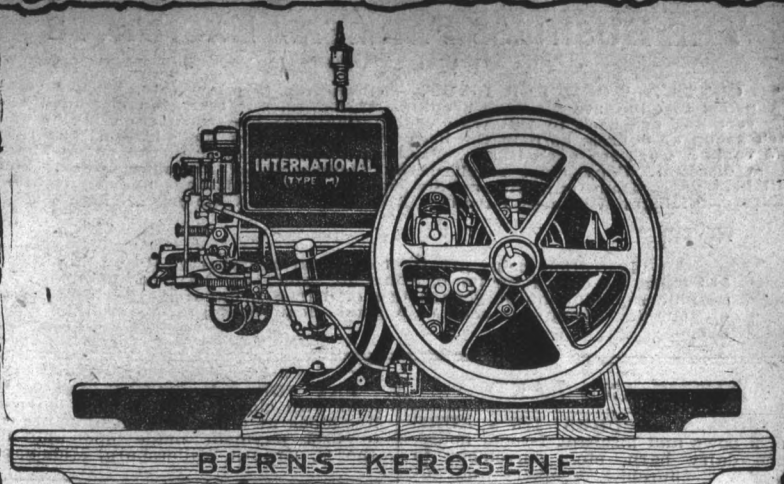
To do this use about twenty small basins to the acre. Distribute them over the onion field to be protected, placing them on the ground, and keep these pans supplied with a little poisoned syrup from the time that the plants appear above ground until the danger is past. The pans should be covered over with wire screen of a mesh just small enough to prevent bees from getting in but coarse enough to accommodate these small flies. A ¼ inch mesh wire screen does rather nicely. This screen will also make it impossible for poultry and wild birds to drink the syrup.

The poisoned syrup is made by dissolving ¼ of an ounce of sodium arsenite or sodium arsenate in a gallon of hot water and adding half a pint of New Orleans molasses. The addition of onion makes the syrup more attractive to the flies, and the addition of a tiny bit of purple anilin or one of the common Diamond dyes will serve as a warning color and discourage anyone from meddling.

If one cannot get the arsenate or arsenite of sodium one can make it at home as follows: Boil in an old kettle which must never be used afterwards for any other purpose, ½ pound of commercial white arsenic and 2 pounds of sal soda (washing soda) in one-half gallon of boiling water. (This is the same as Keadle mixture stock solution without the lime). Two tablespoonfuls of this arsenite of soda solution are sufficient for one gallon of the preparation. In order to make the poisoned syrup for onion maggots add two tablespoonfuls of this solution to one gallon of water and a pint of molasses.

The Department of Entomology M. A. C. will be glad to furnish any other information in its power.

I would not like to be without M. B. F. for you are sure doing a good work in the interest of the farmers. Here's wishing you still more power and influence in your work.—A. E. Neal, Newaygo Co.



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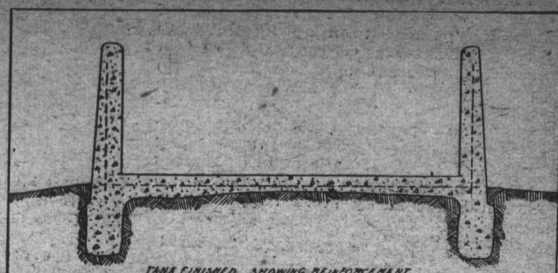
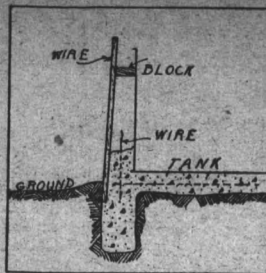
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MISCELLANEOUS

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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.

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How to Erect a Homemade Concrete Water Tank



An old steel stock tank began to leak on a neighbor's farm, and it was replaced by a new one. This old tank was thrown onto the iron pile, and laid there for several years, until it had become pretty rusty and was full of holes.

And it might have been there yet but for the fact that, with more stock accumulating on the place, another tank was needed in another lot. But it was used as the inside form for a concrete tank, and was left permanently in place.

First, the tank was moved to the place desired, and a circle marked on the ground, the size of the tank. This was then removed, and a larger circle, 16 inches larger than the first, marked. A trench was dug between the lines, to a depth of fourteen inches.

Then a lot of scrap boards were cut eight inches longer than the height of the iron tank. About every other one was tapered slightly at one end, and when in place, the taper came at the top, to reduce the top diameter of the tank when finished.

The cement ratio as about four to one, mixed rather soft. This was poured into the trench, to one inch of the top of the ground, at the outside, and the inside ground in the circle was covered to a thickness of about six or seven inches, being about an inch thicker in the middle. Pieces of hog wire were forced down into the mixture, extending to the outside of the large circle, and the old tank was

then placed in the middle, squarely upon the soft concrete. It was turned and tamped until the bottom rested evenly upon the whole concrete.

A stout wire hoop four inches smaller than the diameter of the outside of the trench was made, and the boards then slipped into place side by side, the bottoms below the top of the ground, tight against the trench wall, and the tops against the wire hoop. A little concrete poured in held the boards in place, and blocks out to fit, when inserted between the metal tank and the boards, kept the form spaced.

In this way the tank was gradually built up. Old wire, rods and long bolts were placed at the bottom edge and through the mixture as it was built up, with one or two wires running completely around the tank.

The top was finished off as shown in the cut, the concrete lapping over the edge of the rim on the steel tank to prevent water from running or seeping down between the concrete and the metal.

A hole was made through the top for the inlet pipe, and this was put in place soon after the forms were filled, and the joint made solid with cement.

This has been in use for several years and is doing satisfactory service. The owner, however, is thinking of cutting out the steel tank with a chisel, and plastering the inside with a wash of pure cement to make water proof, as the metal tank has continued to rust, and water gets beneath the bottom.—*Dale R. VanHorn, Nebraska.*

Price of an Automobile and the Price of a Binder

Because several of the automobile companies have already announced reductions in the prices of their cars, it does not necessarily follow that the prices of farm machines can be reduced. It is not well to jump at conclusions of prices until all the reasons are counted.

For instance, it is estimated that the prices of farm tractors during the time, 1915 to 1918 advanced forty-six per cent, while an average advance was made on ten of the most popular makes of automobiles in the same period of 62 per cent. Percentages do not mean everything, but at the same time it can easily be seen that reductions cannot be made as quickly or to so great an extent where the advances have been smaller.

There is another angle to be considered. When the War Industries Board greatly reduced the supply of materials to the automobile manufacturers, and when it became impossible for them to get materials delivered, many of them—and this shortly before the armistice—announced more or less considerable advances in their prices. As soon as the armistice was signed and the government relaxed control over the material situation, the cause for this advance price was removed and the prices could again be reduced. The farm machine manufacturers also petitioned the government for the right to raise their prices shortly before the armistice, but were refused that privilege, being offered as part compensation certain allowances in the price of a certain kind of steel. Had the farm machine manufacturers been permitted to make this raise which they declared to the government would be necessary, they also could at the present time be announcing reductions in price.

Although this point could not be es-

tablished without considerable research into the secret files of the manufacturers, it is just possible that the margin of profit in the automobile business is slightly larger than it is in



UNDERSEA NEWS

Fish Newsboy — Extra! Extra! All about the swordfish duel!

the farm implement business. The agricultural implement business is an old business which has come down from the days of cheap labor and cheap materials and it is a highly competitive industry. For these reasons any advances in price excepting such as were absolutely necessary and demanded by conditions have not been feasible because of conditions within the industry.

Furthermore farm machines being of such importance and necessity to the health and well being of the total population of the country, conditions within it have always been under the close scrutiny of the congresses of the various states and of the national government. Farm machine manufacturers have shown no great desire to maintain a margin of profit beyond that necessary to repay a reasonable return on capital invested. In a new industry like the automobile business and one not so vitally concerned in the essentials of life, it seems reasonable that the manufacturers would have more latitude in extending their margin of profit. We do not mean to intimate that the automobile industry has been at all extravagant in its profits, but it does seem that its margin might be greater than for the farm machine industry.

So it is hardly fair to assume simply because the price of automobiles and certain other commodities have been reduced since the signing of the armistice and the beginning of the peace conference that the price of agricultural equipment should follow suit.—*Contributed by Agricultural Publishers' Ass'n.*

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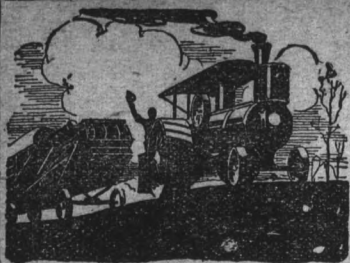
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BARRY COUNTY BUYS SUPPLY OF HOLSTEINS

At the annual spring consignment sale of the West Michigan Holstein breeders held at the West Michigan State Fair grounds, the cow from Buth Brothers, Comstock Park, topped the sale at \$775. Her sire is from a 38-lb. 3 year-old-daughter of a 32-lb. 10-year-old cow.

The following breeders from Barry county consigned stock to this sale:

W. R. Harper, Middleville—3 females.

H. E. Rising, Woodland—1 female.

Harold H. Barnum, Woodland—4 females.

F. D. Cutler, Wayland—6 females, 1 male.

The cow, Ridge Artis Veeman Hengerveld, consigned by H. H. Barnum, born on January 19, 1916, sired by Sir Korndyke Veeman Hengerveld, who has a 30-lb. daughter, also a 29.91-lb. four-year-old daughter that averaged over 100 lbs. of milk for seven (7) days. The sire is a son of the first 30-lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, who has now 17 30-lb. daughters, and whose dam is a sister to Northern Forbes D who at 5 years of age gave 39.87 lbs. of butter in 7 days—134.54 lbs. in 30 days. This cow topped the Barry county bunch at \$375 while another cow from the Barnum herd sired by the same bull brought \$320.

The Rising cow nearly a 2-year-old, whose sire is King Segis Pontiac Josie from the 25-lb. 4-year-old daughter of premier sire of the world and she has a 40-lb. daughter that averaged over 100 lbs. of milk for 7 days. The dam of this cow at 4 years 8 months of age gave 18.17 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 442.80 lbs. of milk. She sold for \$355.

From the Cutler farms the female Rosebud Bernice De Kol Paul, whose sire is from the first 31-lb. cow in the state of Michigan, Sweet Friend Aagle, and whose dam has a record of 20.13 lbs. of butter and 491 lbs. of milk in 7 days. This cow sold for \$325. Three (3) of the cows from the Cutler herd came back to Barry county. All of these cows will have calves soon from the Mighty Rag Apple, and will be bred back to the Mighty Rag Apple the next time.

Robert Cook, of Hastings, purchased Rosebud Lena Korndyke Pietertje, born December 19, 1916, at 2 years averaged 14.35 lbs. of butter and 356.30 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Her sire is a grandson of the premier sire of the world, King of the Pontiacs, who has more 40-lb., more 30-lb., more 20-lb., and more A. R. O. daughters than any other sire in the world. The sire's dam is a 23-lb. daughter of Beauty Pietertje Butter King, whose dam is a 30-lb. combination of 30-lb. cows. Her dam is an A. R. O. granddaughter of Sir Pontiac Rag Apple Korndyke, who has a 33-lb. four-year-old and whose dam is a 31-lb. cow, while his sire has a 41-lb. four-year-old, the second dam has a 26-lb. sister. She is one of the finest animals in the sale and look at the mighty bred bull to which she is well along in calf.

Rov Erway purchased Mary Pride De Kol, born February 18, 1913. This is a splendidly bred young cow that should interest you. She is a granddaughter of Sir Vale Daisy De Kol Paul, who has a 29-lb. daughter that gave nearly 600 lbs. of milk, while the sire is by a son of Sadie Vale Concordia's Paul De Kol 3rd, who has a 29-lb. daughter that made over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. Her dam is a granddaughter of Beryl Wayne De Kol Paul, who has a 32-lb. daughter, and he in turn a son of the first 27-lb. cow while the second dam has two 25-lb. sisters and she is an A. R. O. cow. Just notice that she is bred to one of the very greatest bulls in Michigan and consider what her calf will be worth.

Mr. Erway also purchased Mazie Jane De Kol Paul, born January 20, 1913. This is a well bred young cow that will just go out and make a profitable producer. Her sire is by a good transmitting son of Sadie Vale Concordia's Paul De Kol 3rd, whose daughters have some splendid milk and butter records and the sire's dam has a 25-lb. sister as well as several other large producing sisters. Her dam has a good combination of blue lines and her sire has a 23-lb. four-year-old daughter. Her calf by the Mighty Rag Apple should prove a winner.

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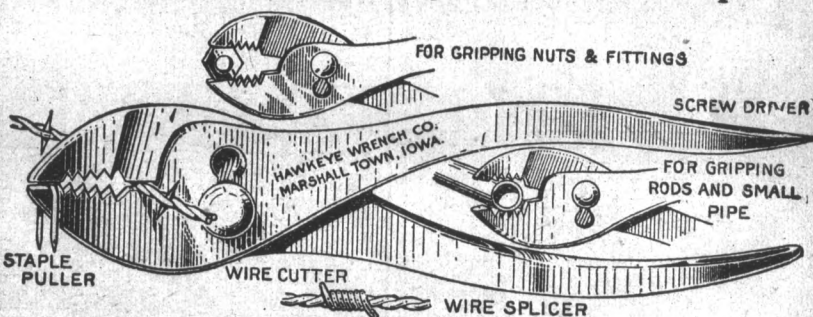
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E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan.

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

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

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

A REAL BULL

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

TWIN BULL CALVES

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

33-LB. ANCESTRY

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

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

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

Bull Calves

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

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

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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?

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

Registered Guernsey Bull

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

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The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147, in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.

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

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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.

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

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42 x 3	16.30	22.40
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46 x 3	18.70	24.80
48 x 3	19.90	26.00
50 x 3	21.10	27.20
52 x 3	22.30	28.40
54 x 3	23.50	29.60
56 x 3	24.70	30.80
58 x 3	25.90	32.00
60 x 3	27.10	33.20
62 x 3	28.30	34.40
64 x 3	29.50	35.60
66 x 3	30.70	36.80
68 x 3	31.90	38.00
70 x 3	33.10	39.20
72 x 3	34.30	40.40
74 x 3	35.50	41.60
76 x 3	36.70	42.80
78 x 3	37.90	44.00
80 x 3	39.10	45.20
82 x 3	40.30	46.40
84 x 3	41.50	47.60
86 x 3	42.70	48.80
88 x 3	43.90	50.00
90 x 3	45.10	51.20
92 x 3	46.30	52.40
94 x 3	47.50	53.60
96 x 3	48.70	54.80
98 x 3	49.90	56.00
100 x 3	51.10	57.20
102 x 3	52.30	58.40
104 x 3	53.50	59.60
106 x 3	54.70	60.80
108 x 3	55.90	62.00
110 x 3	57.10	63.20
112 x 3	58.30	64.40
114 x 3	59.50	65.60
116 x 3	60.70	66.80
118 x 3	61.90	68.00
120 x 3	63.10	69.20
122 x 3	64.30	70.40
124 x 3	65.50	71.60
126 x 3	66.70	72.80
128 x 3	67.90	74.00
130 x 3	69.10	75.20
132 x 3	70.30	76.40
134 x 3	71.50	77.60
136 x 3	72.70	78.80
138 x 3	73.90	80.00
140 x 3	75.10	81.20
142 x 3	76.30	82.40
144 x 3	77.50	83.60
146 x 3	78.70	84.80
148 x 3	79.90	86.00
150 x 3	81.10	87.20
152 x 3	82.30	88.40
154 x 3	83.50	89.60
156 x 3	84.70	90.80
158 x 3	85.90	92.00
160 x 3	87.10	93.20
162 x 3	88.30	94.40
164 x 3	89.50	95.60
166 x 3	90.70	96.80
168 x 3	91.90	98.00
170 x 3	93.10	99.20
172 x 3	94.30	100.40
174 x 3	95.50	101.60
176 x 3	96.70	102.80
178 x 3	97.90	104.00
180 x 3	99.10	105.20
182 x 3	100.30	106.40
184 x 3	101.50	107.60
186 x 3	102.70	108.80
188 x 3	103.90	110.00
190 x 3	105.10	111.20
192 x 3	106.30	112.40
194 x 3	107.50	113.60
196 x 3	108.70	114.80
198 x 3	109.90	116.00
200 x 3	111.10	117.20

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CHICKS WE SHIP THOUSANDS, DIFFERENT VARIETIES: Brown Leghorns, \$13 hundred; booklet and testimonials. Stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Mich.

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

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BARRED ROCKS, EGG LAYING Strain Eggs, 15 for \$1.50; 100 for \$7.00, by parcel post. 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; \$3 per 100. Pekin duck, \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese goose eggs 40 cents each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

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

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.

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

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

\$5 per day!

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

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

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

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

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

I like your paper so much because it is fighting the farmers' cause so nobly.—John Farmer, West Branch, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FARMING PROBLEMS IN NEBRASKA

A beautiful picture was formed in my mind one Sunday evening last winter, when I promised my two boys that I would do the chores for them.

As I leaned up against the south side of the barn, out of the wind, the hired man scattered out a load of corn fodder across the meadow. That was the hay for sixty odd head of Percherons that night. Then I took a sack of oats and went to feed the calves, all Herefords and all alike. A farmer friend visiting us said that he never saw such an impressive sight in a cattle lot before. As we went from lot to lot feeding the Herefords of different ages, I could see plainly why this man was so pleased. As the calves just weaned came running up over the hill bucking and shaking their wintry coats and tossing their saucy heads all as white as snow, my heart was moved and I gave them a little more oats than I ever did before, because I knew that even though feed was high and scarce, every bushel of oats these calves ate was going into money making cattle. The cows, the young heifers, and the sire of these calves, all fared extra well that Sunday evening for I like to see them eat, go away, and lie down contented, as it were at the end of a Perfect Day.

No sooner had I finished the cattle part of my chores, than I heard old Sidonia nickering at the barn door. There were all the Percheron mares with foals waiting for a bite of grain. That told me that the boys had been in the habit of feeding these faithful matrons and their colts just as I like to feed the calves. I let them all in and gave them a wash pan of oats in each box, mother and foal alike. When they had finished, I turned them back to the pasture. This friend watching the mares and colts go off said: "Where is your tractor?" I said, "Let's go into the house and I'll tell you why I don't use a tractor. This is my reason. Twelve years ago, I bought the old Percheron mare Sidonia, in foal, her yearling filly and a weanling. She was then eleven years old. From that start, I have produced thirty-nine head of living Percherons, fifteen head of which have been sold at a total of \$7,350. There are now on the farm twenty-four more descendants of this old mare that I value at a little over \$6,000 at present values for Percherons. I sold one stallion out of this old mare for \$1,300. I don't farm with a tractor because I can't afford it. More dollars' worth of Percherons are sold off my farm every year now than my total feed bill and the mares do the work of tilling a section of land, besides last spring my attention was called to the fact that we were plowing for corn with three 14-inch two bottom gang plows and that the power we were using was fifteen pure bred mares and every one of them heavy in foal. We hitched three in the rear team and a pair in the lead. I have said to every tractor salesman who has talked to me: "Whenever you can put a tractor on my farm that will do my work as cheaply as my Percherons, I am ready to buy a tractor." I mean it, too, for I am in the business of farming as a money-making proposition, and whenever mechanical power can be so perfected that it can compete successfully with good Percheron mares in working my land and doing it cheaply, I am ready to buy a tractor and sell off some Percherons. This friend who was visiting me has a tractor and twelve hundred pound horses. These are usually found working together on Nebraska farms, but one seldom ever finds good draft horses and a tractor owned by the same man.

After my friend left that evening, my wife was curious to know why it took me so long to do the chores. She said: "You think the boys waste a lot of time choring." Well, I had to admit that it took longer than I had anticipated because I like to stand and watch the calves and the colts



SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

"Make 'Em Grow Fast!"

Feed Your Hogs and Poultry

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

It Keeps Them Healthy and Gets Them to Market Earlier

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is pure creamery buttermilk with nothing added—only the water is taken away. It is not modified by the addition of sulphuric acid or any other preservative. Its own natural lactic acid keeps it fresh.

We Guarantee Every Barrel of Semi-Solid

We guarantee that Semi-Solid Buttermilk is pure and unadulterated—sterilized and pasteurized. It is a safe feed and you will be satisfied with the results from feeding it.

Saves Grain—Saves Time—Saves Money

Saves grain because it balances the grain ration. Saves time because hogs and poultry fatten quicker when fed Semi-Solid. Saves money because you don't pay freight on the water content of the buttermilk and you don't have to feed so much high-priced corn.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is used by the packers and other large feeders in car load lots. The Agricultural Colleges have demonstrated by actual test that Semi-Solid Buttermilk will fatten hogs faster and save grain.

Semi-Solid condensed Buttermilk is put up in 500-lb. barrels—you have it ready to feed whenever you want it. Semi-Solid keeps fresh any length of time in any climate.

QUICK SHIPMENT FROM DETROIT FACTORY or from the closest of the following plants:

Chicago	Cincinnati	Kansas City
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eat. She said: "Our boys take after their father in some things and I expect that is one of them." That set me to thinking and I wondered if the fact that we were breeding Percheron horses, Hereford cattle, and Duroc Jersey hogs was largely responsible for my boys staying on the farm instead of seeking the city. Young men are usually progressive and want to get ahead and there is no way that they can accomplish so much on the land as by breeding good pure bred live stock. Then every bushel of grain or ton of hay that is raised and fed into such animals, goes much farther and makes more money than if fed into common scrub stock. I have been a cattle feeder and breeder ever since I came to this farm in Nebraska, twenty-eight years ago and although I have been in the Hereford business only a few years. I can see plainly that our farm will net \$5.00 now every year from our white faced cattle, where it wouldn't make \$1.00 before when we raised and fed common stock cattle. Whenever a father can go to his son and present such encouraging figures it makes a splendid argument why the boys should stay on the farm and raise good live stock. Then the doing of the chores becomes a pleasure instead of a burden and more often than not successful farmers are made out of men who otherwise would be failures.—H. J. McLaughlin, Doniphan, Nebraska.

"MARKET AND PRICE" PHRASES

Market Excited: This represents a condition of uncertainty and a decided bullish tendency on the part of the seller. It suggests an upward tendency and considerable price fluctuation.

Market Stronger: This represents a condition of increasing confidence on the part of the seller with likelihood that the present demand will consume present supplies, and supplies in sight can be absorbed at prevailing or slightly higher prices.

Market strong: This represents a

condition of firm confidence on the part of the seller. There may be a good demand and supplies may be relatively light so that the seller is likely to stiffen the price at the first opportunity.

Market active: This represents a condition of quick sale, good demand and a generally healthy condition. There may be no decided change in prices, although it usually indicates an upward trend.

Market firm: This represents a condition of strong confidence in general conditions, resulting often in the strengthening of a price range, but seldom in actual price advances.

Market steady: This represents a normal movement with steady, consistent trading showing no decided change one way or the other.

Market unsettled: This represents a condition of uncertainty on the part of sellers and usually indicates a weaker tendency. There may be no actual price changes one way or another. Represents a waiting attitude with spasmodic trading.

Market dull: Represents light trading and suggests a condition of uncertainty and possible depression. There may not be any actual change in prices.

Market weak: This may be used in describing a condition of actual price decline with the possibility of further decline and represents a decided lack of confidence on the part of the seller. It may also be used when no actual price declines have taken place but with large supplies on hand and heavy supplies in sight, it is the prevailing opinion that a decline is inevitable.

Market weaker: This is a comparative term and refers back to conditions of the previous day. It may represent an actual decline in price, although the relation of market to price should not be the governing factor. The reporter should conclude by his "sense" of the market that less confidence exists than when the market is steady.

Market demoralized: This term is to be used only in very unusual cases and represents a condition when stock cannot be moved at any price.



The "Uninformed"—Your Worst Enemy!

LET US PAUSE just a few minutes in the rush of our farm work here in Michigan to consider the course we shall steer these coming busy months.

In all recorded history no similar condition ever faced the tillers of the soil in any country.

First: Because in these United States of America, alone today and for the first time, do the men who plant and till and harvest, *own the land* they work!

In every other land the tiller of the soil is a peasant, who gives half or more of all he produces to the land-owner.

Even some states in America are drifting to the tenanted farm—but thank God, Michigan had according to the 1910 census over 176,000 farm owners on her 210,000 farms!

Thus this is particularly Michigan's greatest opportunity and it is well that we pause a moment to consider the harvest *this fall* as well as the planting today and the blights which come to harass us tomorrow.

If it is true that there are more than 176,000 owners of farms in Michigan who must go to market before twelve months have rolled around with the \$600,000,000 in live stock and farm produce which they will have to sell, then—the condition of the markets, the study of the trend upwards or downwards must be *the* most important work of the real business farmer.

The Old Days and Methods Have Passed

It is no longer necessary for the farmer to ask the buyer or elevator man what he is paying—a good business farmer sets a price on his own produce which will pay him a profit above the cost of production and then tells the buyer at what price he will sell.

The danger lies however, in the uninformed farmer, who, employing the methods of past generations, stampedes his produce into market at any opportune time and so demoralizes prices that months are required for recovery.

We at the outset placed the markets as the corner-store on which to build MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING—and every season since has confirmed our sound judgment in so doing.

DEAR FRIENDS OF M. B. F.—I hope you will read this message, every word of it. It will pay you to do it. These are stirring times. Conditions change over night. You, farmers of Michigan, face an opportunity for profiting from the abundance of your harvest never before presented. Your problems are ours. It will take just three minutes to read this message. Please do it now.

Publisher.

We do not claim to be seventh sons of a seventh son, not prophets, but our market editor is told to spare no expense in getting for our farmers all of the information which the buyer gets—for both sides must have the facts to drive a good bargain.

Your Uninformed Neighbor an Unintending Enemy

When your next door neighbor decides to sell all of his beans just a few weeks after harvest, while the roads are good and he needs the money—**EVERY BAG HE HAULS PAST YOUR DOOR LOWERS THE PRICE ON THE BEANS YOU ARE HOLDING**—because ten thousand others, just like your uninformed neighbor, are that very morning wending their way like foolish sheep to be shorn by the wily buyers.

It was to keep *all* the producers of Michigan *informed* that this weekly was founded, and our value to you in maintaining the price of *your* product is measured exactly in proportion to the number of farmers we reach and *keep informed* thru this weekly.

Safe and sane farming will make farming a good business. Nothing else can.

Prices for Your Crops Are Bound to be High This Fall

Hungry markets in both the allied and enemy countries are begging for just the kind of food

that Michigan produces in great quantities. The price of wheat is assured and Michigan has a greater acreage and a better stand at this writing than has been seen in years. Beans, the best in the world, will not get to foreign markets, because their high quality keeps them in United States for the fancy packers, but the price will be high because its California, Colorado and Asiatic inferiors will go to other markets. Corn, rye and oats, all will be big money crops in Michigan this year, therefore the importance of careful marketing is magnified and *all* the producers of our state must be *kept informed* not just at selling time this fall and winter, but all through the summer months, when the trend of prices is being followed.

How We Meet the Summer Rush Time

From the first of June to the first of September, every line which appears in this weekly has been double-distilled, because no active business farmer has time nor patience to wade thru pages to locate a news fact no matter what its importance. We have done the shucking here, you get only the meat. So we make the statement that any farmer in Michigan, no matter how busy his days, can well afford the few minutes it takes to read every issue of his M. B. F., and any farmer who will do it will find himself many dollars, perhaps hundreds ahead, when it comes to marketing his crops or live stock in the fall.

And Your Uninformed Neighbor?

You take the blinders from his eyes and the shackles of peasantry from his feet, when you tell him of M. B. F. and ask him to subscribe. You multiply our strength to fight your battles when you add his name to our list. *But bigger still is the advantage to you* of placing in the hands of your neighbor the information which will keep him from dumping his produce on a declining market.

Yours for a season of real business farming in
in Michigan.

YOUR NEIGHBORS WILL GLADLY SIGN TO PAY AFTER HARVEST.

Geo. M. Slocum, Publisher, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

Dear Sir:—The following whom I know to be farmers, desire to subscribe for One Year and promise by their signatures below to pay One Dollar, *after harvest this fall*, or by November first, 1919. Sincerely, your subscriber,

M _____ P. O. _____ R. F. D. No. _____ State _____

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