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"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

## Court Protects Farmer, Victim of Usury

*Decrees all Interest Charges on \$1200 Loan for Five Years are Void*

**T**HERE IS law upon our statute books against the charging of usury. But it does not prevent usury. Why? Because the burden of proof rests upon the victim of the usury instead of the state. And the severest penalty that may be meted out to offenders is merely forfeiture of interest. We need a usury law with teeth in it. The law as it now stands recognizes that usury is an evil. It seeks very mildly to discourage usury.

If usury is wrong in principle, the law ought to provide heavy penalties against it. It might perhaps be going a little too far to argue that usury should be made a criminal offense, and yet we cannot help but feel that it is a matter over which the civil authorities should have jurisdiction and should take the responsibility of proving and punishing the offense.

Other states are not so lenient with usurers as is Michigan. In none of them, in our judgment, does the punishment fit the offense, but in most of them it comes nearer than that provided by the Michigan law. Below we give extracts from the laws of other states and commend them to our legislators and prospective legislators. Some day we want to see this usury law torn out of the statute books and one put in its place that will mean something and be a protection to those who must borrow from banks.

### A Visitor's Revelation

**O**NE COLD DAY last winter a farmer walked into our offices at Mount Clemens and asked to see the writer.

We do not have many visitors. Occasionally a Macomb county farmer drops in to renew his subscription or

By FORREST LORD

an up-state farmer visiting relatives or taking the famous mineral baths of Mt. Clemens comes in to size up the place where his farm paper is printed. In all cases he is met with a cordial welcome and invited to make himself at home. For some reason my visitor immediately aroused my compassion. There was an air about him which bespoke sorrow and worry. His shoulders were rounded with toil and his rough hands trembled as he unwrapped a little bundle of papers which he took from his pocket. As he proceeded with his story, recalling to mind the tragic details of a struggle to clear the farm from debt, of the illness and death of a beloved wife, and of the persistent and dishonorable efforts of a usurious money lender to wrest his property from him, his voice became husky and his eyes moist.

Fred Sears, though that is not the real name of the man who came to seek our counsel and protection, owned a little farm in central Michigan. Like many other farms in the newer sections of Michigan the Sears farm was burdened with a mortgage. It was one of those kinds of mortgages which seem to defy all efforts to pay. During a good crop year you pay the interest and a hundred or so on the principal, but the very next year the crops fail and maybe you have to give a note for the interest. It was the kind of mortgage that hangs like a shadow over the farm home and exacts from every member of the family every ounce of effort and every possible sacrifice. Fred Sears was a hard working farmer. What he may have lacked in business judgment he made up for by persistent application and with the help of the wife. (Continued on next page)

## How Other States Punish Shylocks Guilty of the Wrong of Usury

### NEW YORK

The legal rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent. All notes, bonds, contracts, securities, etc., whereby a greater rate is reserved, or taken, or agreed for, are absolutely void, and the lender can recover neither principal nor interest in such cases, but corporations cannot plead usury as a defense. Usury in certain cases, such as loans on household furniture, etc., is also punishable as a misdemeanor by fine or imprisonment or both. State banks have been placed on the same footing as national banks as regards usury, and are thereby exempt from the extreme penalties mentioned above.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Interest is at 6 per cent per annum. If any person, upon any contracts, receives at a higher rate than 6 per cent, he forfeits three times

the excess paid, to the person aggrieved and suing therefor; but no contract is invalidated by reason of any stipulation for usurious interest; the money actually advanced may be recovered with legal interest. Interest upon all judgments is at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

### NEBRASKA

Legal rate is 7 per cent and contract rate 10 per cent. Judgments draw same rate as specified in the instrument on which judgment obtained, otherwise 7 per cent. A contract is not avoided by usury, but in action thereon all payments are deducted from the principal and plaintiff recovers only the balance without interest and pays all costs.

### MISSISSIPPI

Legal rate 6 per cent per annum, and is exempt from any taxes, but parties may

contract in writing for 8 per cent; when more is stipulated or collected all interest is forfeited. When above 20 per cent interest and principal forfeited and payments forfeited.

### MINNESOTA

Six per cent is legal rate, but by special contract any rate not exceeding 10 per cent may be enacted. Usurious contracts are void.

### GEORGIA

The legal rate of interest in Georgia is 7 per cent, but 8 per cent is legal when contracted for in writing. Parties charging usury forfeit the excess if usury is set up. And usury will render a deed void, and will in a contract or mortgage render a waiver of homestead, or contract to pay attorneys' fees void.

### DELAWARE

Legal rate is 6 per cent.

Any person who takes more for the use of the loan of money shall forfeit and pay to anyone suing for the same a sum equal to the money loaned, one-half for the use of the state, and the other for the party suing.

### ARKANSAS

The legal rate of interest is 6 per cent, but parties may contract in writing for not exceeding 10 per cent. Interest exacted in excess of ten per cent forfeits the debt. In computing the interest commissions paid to the agent of the lender are counted as interest. Where usury is charged the borrower may go into equity and have the debt and securities cancelled without tendering the amount lawfully due. Judgments bear the same rate of interest as the obligation sued on. Judgments against counties bear no interest.



## COURT PROTECTS FARMER, VICTIM OF BANKER'S USURY

(Continued from first page) who was a highly esteemed woman of the community, the mortgage slowly, slowly dwindled.

Then came sickness. The wife, over-burdened with work and cares, broke down. Week after week the doctors came and administered to her. The bills were large and the few savings soon disappeared. After a year or so the physicians said there must be an operation. After the operation there was more sickness, and more bills. The interest on the mortgage was not paid and the bank foreclosed. This was in 1913. The time of redemption was about to expire when Mr. Sears applied to Jas. R. Postal, cashier of the Ewart Savings Bank of Ewart for a loan of enough to redeem the mortgage and save his farm, offering to give the same land as security and twenty additional acres, all assessed at upwards of \$3,500, for security. At first Postal refused to make the loan from the bank of which he was cashier, but being a shrewd business man and appreciating the extremities in which Sears found himself, Postal finally agreed to get the money for Sears from his (Postal's) wife, upon condition that Sears would pay a bonus of 10 per cent and interest at the rate of 7 per cent. As though that were not a hard enough bargain, Postal refused to take a mortgage but demanded a warranty deed of the land redeemed and also the twenty acres besides. Worried over the sickness of his wife and harassed by the need of money Sears submitted to the proposal. The amount necessary to redeem was about \$1,231 and Postal took two notes from Sears payable to Postal's wife, for about \$1,359, or about \$128 more than the amount actually loaned.

### Bankers' Tyranny

Mrs. Sears did not get better and the financial troubles increased. From time to time Mr. Sears made payments of interest and several times renewed the notes with new ones each new one including more interest, until they amounted to nearly \$1,600. Mr. Sears, who was not well posted on business transactions, thought a good deal about the bonus he has paid and about the deed he had given, and one day went to the bank to ask Postal to explain them. But Postal refused to discuss the matter with him, claiming that all was in good

form and that Sears had been properly treated. But the more he thought about it, the more convinced Sears was that the banker had taken advantage of him and was trying to get his farm away from him. Mr. Sears made inquiries of some friends as to his rights in the matter and these inquiries finally reaching the state banking commissioner, he asked Postal concerning the transaction. Apparently Postal's explanation was satisfactory to the commissioner for when the writer met with Gov. Sleeper and Mr. Merrick a few months later in the hopes of securing their co-operation to bring an end to the charging of usury in this state the commissioner seemed to know all about the Sears case and was inclined to defend Postal.

Banker Postal became angry at Sears' efforts to learn of his correct status in the transaction and according to Mr. Sears he was called into Postal's office and threatened into signing a paper declaring that no usury had been charged. A few months afterward Mrs. Postal deeded the farm to one William F. Umphrey, an Ewart attorney, who commenced foreclosure proceedings claiming that the warranty deed and notes given by Sears constituted a mortgage.

Mr. Sears saw that unless immediate steps were taken he would be dispossessed of his farm. Knowing that the lawyers of a community are usually friendly to the banks or engaged in business relations with them. Mr. Sears hesitated to place his case in their hands. Instead he came to Mt. Clemens and asked us what he should do. We appealed to the state banking commissioner without result and finally turned the case over to our legal editor, Hon. W. E. Brown, of Lapeer.

The case came to trial before Judge Hal Cutler, circuit judge for Osceola county on February 4, 1919. The court room was crowded with interested and sympathetic farmers from all parts of the county, many of whom had themselves been the victims of usurious banks.

It was the claim of Attorney Brown, in behalf of Mr. Sears, that the ten per cent bonus charged by Postal was usurious interest and as such invalidated every dollar's worth of interest that had accumulated on the loan from the time it was negotiated. Postal attempted to defend the charge, putting up the claim that it was not a bonus upon the loan, but a commission he was charging Sears

for securing the loan from his wife. Apparently Mr. Postal was quite willing to convince the court that he was capable of charging a farmer with a sick wife a hundred and twenty-five dollars for securing him a loan of \$1,231. But upon cross-examination Postal admitted that he was acting for his wife, and the court ruled that having availed herself of the efforts and acts of her husband, Mrs. Postal was bound by those acts, and that if the bonus were usury, the entire transaction was usurious and in violation of the law.

A pathetic incident took place during the trial when the defendant was asked what had become of his wife. He started to answer; then broke down and cried like a child, saying through his tears that she had died a year before. And to the audience that was the sad climax of Sears' long struggle to save the life of his helpmate and at the same time keep the farm intact.

In its findings upon the right of the plaintiff to foreclose the mortgage and upon the charge of usury, the court said: "It necessarily follows the decree of this court ought to be: That the deed be construed to be a mortgage, and that an order of sale be made in accordance with the prayer of the bill, and accounting had. That in lieu of the face value of the loan, the amount to be realized upon the mortgage foreclosure sale should be the sum of \$1,231.29, minus the amount that has been paid, or \$235.07. I make that \$996.22, and the decree should be made for that amount."

As a penalty for his usury, Postal not only forfeited the usurious amount but all interest as well, and all the sums that Sears had paid to Postal as legitimate interest were, by the verdict of the court applied upon the principal. Instead, therefore, of the Postals receiving the sum of nearly \$1,600 which they claimed was due them and to which they were entitled to receive from the proceeds of the mortgage sale, they may only receive the sum of \$996.22. Sears had the use of the Postal money for nearly five years without cost simply because the Postals were not satisfied with nominal and legal interest. It is understood that the Postals have filed a appeal to the Supreme Court, and having the money with which to foot legal costs they may make some more trouble for our friend, Sears.

## Argument made for Old Dobbin Against Invasion of Tractor into Business Farming

By CHESTER G. STARR

TRACTORS are splendid things, apparently revolutionizing agriculture. But breeders of horses have an argument all of their own given herewith. M. B. F. doesn't claim responsibility for the figures. For instance, the writer of this article seems to forget the important item of difficulty of getting farm laborers when they're wanted. The elements of speed and personal comfort are slighted. Depreciation on a tractor was figured as six per cent by a writer last week, whereas Mr. Starr puts it at twenty per cent. Anyway, here's a plea for the "hoss."

LATE IN THE WINTER and early in this spring, some research work as to what tractors were really doing was accomplished.

Fairly representative areas in many counties were taken in Michigan, Illinois and other states, and efforts were made to see each farmer who had operated a tractor for one year or more. In Tazewell county, Illinois, the townships of Morton, Tremont and Delavan were selected. At the time the canvass was made, the roads were rather bad and the time was somewhat limited but in the three townships mentioned there were only five or six tractor operators missed. It must be remembered that only persons owning or operating tractors for one year or longer were sought.

Through the courtesy of the Department of Farm Management, the Tazewell County Farm Bureau is able to give a short discussion of the results of the investigation. It must be clearly stated that there is no effort made either to knock or boost tractors. Only such statements are made as are clearly shown by the results of going out and talking to the actual owners and operators of the tractors.

### One Hundred Farms Studied

Tractors on one hundred different farms were studied. The average farm size was 294 acres. In Tazewell county, the average size was exactly 300 acres. For the entire number of tractors, the average use has been 2.2 years. This point was valuable. After two years of use, an operator should have a rather clear idea of what the tractor has really accomplished.

The number of days of actual use in 1918 per tractor was 35 days, divided into 24.9 days for traction work and 5.1 days for belt work. During the 24.9 days of traction work, there were 117 acres plowed, 94 acres disced, 38 acres harrowed, 29 acres of grain cut and 1.2 days of road work. Subtracting the days of road work there appears to be the fact that the average tractor covered 11.7 acres per day, including the faster work of disking, harrowing, and cutting grain. This work of not quite 12 acres per day was done in assisting in

planting and harvesting 120 acres of corn, 76 acres of oats, 27 acres of wheat and 23 acres of hay. In order to get the tractor in shape for running each day there was required about one hour of labor.

How many horses did the average tractor replace? This is the great question, especially in horse-breeding districts like Tazewell county. According to figures from the 100 farms, the average tractor replaced 2.38 horses. Turning the figures around, the tractor allowed the remaining horses to cover 5.6 acres per horse more of crops during the year. In Tazewell county, the tractor replaced

2.25 horses per farm and the remaining horses covered 5.6 acres more per horse during the year.

### Figuring Up the Cost

Suppose we figure costs a bit. It is a conservative estimate of the cost of feeding a horse, of interest charges, of death losses and other incidental costs that \$150 per year would be required. If 2.28 horses were replaced per farm, a replacement saving of \$357 would appear. On the other hand, the average tractor's, not counting plows, discs, etc., cost was \$1134. Figuring interest at 6% and depreciation at 20% the overhead cost of the tractor would be \$294.80. We will say, for an estimate, that it costs \$4 per day to run the tractor, counting oil, kerosene, repairs, etc. the operating costs would be \$140 for the 25 days of use. The total cost then of the average tractor would be \$434.80 as opposed to the horse saving of \$357. If this be true, the tractor would have cost the average owner \$77.80, more than if he had done the work with horses.

Of course, this tractor survey did not include any tractors put out last summer and fall. It is planned by the Department of Farm Management to continue these surveys each year, going back over the same areas.

It will be real interesting to follow these figures in later years. Apparently, so far, the farm horse has not been entirely displaced. Our Tazewell county horsemen need not, as yet, pin funeral wreaths to their barn doors.

### POOR QUEEN RESULTS IN BIG LOSS

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Many beekeepers of the state are losing as high as one-third of their possible income because of the use of old queens and queens of poor stock, declares B. F. Kindig of M. A. C., state inspector of Apiaries. Michigan queens are as a rule rather low in quality, and the importation of good breeding stock is necessary.

"I know of one beekeeper in the state who lost not less than \$2,500 last year because of poor queens and black blood," says Mr. Kindig. "The proportion of scrub bees is as large as the proportion of scrub cattle, and a similar loss results. The queen is usually the deciding factor in the honey business, and Michigan farmers cannot afford to breed from anything except good Italian stock."

"It is out of the question for beekeepers to buy all the queens they need. They must raise most of them from breeders which have been bought from the best of Italian stock. A young Italian queen at the head of a colony will control European Foul Brood, and practically guarantee a successful crop."

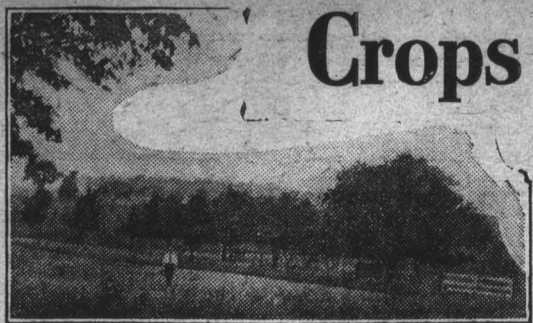


THOROUGHbred horses, working in the multiple hitch, compete with the tractor, the breeders say. Old Dobbin may be doomed, but he dies kicking, according to the accompanying article.



# Crops Coming Along in Fine Style

## Except for a Few Districts Nearly Everything Good



**C**ROPS of nearly all kinds are reported to be coming along in fine style in nearly all counties of Michigan. Recent reports from many county papers and correspondents tell of good stands everywhere.

Recent reports from Washington tended to give the impression that Michigan conditions were bad, especially in the fruit belt. But more recently, Verne H. Church, a field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, has given to the press favorable crop reports which seem to accord pretty well with conditions as they actually exist in this state.

Hot and dry weather during the latter part of May was favorable for the growth of most crops, Mr. Church says, and for the planting of corn, potatoes and sugar beets. Corn is germinating quickly and is making excellent growth.

### Winter Wheat Above Average

The condition of winter wheat is 97 per cent, one per cent below last month, 16 per cent above the 10-year average, and 42 per cent better than one year ago. The crop is estimated at 21,063,000 bushels. If to this is added 1,261,000 bushels the estimated production of spring wheat, we have a total wheat crop for Michigan of 22,324,000 bushels.

The condition of rye is 97 per cent, 21 per cent higher than one year ago, and 9 per cent above the 10-year average. This indicates a production of 9,360,000 bushels from the estimated acreage of 571,000.

Because of unfavorable weather a considerable acreage of oats on heavy soils was not seeded. This loss of acreage amounted to as much as 15 per cent or more in a few southern counties, which was partially compensated by an increase in others, the net loss for the state being 6 per cent. The acreage planted is estimated at 1,559,000 which, from the present condition of 84 per cent, will produce 51,618,000 bushels.

The acreage of barley is estimated at 280,000 which is only slightly more than last year. There was a decrease in some sections and an increase in others. The condition is 89 per cent, the same as the 10-year average, and represents a production of 7,351,000 bushels.

Clover seedlings suffered severely from drought last year which reduced the acreage and lowered the condition of the hay crop, especially in the south-central and southwestern districts. Meadows and pastures have improved considerably since the recent rains.

The condition of other crops is as follows: Alfalfa, 94; field peas, 93; cabbages, 84; onions, 91; sugar beets, 91; apples, 60; peaches, 64; pears, 70; and blackberries and raspberries, 95 per cent. The prospect for fruit is generally good in the central and northern counties, where excellent weather prevailed throughout blooming period. The April freeze, which occurred during the blooming season in the southwestern counties, left only a partial crop of fruit, particularly in Berrien county where the loss was much greater than in nearby counties.

This is all right but reports from Washington recently spoke very depreciatingly of the fruit crop in Michigan.

### Local Reports Encouraging

G. C. Adams, implement dealer of Olivet and Charlotte, states he never saw such crops as are to be seen by a survey of the county this year. He says wheat is looking fine. Corn, though late, germinated well and there is a good stand generally. Rye prospects are the nearest for a 100, and barley are looking fine. The hay acreage is short, but the quality is good and should turn out well with favorable weather. The beans are just being put in and the acreage of corn and beans is larger than usual.

Despite the fact Lenawee county had somewhat of a backward spring and considerable wet weather, C. L. Coffeen, director of the Lenawee county farm bureau, estimated the yield of wheat in the county this year at 1,250,000 bushels, which will mean a gross increase to the county's farmers of \$25,000. The above figures were

based upon the payment of the government price of \$2.26 per bushel.

There are 5,000 farms in Lenawee county. Upon every farm Mr. Coffeen estimated there would be an average of 10 acres of grain which would bring the total wheat acreage in the county to 50,000 acres. The farm director estimated that if favorable weather continued and more rain came, the grain would average 25 bushels to the acre.

That the grape situation in the fruit belt of Michigan is not as good on the whole as some have been led to believe, was brought out at a meeting of grape growers which was held at Lawton, Mich., and which was attended by County Agent Harry J. Lurkins of this city and Fred Gleason of Sodus, the above named being the only Berrien county representatives.

Several thousand cases of strawberries were carried from Benton Harbor to Chicago each night. The continued warm weather is ripening the crop fast and it is coming on with a rush. The growers are handicapped only by pickers. These are in good demand and anyone wanting a job berry picking need not look far.

Prospects for an excellent crop are bright this year, says Clark D. Mason, Wexford agriculturist. In most parts of the county recent rains have put the soil in the best of condition and the warm weather has brought crops right out of the ground.

Corn and oats look especially good, said Mr. Mason. This section has a good corn crop only every few years, and this year will be one of the good ones.

A state fruit specialist is quoted as having said in Traverse City recently: "The crop of huckleberries alone will be worth one and one-half millions to Western Michigan this year, and these berries require no cultivation nor care."

The American Steel and Wire Company, which conducts a very good crop report service, reports as follows:

**Northern (Luce County):** Pasture and clover good. Oats, wheat rye and peas good. Dairying conditions good. Hay is beginning to need rain.

**Northeast (Iosco County):** Pasture and clover good. Haylands very good. Oats coming on good. Wheat good, but this is not a wheat country. Rye and peas good. Dairying very good. Conditions fine.

**Eastern (Tuscola County):** Grasslands good, clover fair. Oats and rye good. Wheat extra good. Sugar beets extra good. Dairying conditions good. Oakland and Genesee counties: Wheat, rye and hay looking fine. Corn and potatoes planted. Beet and bean land being prepared. Dairying carried on more extensively. Cattle scarce. Hogs high and in great demand.

**Southeastern (Monroe County):** Pasture and clover fair. Haylands good. Oats very poor and some seeding still going on. Wheat good. Dairying conditions good.

**Southeast (General):** Crops in general looking fine, being pushed by the hot weather of the past week. Corn coming up. Livestock looking fine.

**Southwest (Kalamazoo County):** Pasture fairly good. Haylands and clover half a crop. Wheat pretty fair. Rye good. Apples about half a crop. Dairying good.

**Western:** Fine rain did a great deal of good. Wheat and oats fine. Corn coming on in good shape. Everything doing well.



**RYE** is only one of the crops which are coming along fine in Michigan. Farmer A. B. Cook is standing in upright, but even so the rye tops wave above his head, some of it being 7½ feet high.

### STATE FACES CLOVER TROUBLE

The red clover situation in Michigan is serious, being one of the few sorry spots in our crops. A seed shortage is likely during the coming season owing to decreased acreage stands. Every effort should be made to produce more seed in Michigan. Early cutting of the first hay crop of June clover tends to increase the seed yield in the second crop. The grazing or clipping back of mammoth before blooming increases the set of seed. The first crop of June clover should not be allowed to get too ripe. Cut for hay when only a small percentage of the heads show brown, or while in full bloom and before the heads begin to turn. The early cutting or pasturing tends to control the clover seed milge. Future yields of corn, beans, potatoes and grains depend on good clover sods grown in rotation. Unless sufficient Michigan grown seed is produced our clover acreage, and hence our crop production and livestock production will suffer severely.

From all indications a very good price for clover seed will be received next spring.

### Sweet Clover

Many farmers are growing sweet clover for the first time. This is a crop that is finding great favor on the lighter soils of the state, particularly in the northern part. A common practice in the handling of this legume is to cut the first crop of the second year for hay and then a crop is cut for seed.

Experienced growers practically all agree that this is one of the most successful and profitable ways to handle sweet clover providing the first cutting is made some time before the first blossom buds appear and providing the cutting bar of the mower is adjusted so an 8 to 12 inch stubble is left.

As the second crop springs from buds on the lower part of the old stalk be sure and leave enough of these buds to insure a good second growth. It will probably be necessary to use a larger wheel on the outer end of the cutting bar and to have a special sole made for the inside shoe.

Some good bulletins on sweet clover are, Mich. Exp. Sta. Circular No. 23 and U. S. D. of Agriculture Bulletin 820 and 836 at M. A. C.

To conserve a maximum of the feeding value and to make best quality of hay, sweet clover should be cured in cocks.

### Concerning Use of Rye

As rye harvest nears it would be well to look up the purest fields of Rosen Rye as a source for next fall's seed. Mixtures can only be properly identified when the crop is nearly mature and still uncut.

The Michigan Millers' Association draws your attention to the fact that Federal Regulations call for a heavy discount on wheat mixed with rye. Pretty good argument for pulling out the rye.

## Michigan Crop Conditions Discredit U. S. Reports



**CROP REPORTS** from Washington, D. C., don't always give one the correct impression. At any rate the Federal reports for June would lead folks to think that Michigan's crops were in a rather poor condition, whereas nearly every county sends in news refuting such ideas. Most Michigan crops are splendid this year.

Of course, certain parts of the state have lacked rain, for instance just south of the thumb district. From 50 miles north of Detroit, a farmer criticizes us sharply for being too sweeping in condemning the government reports, because his farm has lacked rain and his crops are not doing well. But our criticism is based on reports from the greater part of the state, which tell of fine conditions. In the last week the government reports speak more highly of Michigan conditions, but the early month reports from Washington gave a somber impression which was contradicted by local conditions.

As for fruit, very somber reports came from Washington, concerning Michigan, whereas glowing praises have come from a vast majority of Michigan's fruit growers.



# State and County Fairs Promise Bumper year

## Encouraging Reports Tell of Live Stock Shows, Grain Exhibits and Dog Contests

**D**OGS will be a feature of many of the fairs now being prepared for in Michigan and elsewhere throughout the nation. Great numbers of entries are pouring in for live stock and other branches.

The Second Annual American Kennel Club Licensed

Dog show will be held this year by the Michigan State Fair on August 30, 31 and September 1. This department of the exposition, which will be in session at Detroit from August 29th to September 7th, was established last year when the largest and best dog show of the summer and autumn season was staged. Present indications point toward one of the greatest shows in the country. The interest shown indicates by far the greatest fair year in Michigan's history.

The show will be held in the new Poultry building, which was erected last year; but instead of one-half of the second floor used in 1918, the entire upper story will be commandeered. George F. Foley, of Philadelphia, the veteran dog show superintendent of the country, will have charge of the department. The judges selected are Enno Meyer of Cincinnati, Paul C. Blass of New York, and Charles Grosse, of Cleveland.

Live stock raisers, who contemplate exhibiting at fall fairs are gratified to learn that the United States Railroad Administration has recently issued rules governing the handling of exhibits for expositions and fairs, whereby live stock used for valuable breeding, racing show purposes and other special uses will be granted what amounts to a half rate in making the fair circuit. This applies to horses, cattle, sheep and swine.



GERTRUDE'S DOGS

Gertrude, daughter of Dr. W. A. Ewalt, veterinary surgeon, is mighty popular around Mt. Clemens these days with her father's litter of pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. They may be entered in the dog shows at the Michigan State Fair this fall.

The rules stipulate that when exhibited at one exposition or fair, and then returned direct to point of origin, said livestock will be carried at full tariff rates going and free returning, if returned within thirty days after the close of the exposition or fair at which they are exhibited and the bill of lading thereof is accompanied by certificate of the secretary of such exposition that such articles were exhibited and have not changed ownership. This will apply where exhibitors make only one fair.

The rules further provide that when moving over a circuit of expositions or fairs, the articles will be way-billed at the regular tariff rate to each point of exhibition, and at the close of each fair, on presentation of a certificate from the secretary of the fair that such articles were exhibited thereat and that no change of ownership has occurred, the inbound charges will be reduced to one-half of the tariff rates, and when reshipped from the last point of exhibition to the original point of shipment via direct routes and the bill of lading is accompanied by similar certificate from the secretary of the last fair or exhibition, one-half of the tariff rates will be applied on this final shipment home. This permits all exhibitors of pure-bred live stock to make a single fair or a circuit of fairs at one-half the cost heretofore encountered, for the majority of shippers, particularly horsemen, have had to pay full fare both going and returning in years gone by.

The "joker" in the rules is a stipulation that the animals will be carried at this reduced rating only when carriers' liability is limited to certain specified valuations, to-wit, \$150 on horses, \$75 on bulls, etc., down the line. This will make it necessary for shippers to either run their own risk of loss or carry insurance on exhibition stock in some of the regular insurance companies, but it will be far cheaper to insure exhibition animals and thereby take advantage of the reduced rates than to pay full freight rates going and returning.

All shippers should proceed at once to see that their men in charge of exhibits have copies of the freight tariff giving full details, to-wit, Boyd's No. 145 showing rules governing the handling of exhibits for expositions and fairs, page 5. Any local railroad agent can obtain this for shippers.

### Time to Choose Prize Grain

Turning to grain exhibits, one gets the following plea from the M. A. C.:

Just before or during harvest is the time to

save a few bundles of grain to be fixed up at your leisure as sheaf samples for the fairs. Store where not damp and keep in an extremely dry place, away from birds and mice.

### Local Reports Encouraging

That the Jackson county fair, Sept. 8 to 13, will be the greatest in every sense that has ever been held in this city is the opinion of W. R. Burris, manager. Over \$6,000 worth of concessions have already been sold which is more than the total concession privileges netted the association for the whole season last year. Prem-

### \$12,000 FOR NEW FAIR GRANDSTAND

IONIA reports a story of big fair improvement in the following dispatch:

"What came near being a knockout blow for the three members of the Ionia Park commission was only an incident in connection with a meeting of that city board, held at the offices of the Ypsilanti Reed Furniture factory.

"Mayor Green called the park commission members, Messrs. K. R. Smith, Art. Baxter and E. F. Gallagher together, and started a discussion relative to the great need for a new grand stand at the fair grounds. The mayor said the stand was not only needed but the Ionia fair management wanted it for the coming fair in August. It would cost a mere twelve thousand or so, and the commission nearly overcame itself wondering where it could dig up that little sum.

"The discussion went on while the commission was regaining its composure, and it was then that the mayor, with usual suavity relieved the tension by announcing that the Ypsilanti-Reed Furniture company would donate the stand to the city free of all expense."

iums and values of prizes have been increased from 30 to 50 per cent and unusual exhibits are being planned for the annual event.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Gladwin County Fair association was held recently, when it was decided to revise the fair premiums on all registered stock and pedigree seed 100 per cent.

The greatest event of the year to the residents and farmers of Genesee county should be the Genesee county fair that will be held this year in Davison. The Davison Agricultural and Horticultural Society is going to do its part, this year, in making the fair the best from an educational standpoint and should receive the full support of every resident of Genesee county.

## Michigan Farmers Joined by Many Others in Protest Against Daylight Saving Law

**L**ETTERS FROM farmers against daylight saving laws have poured into M. B. F. The following opinions on the subject give an idea how the rest of the nation dislikes it although exceptions are mentioned.

"If the controversy over the attempt to repeal daylight saving boils down to what one writer calls 'a contest between rural and city workers,' then it is well to know just where organized labor stands. The farmers have shown themselves solid for repeal, and their representatives in Congress have introduced more than a score of bills designed to sweep away this freak legislation."

"A repeal rider, it will be remembered, nearly slipped through the House in the Agricultural Appropriations Bill. Some opponents of daylight saving declare that they are fighting the fight of both urban and rural labor as against the professional and propertied men who like daylight saving because it gives them more time to play golf or ride about in their motor-cars. Congressman King, of Illinois, one of the leaders in the fight for repeal in the lower House, asserts that there is 'a virtually unanimous demand from the farmers and laboring people for the repeal of the insane piece of legislation known as the Daylight-Saving Law,' and Mr. King is convinced by his talks with working people that 'this law reduces their efficiency and vitality.' But the president of the Daylight Saving Association insists that 'there is a practically unanimous sentiment among workers in favor of daylight saving.'"

"When we turn to the evidence that labor is against daylight saving we find but little among the replies to our queries. From the headquarters of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees comes the assertion that the heads of the union 'do not think the workmen of this country are in favor of the daylight-saving proposition,' and the representative of the Bakers' Union dismisses the subject with the brief statement

that 'workers don't lose or gain anything by it, so the benefit thereof does not concern the workers.'

"It seems to the Washington correspondent of the *New York World* that the controversy over daylight saving 'has boiled down to a contest between rural and city workers.' Congressman King put it somewhat differently before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, saying in part:

"The fight has simmered down to a struggle between the common people and representatives of the large financial interests.

"It is the forerunner of a series of readjustment struggles in which the common people are clashing with capital.

"The charge that electric-light companies are back of the movement for the repeal of the law

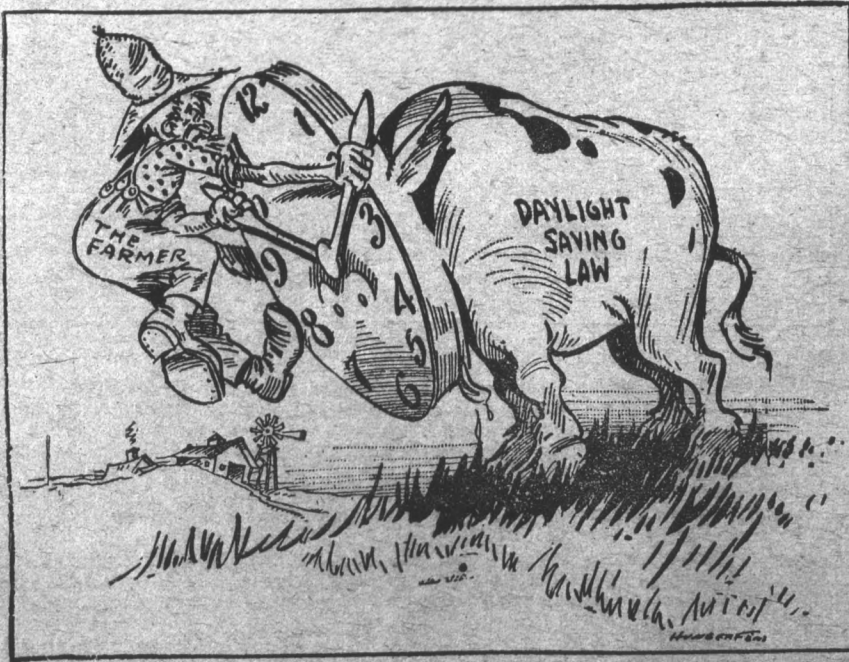
is a simple, plain, unvarnished falsehood. The demand for the repeal is universal. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of foodstuffs are lost on the farm because of the necessity of working in wet fields."

The chairman of the House Agricultural Committee is quoted as asserting that ninety-nine per cent. of the farmers favor the abolition of daylight saving. Some of the farmers' objections to daylight saving have already been presented in our columns in a poll of the farm press. Senator Arthur Capper, whose papers have led in the fight against daylight saving, has received petitions from scores of thousands of farmers praying for a repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law. He is convinced, he says in a statement in the *New York Commercial*, that—

"The demand for repeal is based on sound, economic reasons. Waste amounting in the aggregate to a billion dollars a year results from the operation of the Daylight-Saving Law, it has been estimated. On farms, in mines, in packing establishments, in numerous large industries the law operates to curtail rather than increase production without a corresponding benefit to the worker."

The repeal rider to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill which aroused so much urban ire is justified by the National Grange Headquarters as due to the necessity for getting the law repealed before harvest time. *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka), which has devoted columns to protest against daylight saving, quotes a Pennsylvania housewife to show "what women think of it."

"For the life of me I can not see where the daylight saving comes in, when a woman must get up in the middle of the night to get her husband off to work on a morning train and to get the children to school before daylight. The working people are all against it."



—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh Sun.  
TRYING TO TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS



# Michigan Swarming With Co-Operative Clubs

## Live Stock Shipping Associations Pass Total of 150; Other Co-Op. Work Organized

**C**O-OPERATIVE organizations are stepping right along in Michigan in the last fortnight. Especially live stock shipping associations have forged ahead. The total of 150 of such shipping associations is now passed and a grand total of 200 is regarded as a possibility before many moons.

The proposition of organizing county and state shipping associations was launched recently at a conference of five Barry County associations. Three co-operative shipping clubs are being formed in Chippewa county this week. Saginaw county farmers around Frankmuth are organizing to improve, not only the marketing conditions but also to study the farmers' greatest needs.

At Spaulding, the Saginaw Valley Produce Exchange, was also organized for handling produce. It may go into buying later on.

An agricultural committee has been formed in Houghton county by the board of supervisors, partly in order to afford county assistance to farm projects.

In Pontiac a quiet campaign is going on in the vicinities of Metz and Bancroft to conduct co-operative work of various sorts.

In Pontiac a quiet campaign is going on to raise funds for a community market as a go-between for Oakland farmers and Pontiac consumers.

Montmorency county farmers are establishing at Lewiston, a co-operative marketing center.

Escanaba papers tell of 80 farmers of the Ensign vicinity meeting at the Alton Grange hall approving a potato shipping association. Fifty farmers approved a similar move at Perkins and many have signed the charter.

Calhoun County papers tell of the forming of a co-operative marl association by farmers of Ceresco.

Emmet County is out for better live stock and business men are co-operating with the farmers to bring this about, chiefly by making loans to aid buyers of choice stock.

Jackson county farmers have met to talk over



**Ring the Bell**

HAVE you ever seen the carnival stunt of the sledge hammer and the bell-ringing? Business farmers in Michigan are surely ringing the bell in forming co-operative associations, especially for shipping stock.

the problem of standardizing weights, measures and prices and methods of handling produce. The farmers aren't satisfied and are going to get the things fixed the way they wish.

Fruit growers already have organized in Oceana

shippers must pay for the maximum weight on the highest class of freight in the car, and the maximum rate on the highest class of freight. This brings about considerable loss which there appears to be no justice for.

## Farmers and State Join in Fight Upon Grand Army of Pests Invading Michigan's Crops

**P**ESTS ARE by no means so bad as in some years, but many farmers report their fights against locusts, corn stalk borers, berry yellows or curl, peach curl leaf, onion blight and many kinds of worms, etc. This is not a pessimistic report—it is rather cheerful, in fact, because it indicates the vigorous, scientific way business farmers are going after pests. The state is co-operating in this big fight to increase profits and comforts for farmers.

The forty-fifth message to Governor Sleeper sent to the legislature during the extra session appeared in the house to urge poisoning of grasshoppers and similar pests.

With the bulk of important legislation still before the legislature, the house paused long enough for this message from the governor to be read and suspended the rules to have the grasshopper bill introduced by Representative William L. Case considered by the agricultural committee and jammed through on third reading without further procedure.

It authorizes township boards to expend money for poison or other means to kill grasshoppers and other pests.

### Railroad Joins Campaign

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, through W. P. Hartman, its agricultural agent, has also joined the farmers in the fight against pests. Mr. Hartman writes the following letter to Prof. R. H. Pettit, of M. A. C.:

"Several of the county agricultural agents asked me if the G. R. & I. Railroad would co-operate in spreading poisoned bait on its right-of-way in districts in which farmers plan an organized campaign. I at once took the matter up with our general manager who has been pleased to authorize co-operative work on the following basis:

"Recognizing that proper mixing of the bait is of first importance and having been advised that actual cost would be in the neighborhood of 12c per bushel; and that it would require about eight bushels per mile of track: If the county, under the directions of the county agricultural agent or some other authorized agent, will prepare the mixture and deliver it to our section foremen at points where these foremen have their headquar-

ers, we shall pay for the mixture at the rate of 15c per bushel; and our section men will spend it.

"I am sending copy of this letter to county agricultural agents, to chairmen of boards of supervisors and to chambers of commerce in Wexford, Grand Traverse and Kalamazoo counties, where the greatest organized effort will be made. We shall, of course, pay for bait and apply it at points along our lines in Antrim, Emmet, Charlevoix and Missaukee counties where abutting land owners participate in the program."

### Plan for Fighting Grasshoppers

Caldwell township in Missaukee county, writes H. S. Barnum, agent of Missaukee county, is a good illustration of what may be done in the way of systematizing the fight against grasshoppers. Every farmer in this township, with two exceptions, received a supply of poisoned bait, and this bait was applied on the grass land in the township during two days. About twelve hundred bushels of the poisoned bait were used.

The Caldwell Town Board took charge of the campaign against the pests this year. Missaukee County furnished the white arsenic free, but the township paid for the other ingredients in the bait, also the cost of mixing. The work was all done in the town hall at Arlene, and each farmer in the township was notified to appear on a certain date and take away his share of the material. So impressed were the farmers with the seriousness of the situation that they turned out as requested, almost to a man.

At the town hall the process of manufacturing the bait was carried out according to a well planned system under the direction of the township supervisor, Mr. Frank Bowerman. Screened saw-dust was shoveled thru a window from the wagons outside and was measured and mixed with the dry poison in five bushel lots. After shoveling the dry mixture into an old sap pan, it was wet with the molasses and salt dissolved in water, thoroughly mixed and then sacked up for use. So carefully was the work systematized that a continual stream of saw-dust passed in thru the window, thru the mixing boxes, and out of the door to the waiting farmers.

Fighting grasshoppers is not an individual prob-

lem, and the method used in Caldwell township shows how much more effective the attack may be made when the community meets the problem as a whole.

### Corn Borer Pest Arrives

Farmers in and near Jackson county are on the watchout for a new pest which has just appeared in the corn.

The discovery of a new pest to the corn crop was reported to J. V. Sheap, county agricultural agent, from the William Schmidt farm in Napoleon, Summit townships. The pest is a worm, known to agriculturists as the "Larger Corn Stalk Borer" and its appearance in Jackson county is said to be phenomenal in that heretofore it has inhabited the southern corn fields, never having been seen before north of Virginia or Kansas.

One of the men employed on the farm noted something was damaging the young corn shoots soon after appearing above the surface of the soil. The ordinary grub was at first given credit for the damage but upon finding one of the worms burrowed into the stock, the farmer sent the pest to Mr. Sheap for an explanation.

"The borer works largely within the stem of the plant," said Mr. Sheap in discussing the insect, "and is so concealed that in most cases, unless weather conditions make it conspicuous, the presence of the pest passes unnoticed."

### Barberry Campaign Active

To illustrate the state-wide fight against barberry, we chose a typical county report.

The barberry eradication campaign which has been carried on in Macomb county during the last few months with County School Commissioner Will L. Lee co-operating with the state and government barberry men, has resulted in the finding of the disease-carrying bush in nine townships, 39 locations being reported from over the county. The number of bushes found in each location has varied from one to 100.

School children of the county have done the work of the campaign, covering their local districts under the efficient direction of their teachers. The work will prove of great value to the farmers of the county, as the native barberry spreads the destructive wheat rust.



"for all the farmers of Michigan"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## Abusing Appointive Power

IN CONFIRMING Governor Sleeper's appointments to the Utilities Commission, the Senate gave scant heed to the interests of the state. If the legislature created the commission for no other purpose than to provide jobs for five politicians, then Mr. Sleeper's appointments and their confirmation by the Senate are both in good form. But if this commission was created to serve the people and exercise intelligent jurisprudence over the public utilities of the state, no manner of argument can justify the governor's selection nor the Senate's confirmation thereof.

Here is a commission having broad powers of control over every public utility in the state. Some of its members at least should have both technical and practical knowledge of the operation of these utilities. The legislature which passed the law creating this commission felt keenly the need of experienced experts to serve upon the commission. Moreover, they were satisfied that these experts would come high and so fixed the salary accordingly, at \$7,000 per year. But instead of appointing men who possessed some training for the job the governor passed the plums around to his political friends, four of whom are lawyers and the other a merchant. The applications of trained engineers, eminently qualified to act upon the commission were turned aside in order that Mr. Sleeper might fulfil political obligations at the expense of the state.

Whatever the personal qualities of the men appointed may be, their unfitness for the jobs to which they have been appointed is beyond question and generally acknowledged. The majority of the legislators agree that Mr. Sleeper made a "punk" selection and their sentiment is pretty well expressed in the following remarks of Rep. Lennon who fought so valiantly for the warehouse amendment.

"It looks to me that this legislature is being asked to swallow something. As a member of the private corporation committee, I tell you we were given to understand that big men, experts, would be named. I do feel this legislature has been double-crossed. We were informed that at least two experts would be named. I proposed in the amendment which I wanted to present to this bill that salaries should be cut to \$3,000. This is a blanket bill and the 'sky is the limit.' I protest against the double-crossing methods perpetrated in this house."

Members of the Senate who voted to confirm the appointments offer various excuses, but the fact remains that they have aided Albert E. Sleeper to put the finishing touch to the magnificent political machine which he has consistently and assiduously build during his administration, and upon which Mr. Sleeper will depend to carry him to further political heights.

We complain of high taxes and inefficiency in the administration of our state affairs and

yet we go right on electing men to office who wink at extravagance and abuse their power of appointment by using public offices as pawns for the payment of political debts. Gov. Sleeper has easily set the record for the number and the mediocrity of the men he has appointed to office. More commissions have been created during the Sleeper administration than any other in our recollection. And for the most part the members of these commissions are men who are in a position to some day repay Mr. Sleeper for his favors. Which is the precise reason why Mr. Sleeper appointed them.

Has the time not come for the voters to frown upon these practices? Must we go on forever, slaves to a system of patronage which ignores the welfare of the state and distributes responsible public positions to men whose only qualifications are that they are politicians with influence? If we are truly interested in economy in the administration of our public affairs we shall be very careful in the future to support only men who have a clear conception of their duties to the people and who will give proper assurances that they will not prostitute their appointive power to selfish ends.

## Reduced Acreages

FARMERS WHO have reduced their bean and potato acreage this year have shown good judgment. While the war lasted and millions of men were under arms, there was practically an unlimited market for beans, the greatest of all war foods. But the demobilization of these armies sent millions of men back to civilian fare and the more fancy foods. Soldiers who lived for months upon a diet composed largely of beans, welcome a change to other foods and should the demands from hungry Europe be satisfied before another harvest, we predict that the demand for beans next year will be very limited. Bean growers everywhere have sensed the situation and every bean-growing state reports a large reduction in acreage.

The potato situation the past year was fairly satisfactory, the majority of Michigan growers securing fair returns from their crops. The total production was somewhat larger than the average and the large numbers of potatoes which have appeared upon the market of late convinces us that the supply was larger than the country needed. It will be for the best interests of the farmers if the acreage this year is reduced.

The acreage of wheat is large, many farmers taking advantage of the government guarantee of a fixed price to plant this crop, the only one with the exception of sugar beets, the price of which they know before the harvest. The crop looks good in all sections and barring a visitation from the army worm which is causing such depredations in some of the other states, Michigan farmers will receive the largest returns in their history from their 1919 crop of wheat.

The acreages of other crops appear to be about normal. There has been possibly a slight decrease in the plantings of oats and rye. The sugar beet acreage meets the maximum requirements of the sugar manufacturers and the contracts this year were secured without friction or parley over the price.

Fortunately, there is a considerable increase in the acreage of hay and pastures. The farmers of the state have paid out during the last six months a sum variously estimated at between five and ten million dollars for high-priced hay. In many instances the value of the hay purchased exceeded the value of the crops grown on the hay land. This situation shows the folly of forsaking the crop rotation system. Farmers who persistently rotate their crops and maintain an even proportion year after year between the various crops grown usually win out in the long run.

## The Farmer in Politics

THE FARMER will be an outstanding figure in the state and national campaign of 1920. Hitherto he has contributed a con-

siderable part of the vote and let it go at that. But in the majority of cases the fellows who got his vote at election forgot his interests afterward, and the farmer has come to realize that the only men whom he can depend upon to represent his wishes are those whose training has made them sympathetic with the farmers or who are absolutely pledged to a definite program. In nearly every agricultural state things have transpired during the past several years to arouse the farmers and convince them that it is highly essential for the protection of their interests and in behalf of good government to take a more active part in political affairs.

Within a few months the national campaign will be launched. Great issues will be involved which are of vital interest to the farmers. These issues must be studied and men elected to office who are capable and honest enough to solve them according to the wishes of the majority.

Here in Michigan the farmers eagerly await the word to launch themselves into the state campaign. We have never before observed so great an interest in an approaching election as is shown today in the state election of 1920. The farm organizations have announced their intention of drawing up a legislative program and will pledge their support to those candidates who look with the most favor upon that program, and whose records show that they are to be trusted to do as they promise. The strength of the allied farm organizations was shown at the state convention last February and it will be a mighty factor in the campaign of 1920.

The farmers of Michigan will be in politics next year because they can't help themselves. Even those who have criticized M. B. F. for indulging in political discussions will find themselves swept along with the tide, and forced to take a hand in the campaign. Good government is the foundation of our social and economic life and should command the serious thought of every individual. We cannot have good government unless we elect good men to office, and many good men are defeated because a large number of the people take no interest in political matters. It is certainly the part of good citizenship to study the state and national issues and to investigate the claims and the records of the men who seek public office. If the farmers and their wives cast their votes the coming year strictly according to the merits of the candidates men will be elected who can be depended upon to give the state an administration of which we may well be proud.

## Whooping It Up

MORE THAN 20 live stock shipping associations are reported to have been organized in community centers in Michigan in the last several weeks. That brings the total number above 150. The goal is 200 at least, and the way the farmers are whooping it up from one end of the state to the other indicates success of a state-wide movement.

G. C. Raviler, assistant federal director in this state for the bureau of markets, is giving the farmers material assistance in organizing live stock shipping associations, and will help to federate the local associations into county organizations which will in turn affiliate with the state organization formed several months ago. The risk involved in the formation of live stock associations is very slight and in nearly all cases the results obtained here have been up to expectations.

Live stock shipping associations teach at a very slight cost the value of co-operative enterprise and pave the way for more ambitious projects. When farmers unite to buy and operate elevators and warehouses a much larger risk is taken and it is well to proceed cautiously. The past year many farmers' elevators got "bit." Poor management was the fault in some cases, but the highly speculative nature of the business was the prime reason for losses.



## WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

### FARMERS' UNION PRACTICAL

I've been reading in your paper in regard to farmers' unions. The farmers have got to organize to protect themselves. I think 95 per cent of them ten years ago would have laughed at you for talking farmer organizing. We have a farmers' stock shipping association here and it has proved a success, also a farmers' elevator in which I am interested. If there is anything I can do to help organize the farmers, please let me know.—*Fred McNeil, Huron County.*

### NO FREE U. S. DYNAMITE?

Can you tell me how to get dynamite furnished free from the government for blasting stumps?—*Reader.*

In reply to your letter, I may say that I have no information regarding the use of dynamite being furnished to farmers by the Government.

If there is some move of this kind on foot, it has not come to my attention.  
—*H. H. Mussel, man, Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.*

### NOTICE OF A MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Union of Williams township on Saturday evening, June 28, 1919 at the town hall in Auburn to hear the report of the elevator committee, and to take some action in regard to the raise in charges of the Bell telephone Co. Every farmer, business man and subscriber to the Bell telephone is invited to attend this meeting.  
—*Irving B. Davis.*

### REAL FRIEND

Our neighbor Smith, of Utica, has the mental attitude of 50 years ago, when he worries about a paper favoring one party or another. The M. B. F. certainly whacked the Democrats good and hard when trying to do something for the Michigan bran and potato growers. It also goes after Houston, the secretary of agriculture, when he needs it. Yes, it did support Henry Ford in a way and so did a large percentage of us, Republicans. Don't get politically hide-bound, Neighbor Smith. There are about a hundred issues of more importance to us farmers than the tariff.  
—*John C. Stafford, VanBuren County.*

### SOCIALISM PAST DEBATING

"A Farmer's Wife" and Mervin Shultz have been thinking to some purpose. In my opinion the question, "Shall Socialism be established in the United States?" is no longer worth debating. The question now is "How and in what form shall it be established?" Shall beer-soaked theorists terrorize us into accepting a genuine imitation Russian Bolshevism (made in Germany) or shall we work out for ourselves, by free public discussion and experiment, a truly American system and establish it with the least possible injustice to all concerned?

The weak point in government ownership is the possibility that business managers who know nothing about the business they are to manage may be appointed because of their views on the tariff or their services to some slick politician. To have all industries managed by one big corporation might develop similar weakness. I should hesitate to let railroad engineers and factory workers vote on the management of the farming industry. Neither do I feel competent to vote on the management of railroads or factories. Let each worker help to manage the particular industry he or she has been trained in, with whose details he is

familiar. Organize each industry as a separate corporation, owned and managed by those who work in it, under such regulations as may be necessary to protect the rights of those employed in other industries.

These regulations should be established by an industrial congress in which each industry is represented. Each member should be provided with full, up-to-date statistics concerning his own industry. Together they could figure out with reasonable accuracy the relative cost of production and transportation and establish prices and wages which would be near enough to absolute justice to satisfy all concerned.

As Mr. Shultz intimates we cannot expect to solve all the problems instantly and establish the new order by magic. Opinions will honestly differ as to the best way to begin and what to do first. Think collective bargaining should be first, because through it we can

ease up on the high cost of living without waiting for much radical legislation. I believe that we, farmers, instead of organizing by counties, should organize by communities in connection with our shipping associations. These associations should extend their activities until not only live stock buyers and elevator men, but hardware dealers, dry goods merchants and grocers as well, work on salary as agents of their customers. City workmen can organize along similar lines until producer consumer and transportation companies deal directly with each other and the risks of merchandizing (for which every consumer now pays dearly) are mostly done away.

While doing this we should agitate for scientific price fixing, standardization of wages, and the organization of at least one great industrial corporation, along the lines suggested above.

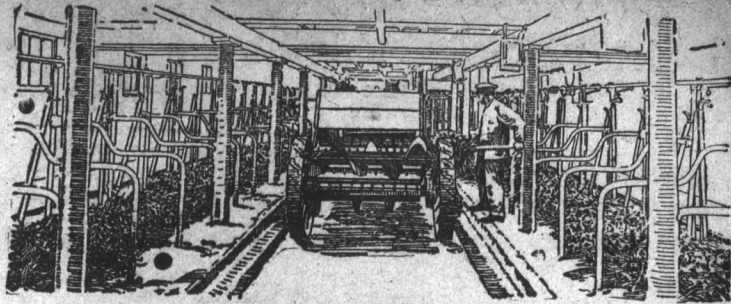
I should pick the railroad industry, not because railroad workers are more needy or deserving than the rest of us, but because their business is a natural monopoly, public ownership of which is already advocated by many who still shy at the term "socialism." Let the national government buy the whole outfit at a fair valuation, organize it for public service and fix rates high enough to pay all necessary expenses, including interest on the investment. Then lease it to the workers, organized as a corporation, and let them buy it from the government. Not being a corporation lawyer I will not venture to prescribe the exact details, but it occurs to me that the government could collect their savings by a railroad thrift stamp system, use the money to retire the bonds given for the original purchase and, when enough had been retired to make the proposition safe, sell to the corporation, taking its bonds for the balance due.

Once get this first corporation firmly on its feet and the rest will be easy. To accomplish this first step, however, will not be easy. Those who undertake it will be bitterly criticized at every turn, whatever they do. It is too big an idea to be worked out by human minds without some blunders being made. The worst possible blunder, however, would be to get scared at its bigness and refuse to consider it.—*Stacey Brown, Ionia County.*

### A PROFITABLE FRIEND



DAN BOOHER, of Ewart, Mich., has this profitable friend, a big giver of wool. It was posed, as you see, before the hot spell. Sheep are profitable for many youngsters—yes, and old folks, too.



## Spreaders Worth \$500

IN 1916 two 40-acre fields of corn grew side by side in Illinois. On one an International spreader had been used consistently for three years. The other had seen no manure for seven years.

That was the only difference between those two fields. One produced a matured crop running just over 80 bushels to the acre, the other averaged barely 30 bushels of soft corn. If both crops sold at the same bushel price, the fertilized field produced \$2,000 more than the unfertilized one.

Was that spreader worth \$500? Yes, because just scattering manure on a field will not accomplish the same results. That field of 80-bushel corn was properly fertilized by a man who knows his business. He feeds his crops a balanced ration. He feeds just the right amounts at the right time and that cannot be done without a good, wide-spreading manure spreader. A Low Corn King, Cloverleaf or 20th Century will do it. That is one reason why we sell so many of them.

It pays to study fertilizing, to know what to do and to practice what you know. See the local dealer or write us for a copy of "Feed Your Hungry Crops" and full information about our spreaders, or about any other machines in the list below.

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Tillage Implements	Planting & Seeding Machines	Other Farm Equipment
Disk Harrows Tractor Harrows Spring-Tooth Harrows Peg-Tooth Harrows Orchard Harrows Soil Pulverizers Cultivators	Corn Planters Corn Drills Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills Fertilizer & Lime Sowers	Cream Separators Feed Grinders Manure Spreaders Straw Spreader Attachments Farm Wagons Farm Trucks Stalk Cutters Knife Grinders Tractor Hitches Binder Twine
Power Machines		
Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines Kerosene Tractors Motor Trucks Motor Cultivators		

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No Premiums,  
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends:—

Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for ..... years for for which I enclose herewith \$..... in money-order, check or currency.

Name .....

P. O. .... R.F.D. No. ....

County ..... State .....

If this is a renewal mark an X here ( ) and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.





# THE FARM HOME

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



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD.

## IT IS OUT OF THE HOME THAT THE NATION IS BUILT

JUST BEFORE another year's celebration of our nation's birthday, it is well for us to stop and think what a wonderful opportunity and grave responsibility lies with the mothers of the land in the matter of keeping our nation a free land.

It is the mother who makes the home life attractive so that the children will be loathe to leave, and once away, will always feel a tugging at the heart strings—a wish to return. Children's idea of home is what will give them their first feeling of patriotism for their country. The child of the orphan asylum, with no memories of a real home, will wander from country to country without being homesick but the boy or girl who has had a happy home life, may travel far, but always—always he will feel a tightening of the muscles in the throat when he thinks of home and when that home has been in the United States, then to him America stands for home, and to be a good clean citizen means to him protection of his country, for his home is not safe if his country is not safe.

The responsibility lies also with the teacher and proud, indeed are those teachers, who in after years, can look back to the days when they taught this boy or that, to be patriotic—to respect his home and his flag—and then that boy has gone out into the world and become one of our foremost citizens.

There is still another phase to this question of home. And that is the environment. Cannot you picture a tiny little farm house where the owner may not have much of this world's goods, but that farm is neatness itself. The fences are well kept up, the yard is neat; the trees trimmed, and trees, flowers and shrubs make a setting for the little cottage, which set out in a lonely field, would be most unattractive. You may not know who the people are who live beyond the gate, but this you are sure of; that they are neat, and that they love their home. And loving their home, they love their country.

Let's take time this year to celebrate the Fourth. And if the nearby town has planned no regular celebration, call up your neighbors and arrange for a picnic together. These community gatherings get us better acquainted with our neighbors—give us a stronger feeling of fellowship, and as naturally as night follows the day, bind us more closely together, as a Nation.

## THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

NEVER BEFORE in our lives have we heard so much or read so much about the Statue of Liberty as within the past eighteen months, and it seems fitting therefore, while we are celebrating our Independence Day that we take time to read the history of this statue.

"The Statue of Liberty was presented to the United States by France in commemoration of the good will which existed between the two countries. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was the artist, and the statue was unveiled on Bedlow Island, New York Harbor, October 28, 1886.

The figure is repousse, or hammered copper, 151 feet high, is crowned with a diadem and holds in its extended hand a torch, while the left hand clasps close to the body a tablet bearing the inscription, 'July 4, 1776.'

"The statue weighs twenty-five tons and cost \$200,000, which was raised by popular subscription in France.

The pedestal is 155 feet in height and is of granite and concrete. It cost \$250,000, which was paid for by popular subscription in the United States. The nose is four feet long, the right forefinger is eight feet long and five feet in circumference, and the head is fourteen feet in height.

## EXPERIENCE WITH OIL STOVES

In your issue of May 17, Mrs. R. S. of Marion, Michigan, requests information relative to oil stoves and as I

have used two kinds will give my experience. I first purchased an oil range, short burners. It worked well the first year, except that the wicks had to be replaced about every four weeks, due I think to the intense heat range, short burners. It worked well ed they gave me much more heat for cooking than the long burner, which my friends who have used them seem to experience by their use. But after a year's use the stove began to produce a gas that was so offensive I had to discard it entirely. No amount of cleaning the stove would do any good. I then purchased an oil stove, wickless, that had to be generated with gasoline, and it has proved very satisfactory and has been in use three years. It is easily generated and easily cleaned, and so made that I think will outlast the wick stoves.

To soften the bones of fish in cooking, in answer to C. N. G., of Thomsonville. After having them prepared, lay on a white cloth, fold over, then lay on another fold again until all are

## GOVERNMENT AND FARM WOMEN

"What do the women of the farms want?" is the question that the Department of Agriculture wants to know about all of a sudden. Farm women can vote now, remember. They can organize; they hold any election in the balance and can turn the scales in the way they will.

We don't just like the government's attitude in its investigations, although the idea is splendid and we hope the farm women will let the world hear their ringing reply to the secretary of agriculture's challenge. "What do the farm women want?" We know many things the women of the farm want. But help us to know more—to hear from all sections and kinds of farm life.

Do you want some concrete roads so that your children can get to school and you to town, in all sorts of weather? Now, that is getting closer to facts. Women vote and can win any campaign, you know.

Do you want some of the best lec-

## Have You Thought?

HAVE you thought when feeling weary  
With the trials of the day,  
Of the thousand wasted chances  
Which the hours have borne away;  
Of the useless imprecations  
You have uttered to your shame,  
When it was your lack of foresight  
Which alone should get the blame—

HAVE you thought about the blessings  
That surround you all the time,  
And that grumbling in their presence  
Is a weakness, nay a crime?  
Precious gifts of sight and hearing,

Active brain and loving heart;  
Of the wide, free world before you,  
There to make another start—  
Have you thought?

HAVE you thought of all you miss  
While you waste time and complain  
And what fortune may await you,  
If you only try again?  
How that all you ever can hope for  
By yourself you may achieve,  
If you only strive to gain it  
And firmly in your strength believe—  
Have you thought?

thus wrapped. Place in a kettle and cover with water, salt, cook three hours or more, until bones are soft. The object of the cloth is to keep them whole when taking them out. Serve with a butter or cream sauce.—Mrs. E. A. N., Kingsley, Mich.

## SOME GOOD RECIPES

Here are a number of fine recipes where there are small children as they are easy to digest.—A Subscriber.

### Oatmeal Drop Cakes

Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup shortening, 2 cups oatmeal, 1 cup raisins, 2 cups flour, 4 tablespoons sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon salt.

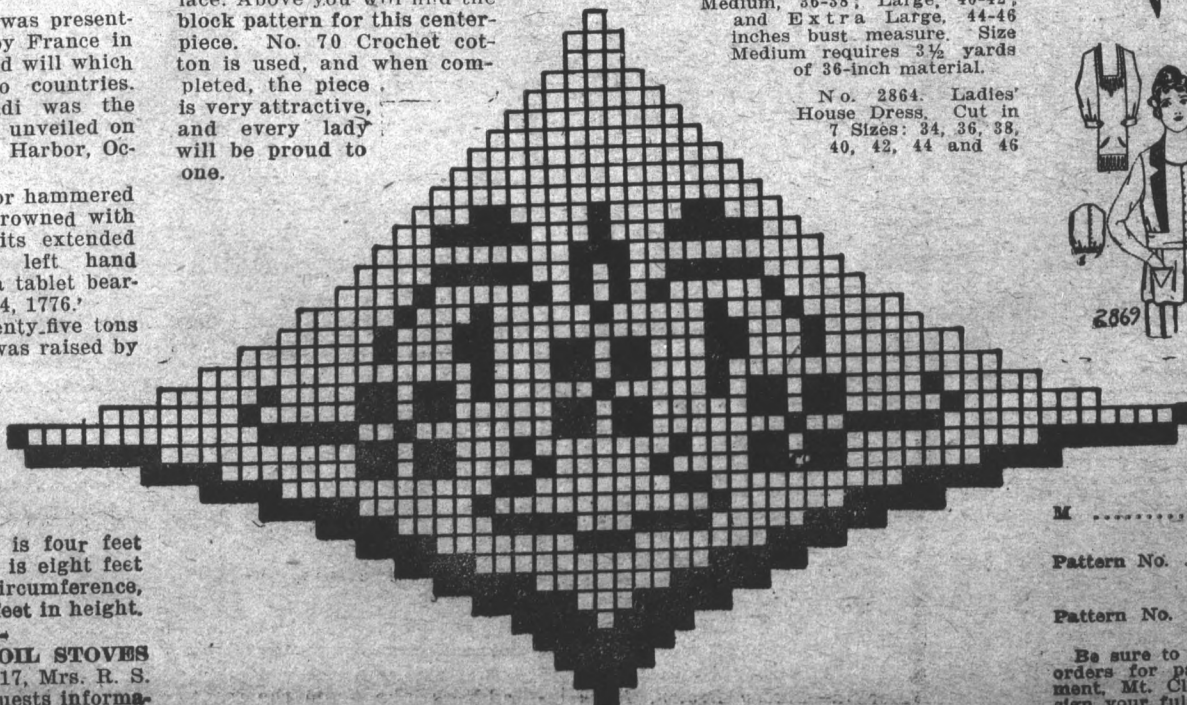
### Graham crackers

One cup sugar, 1/2 cup shortening, 2-3 cup sour cream, 2-3 cup milk. (One cup of milk may be substituted in place of sour cream.) 1 teaspoon soda, a little salt and vanilla.

Mix very stiff with graham flour. Roll thin and cut in squares with a knife.

## HOME NEEDLEWORK

Last week we gave a design for a 22-inch centerpiece with insets of filet lace. Above you will find the block pattern for this centerpiece. No. 70 Crochet cotton is used, and when completed, the piece is very attractive, and every lady will be proud to own.



inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Width of dress at lower edge is 2 1/4 yards.

No. 2488—Dress for Misses and Small Women. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 yard at the foot.

No. 2875—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2712—A Comfortable Negligee. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2869—A Smart Gimppe and Sleeveless Jacket. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42 and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the gimppe, and 2 1/2 yards of 30-inch material for the jacket.

No. 2390-2444. Ladies' Costume. Waist 28 1/2 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2444 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. For a medium size his dress will require 8 yards of double width material. The skirt measures 1 1/2



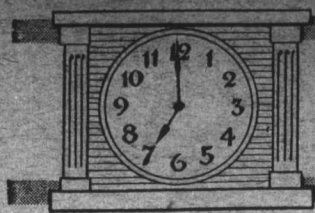
Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

Pattern No. .... Size .....

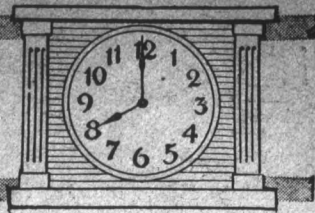
Pattern No. .... Size .....

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





# The Children's Hour



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

DEAR Children—Before another issue reaches you, you will be all anxiously preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July. And what a wonderful privilege is ours this year, because we are a free country; because we live beneath the folds of a flag which has never been conquered.

The next prize given will be for the best story of "How I spent the Fourth of July, and Why I Especially Enjoy that Holiday."

There were so many good letters received giving an outline of the hopes and ambitions of our club members, that I have awarded another prize this week, and I am not sure but there will have to be another yet, before we all get through with this contest. I am so glad that so many of our little folks are planning to help themselves and earn their own living. We can't always play, and if we plan each day what we are going to do when we really grow up, and we do something towards our plan, it won't be hard to be what we want to be and do what we plan to do.

This week the prize of a Thrift Stamp has been awarded to Helen Quinn, of Caseville. But there are many other good ones and we will publish all we have room for.

Then too, we have our contest of the Great Men, one of whom is shown this week. In guessing who he is, tell me what you know of him, and why it is particularly appropriate that we publish his picture at this time.—Affectionately yours, "Laddie."



Who Is He?

## FIRST PRIZE

Dear Laddie—I read about you giving a prize for the best story so I thought I would write you a letter. I wrote you two letters before but I think you would surely not be so unkind as not to publish this one. I hope they have reached you by this time. I hear how good and kind you are to children and hope you will publish my letter. I am in the 7th grade and am 11 years old. I had pneumonia so bad this winter I haven't been to school since February, so I can't write very well. I really hope I get the prize, but don't think I will. I would like to get it. Well, I will write my story now.—Helen Quinn, Caseville, Michigan.

## When I Graduate

After I graduate I am going to Monroe college and I am going to get my father to give me enough until I'm through high school and college and then when I get so I can earn my own living or be of some use in this world and make my own wages. I will pay my father back for his kindness. I want to teach school because it is helping children to learn to be of some use to the world. But I don't want to forget the poor because my mother used to help the poor and everyone likes her now. And we all want to remember our mother, as she helped us when we were in need and we want to please her in every way we can. In my vacation I will take care of the garden for mother and raise little chickens to help.

Dear Laddie: As I have never written to you before I thought I would write. I am a farmer girl and live on a farm of 120 acres. We have 16 head of cattle in all, 10 of which are in the woods and our 5 cows run in a pasture, and a little calf is tied out with a chain. We have three horses. For a pet I have a calf. We also have about 45 chickens in all. I have been going to school every day I could but of course I had the flu like almost everybody else. I passed my grade this term and will be in the 8th grade next term. I liked my teacher fine, her

name is Miss Helen Sobeslav. Here's a riddle: "Round as an apple, busy as a bee, prettiest little thing you ever did see. Ans.—A watch. I will close.—Hilda Clark, Buckley, Mich.

Dear Laddie: I have written you before but I did not see my letter in print. I am a girl 11 years of age and am in the sixth grade. My school was out the 29th of May and will begin the second week in September. I live on a large farm. For pets I have a cat. We had exercises at our church. I had a song to sing with my dollie sitting in a chair, and I'm going to take her picture. I enjoy reading the letters of the boys and girls and thought I'd like to write, too, and of course, I like the Doo Dads. They are certainly mischievous fellows, and so comical. They do their best to create fun, disturbance, noise and all sorts of things. I haven't known only one little girl that was among those who wrote letters. Well, I think I will close, for my letter is getting rather long. With lots of love to the boys and girls.—Marguerite Simmons, Gowen, Michigan.

I have never written to you before, so I will now. I live on a four hundred acre farm. We keep about 65 cattle, 27 old sheep, 68 lambs and seven horses. I am 13 years old and will be in the ninth grade next year. We have taken the M. B. F. for only two weeks, but we used to take the Gleaner. I once wrote a story for it and had my name put in honorary mention. I have one brother and one sister, my brother is older than I and my sister

is younger. I hope to see my letter in print.—Gertrude Layton, Howell, Mich.

Dear Laddie: I have never written to you before so am writing now. I am a girl 14 years of age and am in the 11th grade next year. Our school let out the 16th of May. I have about three and one-half miles to go to school. I have three brothers. One is in France. We have eight horses and four cows. I belong to the Red Cross. We take Michigan Business Farming and like it very much. My letter is getting long, so I will close.—Iva May Tracey, Allen, Mich.

## What I Am Planning to Do When I Graduate

When I graduate I am planning to be a school teacher. I want to finish up high school and then go to summer school at Ypsilanti, then go to teaching in a country school. I have money of my own which I have saved, in the bank, and twenty dollars in War Savings Stamps to pay my expenses. Why I wish to do this work is I have always liked to go to school and wanted to be a teacher.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time that I have written to you and I hope to see this letter in the M. B. F. I am 11 years old and am in the 7th grade. I live on a 40-acre farm. We did have 80 acres, but we sold 40. We have four horses and four cattle. For pets I have a cat, named Tommy Tucker. We named him that because he sings for his supper; and we have a dog named Rover. He plays with me very nicely. I enjoy looking at the

Doo Dads in the M. B. F., and reading the letters that the girls and boys write. I have one brother and no sisters. My brother plays on the violin and I play on the piano. I take music lessons of Miss Bernice Whitney and I like her very much. I hope my letter is not too long to be printed in the M. B. F.—Mildred Chapman, Breckinridge, Mich.

Dear Laddie—In my near future I hope to go to high school, and prepare myself for a teacher. I will take subjects which I will need in school. When I graduate from high school, I will teach one year in a district school then go to college. When I graduate from college will teach in a high school. When I save enough money I will buy a farm and have flower gardens, vegetable gardens and fruit orchards.—Jocelyn Freeman, Plymouth, Michigan.

Dear Laddie: I am 10 years old and in the 6th grade and taking music lessons. When I graduate I think I would like to be a music teacher.—Ethel Albrecht, Cedar Springs, Michigan.

Dear Laddie: I have never written to you before so will write now. You asked us all to write to you telling you about what we are planning to do after we graduate. Well, I am going to be a clerk until I get enough money to learn nursing, then if war happens to break out again, I can go for a Red Cross nurse over to France and care for the wounded soldiers.—Elsie Sanger, Sanford, Michigan.

## Do Not Waste Time and Money

They are precious and it is a crime to waste either.

If you have the money to spare and time to give, employ both in recreation or benevolent enterprises.

Then you or somebody else is deriving benefit from the expenditure.

Don't waste them by purchasing inferior quality goods because they may be bought for a few cents less for, in the long run, the best is none too good and plenty expensive enough.

When you buy flour insist on having

## Lily White

"The Flour the best Cooks Use"

The first cost is generally a little higher but when the totals are all figured up you will find it less expensive than the lower priced flours.

There is no waste to LILY WHITE FLOUR. It is all flour, every bit of it.

All undesirable material is eliminated during the process of making. Of course if the cheaper material were to be left in the flour instead of being separated the flour would sell for less money, but it would not all be flour.

When you buy flour you want flour, all flour, and that is just what you get when you buy LILY WHITE, "The flour the best cooks use."

Furthermore, spoiled bakings and disappointments because of unsatisfactory results will be a thing of the past.

Be contented, be happy, be richer by using LILY WHITE FLOUR, "The flour the best cooks use."

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.





# MARKET FLASHES



## BUSINESS AND TRADE CONDITIONS

Business in general is encouraging and the public optimistic. Detroit at last has all the labor it needs and Michigan farm labor may be much easier to get if the present tendencies continue.

The Government gives out a rather somber report as follows:

The declaration by the Federal Reserve Board that more than \$3,000,000,000 of new funds must be provided during the next few months to finance the foreign trade and assist those European countries which require American exports but lack the funds to pay for them has afforded not only food for thought but an incentive to deep study. The board estimates that from \$3,000,000,000 to \$3,600,000,000 must be raised to finance new obligations and perhaps \$600,000,000 of old ones must be renewed, if the export trade of this nation is to be maintained at its present high level.

This the board truly described as "a gigantic, probably an unprecedented, financial problem." Will it be possible to ask the financial experts, to devote this vast sum to financing foreign nations without sorely depleting the capital required for industrial development at home. On the other hand, if Europe is not loaned the funds with which to buy American goods, must there not ensue a period of industrial curtailment with seriously detrimental effect on the demand for labor, to say nothing of the deterrent effect on Europe's economic recovery.

While the bankers and financiers are devoting their best thought to this grave problem, the one point which is declared to be clear to all, including the members of the Reserve Board, is that rigid economy and extensive saving on the part of every individual in this country are essential to any successful solution. Reduced to homely phraseology, the injunction of the Government financial experts is, "Don't spend penny needlessly. Buy more Government bonds. Invest your coupons in War Savings Stamps. Nothing short of united effort will enable the nation to weather the stress of the reconstruction period and insure its own safety by defending Europe from industrial and pecuniary chaos and Bolshevism."



## WHEAT

Quotations on wheat in Detroit remain the same as last week, though the Chicago market fluttered up a little with hopes Germany would sign the peace treaty.

Detroit prices a year ago were \$2.17 for No. 2 Red Wheat, showing a \$.27 increase for 12 months.

Deterioration in both wheat belts is reported. Harvesting was checked by rains in Oklahoma and some wheat is tough in consequence. Losses are noted in Nebraska by orange leaf rust and further deterioration is feared. Red rust is also prevalent. Cut worms and grasshoppers have damaged wheat in Minnesota, South Dakota, and sections of North Dakota. Damp weather has been favorable for army worms and invasion is feared in States east of the Rockies. Inadequate rains in Montana have caused poor conditions of wheat and rye. Wheat is heading in Iowa and Nebraska. Cutting is on in Southern Kansas.—Modern Miller.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Toledo
No. 4 Yellow	1.84		
No. 3 Yellow		1.82	

Increased confidence that the Peace Treaty would be promptly signed gave fresh strength to the



## LAST MINUTE WIRES



Corn ascends to new record levels on news that peace would be signed. Potatoes, dull. Eggs are wanted badly in Detroit.

## U. S. High Prices for Choice Wool, Report

High prices are being maintained on choice wool, particularly medium and finer grades, according to the detailed wool market report just issued by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. Buyers are showing a willingness to pay for quality. Some large operators have new clip at prices asked by the pro-shown a hesitancy to purchase the duce, while others are free purchasers. In some cases, lower prices prevail in the seaboard markets for the same class and grade of wool than at country points. That conditions are again approaching normal is indicated by the fact that on May 1 about 83 per cent of the woolen cards and spindles and 75 per cent of the worsted combs and spindles were in operation compared with approximately 73 per cent and 65 per cent, respectively, for April. The machinery on Government orders is a negligible quantity. Wool consumption decreased steadily from the time the armistice was signed until April. The figures for April exceeded all previous months 32 per cent over the preceding this year and showed an increase of month. The May series of London Wool Auctions closed with advances from five to ten per cent for choice combings, and crossbreds recovered and finished firm. During the May series, 107,000 bales were offered and only a small portion were withdrawn.

The wool quotations follow: Bright fleece wools, Ohio, Pennsyl-

Chicago market. Buying was also encouraged as a result of a sharp upturn in the value of hogs. Realizing sales on the part of holders operated as something of a check against any tendency toward a radical advance. Detroit markets raised during the last week, but in general were quiet and firm.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	Toledo
Standard	.75		.75
No. 3 White	.74 1/2	.71 1/2	

Oats are quoted above the prices

vania, West Virginia, Michigan, New England States and similar wool—Fine Delaine 69 to 73 cents, 1/2 Blood Staple 62 to 70 cents, 3/4 Blood Staple 60 to 65 cents, 1/2 Blood Staple 58 to 63 cents, Low 1/2 Blood Staple 40 to 47 cents; Indiana, Missouri, New York, Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin, Southeastern Iowa, Northern Arkansas, and similar wools—Fine Delaine 60 to 66 cents, 1/2 Blood Staple 59 to 65 cents, 3/4 Blood Staple 56 to 63 cents, 1/2 Blood Staple 55 to 60 cents, Low 1/2 Blood Staple 39 to 46 cents; Semi-Bright wool, Western Wisconsin, Western Iowa, Minnesota, parts of Kansas and Nebraska, and North and South Dakota—Fine Staple 52 to 60 cents, 1/2 Blood Staple 59 to 65 cents, 3/4 Blood Staple 49 to 55 cents, 1/2 Blood Staple 48 to 53 cents, Low 1/2 Blood Staple 37 to 44 cents; Southern wool, Clear wool—55 to 59 cents, Light Burry 50 to 53 cents, Medium Burry 37 to 40 cents, Hard Burry 25 to 35 cents; Territory wool—Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah, Graded 1/2 Blood Staple 55 to 63 cents, Graded 1/2 Blood clothing 44 to 52 cents, Graded 1/2 Staple 51 to 55 cents, Graded 1/2 Clothing 42 to 49 cents, Graded 1/2 Blood Staple 46 to 53 cents, Graded Low 1/2 Blood Staple 40 to 44 cents; Texas 12 months Fine 35 to 49 cents, 6 months Fine 39 to 48 cents, California 12 months Fine 46 to 57 cents, 6 months Fine 44 to 54 cents.

of a week ago. The same news affecting the rise in corn boosted the oats market last week-end, but the opening this week witnessed a slight decrease.



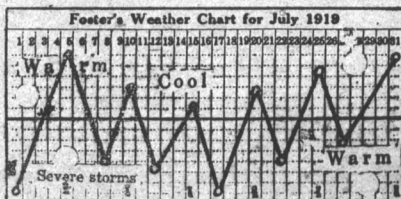
## HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	38.50 39.00	37.50 38.00	36.50 37.00
Chicago	34.00 35.00	33.00 34.00	32.00 33.00
N. Y.	46.00 47.00	45.00 46.00	41.00 43.00

Markets	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	37.50 38.00	35.00 36.00	32.00 33.00
Chicago	33.00 34.00	32.00 33.00	17.00 27.00
N. Y.	44.00 46.00	40.00 43.00	

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C. June 28, 1919 —Last Bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent July 8 to 7, warm wave 2 to 6, cool wave 5 to 9.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about July 7, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 8, plains sections 9, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio Tennessee valleys 10, eastern sections 11, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 12. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave one day behind storm wave.

These two disturbances will affect all parts of the continent and be the month; probably the most important most radical and important of the

cropweather period of the season. It covers July 2 to 14 inclusive. Unusually severe storms are expected but these dangerous storms will not strike more than one county out of a hundred. Most rain of the month expected reaching about half the counties east of Rockies crest and a larger amount than usual west of that line. Temperatures will go to extremes, averaging near normal. Temperatures are expected to be highest of the month just before first of these storm waves reaches your locality. Falling gradually and varying up and down, lowest temperatures of the month are expected during the week centering on July 16.

those States very heavy rains, in other more than usual rain is expected in the cotton States; in some parts of parts less than normal. From latitude 37 to 45, east of Rockies, same kind of weather but less rain in either of the more southern sections. On Pacific slope same as in the other three sections except less than usual rain. General average of crop-weather will be fair.

W. T. Foster

## HAY TRADE CONDITIONS

An easier feeling prevails in nearly all the hay markets. Supplies have increased to some extent, but trading is decidedly easier. Prices do not show any market reduction but it is becoming increasingly difficult to effect sales at outside figures. The prospect of a large hay crop has caused buyers to resent the present high prices and in the past two weeks, since the figures were given out, trading has been reduced as much as it was possible for consumers to do so. All reports indicate a crop of unusual size and of good quality; the growth has been heavy and rapid and there are some reports of early ripening and lack of time to harvest.—Hay Trade Journal.

## REPORT ON MICHIGAN

June prospects for the new crop of hay in Michigan are reported by dealers to be excellent over the greater part of the state, from 90 to 100% normal. The acreage is somewhat smaller but the yield will be above normal, due to excellent weather conditions. Work of harvesting the new crop of hay will commence about July 1, and no great movement will take place until the last of August or first of September. It is probable that some hay will be baled from the windrow and placed on the market to relieve the situation in some sections. Clover withstood the cold open winter and is reported in excellent condition. Grain crop conditions of wheat, oats, rye, and barley are reported very favorable. The acreage of wheat and barley is reported larger than for several years.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



## RYE & BARLEY

Detroit's rye market reports steadiness and a light demand. Michigan's rye crop is coming along splendidly, promising to have considerable effect on Michigan markets.

Rye Cash No. 2 is quoted at \$1.48, showing no change from the week before.

Barley is quiet and scant news is available on the market.



## BEANS

Little of special interest has marked the bean market for the last week in Michigan.

San Francisco's bean market is reported as easy with prices practically unchanged. Carlot shipments from the market to Eastern points are reported by dealers as being moderate while the quality of the receipts are principally of the smaller sizes. During the week 27,476 sacks arrived at this distributing point. Quotations per carlots for Limas are around \$9.50. Large whites about \$6, small whites, \$6.75, Blackeye about \$3.45, pinks about \$6, Red Mexican about \$5.40; Cranberries about \$5; Red Kidneys about \$10; Tejaris about \$2.50.

Chicago gives the following quotations:

Beans: Green La. hpr., 50 to \$1; Miss., 50 to \$1; Ill. bsk., 50 to 60; Tenn. bsk., 50 to 60; Wax, La. hpr., 25 to \$1; Miss., 30 to 60; Tenn. 50 to 60; Ill. hpr., \$1.25 to \$1.50; Ill. bsk., 50 to 60. Beans, Dry—per 100 lbs. Hand-picked, \$7 to \$8.25; Brown Swed ish, \$5 to \$6; Red Kidney, \$11 to \$11.50.



## POTATOES

Old potatoes are dull and easy according to the Detroit market report. New potatoes are in good demand and





## Look for the Man with the RED RIVER SPECIAL

He has the thresher that will thresh your grain clean. It will save enough of your grain and time to pay your thresh bill.

There's no guess work about this. The Red River Special is the thresher with the famous "Man Behind the Gun."

**It Beats Out the Grain** instead of waiting for it to fall out. It alone does more clean separation than some other threshers get from end to end.

Ask your thresherman the name of his outfit. Tell him you want your grain threshed with the Red River Special. Don't let him experiment with some unknown machine when it costs no more to be sure of saving all your grain.

If you want a thresher for your own use, learn about our "Junior" Red River Special.

Write for Circulars

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

### GARAGE FIRE

Flint, Mich., June 17.—The four automobiles that were in the garage fire Sunday morning were insured in the Citizen's Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell.

The adjuster for the company met with the owners of the automobiles and made a satisfactory settlement, making a total cash settlement of \$3,249.00. The owners of the cars were very much pleased with the prompt and satisfactory adjustment.

The Adjuster for the company said they were able to pay in cash because they had accumulated a surplus during the five seasons and had on hand over \$30,000.00. Automobile owners who take a policy in the Big Mutual know that when a serious loss occurs the company has the money on hand to pay promptly, and the fact that the company has written over 45,000 policies gives each member the benefit of a very low rate of insurance due to quantity production.

### THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL

has become so popular in its first four years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotor, making them self-oiling. The enclosed motor keeps in the oil and keeps out dust and rain. The Splash Oiling System constantly floods every bearing with oil, preventing wear and enabling the mill to pump in the heaviest breeze. The oil supply is renewed once a year. Double Gears are used, each carrying half the load. We make Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Tanks, Water Supply Goods and Steel Frame Saws. Write AER MOTOR CO., 2500 Twelfth St., Chicago



there is a small increase in offerings, but not enough to change the price much.

CHICAGO.—The market on new potatoes is considerably lower. Operators attribute the decline to several things, chief among which are the facts that all sections producing new stock are shipping at once, and also because of the oversupply of cheap old stock that is still on the market.

The old potato market was pretty well shot to pieces this week with continued liberal receipts and much of the offerings coming in badly sprouted and otherwise in an inferior condition.

Chicago's quotations read:

Potatoes—Earltons, Wis., white, round, bulk, 75 to \$1.40; Wis. white, round, skd. 75 to \$1.40. New Potatoes. Tex. Triumphs, 100 lbs. Skd., \$2.10 to \$3; La. Triumph, \$2 to \$2.50; Ark. Triumphs, \$2.75 to \$3; Va. Cobblers, bbl., \$8 to \$8.50.



## BUTTER

### NEW YORK BUTTER LETTER

The butter market during this week has been one of uncertainty and irregularity. There continues to be an increase in the receipts, and the flush of production has probably, been just reached. All reports from butter producing areas indicate that conditions could not be better for a large production; but it is anticipated that within the next week or two there will be some shrinkage in the amount of butter made, as hot weather has prevailed in some sections. The effect of the hot weather is already apparent in some sections. The effect of the hot weather is already apparent as the quality of the butter being received at present is considerably lower than that of the butter during the first days of June. Naturally, any lowering of quality is quickly noticed under present conditions as buyers are extremely critical when there are large stocks from which to make their purchases.

To the butter receiver the week has been rather discouraging. On some days there would be no buying at all. During the week there has been a decline in the price of most grades of butter of about 1 1/2c. Considering the weak feeling that has prevailed all the time it is surprising that there has been no greater decline than that. The reason for the small decline is that with each falling off in price, there would be a renewal of speculative interest, which would have a tendency to keep the price up. It seems that speculative buying is somewhat below normal this year as compared with other years but without doubt the great production of this year causes it to seem that way as three million pounds of butter each week are accumulating in the warehouses. Mold is very prevalent and is causing receivers a great amount of extra work and worry. It is very apparent that the shortage of ice this year is having a marked influence on the condition of the butters as it arrives in the market, as much of the butter is very soft upon delivery, which shows that railroads are rather sparing of ice.

The week opened with a very inactive market and on Monday the quotation fell 1c. There was a further decline of 1c on Tuesday, but on Wednesday a better tone developed and 1-2c was recovered but that gain was lost on Thursday and since that day there has been no change in quotation. There was considerable activity on Friday, as speculative operators picked up considerable quantities of butter for storage. The market closed on Friday with quotations as follows: Extras, 51 1/4 @ 51 1/2c; Higher scoring than extras, 52 @ 52 1/2c; Firsts, 49 1/4 @ 51c; and, Seconds, 47 1/2c. There has been a very active trade in unsalted butter as large quantities have been placed in storage by ice cream manufacturers. The price differential of unsalted butter over corresponding grades of salted butter is 2 @ 2 1/2c.



## EGGS

In the Detroit egg market there is more activity of late. A firm market is reported with decreasing receipts and fair buying. Butter is a trifle lower and is dull.

Fresh candled eggs, current receipts, 40c; fresh firsts in new cases, 42c; candled storage packed in new cases, 43c per doz.



## LIVE STOCK

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle.—Receipts, 250, slow. Calves—Receipts, 450, 50 cents lower, \$6 @ \$19.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; 50 cents to 65 cents higher. Heavy, mixed and yorkers, \$21.65; light yorkers and pigs, \$20.00 roughs, \$19.00 @ \$19.50; stags, \$12.00 @ \$16.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; slow. Lambs, \$12.00 @ \$18.25; yearlings, \$10.00 @ \$15.00; others unchanged.

CHICAGO—(United States Bureau of Markets)—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; desirable mixed and light butcher hogs, fully 50c higher; few packing hogs sold; top, \$21; bulk, \$20.25 @ 21; heavyweight, \$20.40 @ \$20.90; medium weight, \$20.40 @ \$21; light weight, \$20.30 @ 21; light lights, \$18 @ 20.80; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$19.65 @ \$20.25; packing sows, rough, \$19 @ 19.50; pigs, \$17 @ 18. Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, choice heavy steers about steady; medium and light weight mostly 25 @ 50c higher; choice heifers, 50 @ 70c higher; other stock 25 @ 50c higher; calves, 50 @ 75c higher; bulls mostly 25c lower; good light weight feeds and stockers mostly 25c higher; others slow and 25c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; all direct to packers; compared with week ago, lambs and aged sheep mostly 75c @ \$1 lower; yearlings around \$1.50 lower.

### DETROIT DRESSED MEATS

Detroit gives the following quotations on dressed meats:

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed under 150 lbs, 24 @ 25c; over 150 lbs, 24c per lb.

Dressed calves—Fancy country dressed, 23 @ 24c; choice, 24 @ 25c; common, 19 @ 20c per lb.

### QUOTATIONS ON WOOL

BOSTON—The Commercial Bulletin says: "While there has been no marked change so far as prices at the seaboard wool markets are concerned, the tendency of values is still upward, more especially on finer wools."

"The markets aboard are all firm, especially in England, except on medium wools grading below fifties."

"Buying in the West has continued steadily with prices firm for the best wools and in the fleece wool sections a little higher for delaines."

### LONDON WOOL AUCTION

The offerings at the wool auction sales amounted to 9,000 bales per day last week. Choice greasy combings were often five per cent dearer and seconds advanced 1d a pound. New South Wales scoured touched 6s 9 1/2d.

A merger of the Grand Detour Plow Company of Dixon, Illinois, in the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wisconsin, has been announced by the latter concern, all arrangements having been completed to take effect as of July 1st.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company has handled Grand Detour plows for several years past, and the line has proven so entirely satisfactory that it has seemed the part of wisdom to merge the two concerns. By this transaction the Threshing Machine Company acquires the plant and the entire property and assets of the Plow Company. The Threshing Machine Company will continue the operation of the plant at Dixon; Colonel Brinton, former head of the Plow Company, his son, Major Bradford Brinton, and A. W. Leland will continue with the business at Dixon under the new ownership in practically the same capacities as heretofore.



**This  
CONCRETE  
Manure Pit  
will cost you  
nothing**

**The horses and cows  
will pay for it.**

Unless stable manure is kept so that the valuable liquid contents are saved, 50 per cent of the fertilizing value of the manure is lost. An average horse or cow produces annually manure worth \$35. The liquid portion is worth nearly half of this. **A concrete manure pit will save it all.** So you see how the horses and cows can present you with a concrete manure pit free of charge.

**Build one now and get  
the profits from this  
form of saving.**

ask for our free booklet telling how to build Concrete Manure Pits. Write our nearest district office.

## PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

Atlanta  
Chicago  
Dallas  
Denver  
Detroit

Helena  
Indianapolis  
Kansas City  
Milwaukee  
Minneapolis  
New York

Parkersburg  
Pittsburgh  
Salt Lake City  
Seattle  
Washington

**Concrete for Permanence**



## THE BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

**5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE.** To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right. Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

#### NOTE:

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

### FARMS AND LAND

**176-ACRE MONEY-MAKER, WITH 10** Cows, 3 Horses, and Manure Spreader, reaper, drill, potato digger, mowing machine, rakes, sulky and walking plows, roller, long list implements, in heart high-grade farming section, short walk school, 1 3-4 miles RR town. Loam tillage for good crops, wire-fenced, spring-watered pasture for 30 cows, home-use wood, fruit, 10-room house, 110-ft. stock barn, horse barn, corn house, etc. Owner retiring makes quick sale price. \$5500, easy terms, gets all. Details page 35 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E., Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES 1/2 MILE** east and 1/2 mile north of Morley, Mecosta county, Michigan. Nearly all level, gravel loam soil. Nice place for tractor farming. 130 acres under cultivation; 30 acres wood lot and pasture. Nice orchard; good seven-room house, cellar, nice shade. Windmill, water in house; double garage; good barn; silo and other buildings; good fences. Nice location. Buy direct from owner. Price, \$11,000, half cash. For particulars write, Route 2, Box 2, Morley, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—67.85-ACRE FARM, ON** account of poor health, for quick sale including crops; will take \$2,150, \$1,000 down, from one to five years on balance; 35 acres cleared, balance easily cleared. Come and look it over or write. John Rose, Billings, Mich.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—280 ACRES** of land in Ogemaw county; mostly river flats, 40 acres improvements, 200 tame pasture, 40 timber, good roads, 1 1/2 miles to general store; frame house, timber for barn; some fencing. H. A. Benjamin, Rose City, Mich.

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

**ON ACCOUNT OF AGE WILL SELL** 40-acre farm 12 miles from Saginaw, on stone road. 34 acres improved; 6 acres pasture. Soil for most all crops. Excellent fencing, good buildings and good orchard; 3 wells. 1 mile to school, 1-2 mile to store. On rural route. Price, \$100 an acre, or \$5,000.00 for crops and personal. Address Ben Le Grow, Swan Creek, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, Three** miles east Milan. Rich soil, running water. 20 acres heavy timber; 10-room brick house, brick horse barn, 3 other good barns; granary, corn crib, other out buildings; 30 acres fine wheat hay, oats, corn, potatoes. All goes for \$14,000 if taken soon. Address owner, Gustav Seleska, Milan, Mich., R.F.D. No. 5.

**200 ACRES—IMPROVED 120; WELL** fenced and watered; orchard, 10-room house, good buildings; well located, near county seat, church and convenient to school; \$60 acre. ALSO 120 acres 50 clear; good house; suitable for cattle farming; \$1,800 takes it. Address Box 29, Harrisville, Alcona Co., Mich.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

**WE CAN FURNISH RED ROCK** Wheat and Rosen Rye in carload lots. Write us for prices. Coopersville Crop Improvement Ass'n, Coopersville, Mich.

### FARMERS' SPOKESMEN STAMPEDE FOR LEAGUE

The verdict of the agricultural press overwhelmingly favors ratification of the League of Nations Covenant in its present form, judging from the results of a canvass announced today by Prof. W. J. Campbell, Rural Extension secretary of the League to Enforce Peace. The only Michigan farm paper queried was M. B. F., which recorded a ringing "Yes."

Editors and publishers of sixty-six farm papers including nearly every prominent publication of this kind in the country, answered a questionnaire recently sent out by the league. Sixty-two of these unqualifiedly favored ratification of the Covenant as it stands. Two were for ratification conditioned upon on clearer understanding of the Covenant's meaning. One was non-committal; and only one absolutely opposed.

In reporting the results of this canvass, Prof. Campbell says that it is more convincing even than the long list of several hundred favorable resolutions adopted by granges and other agricultural organizations and now on file at the National Headquarters of the League. Many editors wrote that in their stand for the Covenant they voiced the opinions of the vast majority of their readers. The sixty-six papers represent a constituency covering forty-three states. Six of them, all favorable to the League, report a combined circulation of 2,100,000.

### MORE DAIRY CATTLE TO FRANCE

Following the recent arrival from France of a commission to negotiate for several thousand head of dairy cattle, the United States Department of Agriculture points out now breeders in this country may help the farmers of France, and likewise benefit the animal industry of the United States. The number of cattle to be supplied will depend upon the ability of American dairymen to furnish sufficiently good animals at the prices the commission is prepared to offer.

The department has received notification that probably 3,000 cows and heifers will be purchased the first month and the number will be increased if the animals are satisfactory.

This is the second purchase of dairy cattle for the devastated regions of France; the first, last April, consisted principally of 104 pure-bred and grade cows and four pure-bred bulls purchased by the French high commission. That importation by France was in the nature of a trial order. Those cattle and the others which will be obtained are to be used as foundation herds for the devastated sections of France. Two per cent of the total shipments, as specified by the French officials, are to be bulls.

The Bureau of Markets, through its foreign trade division, has arranged to have the animals transported under the classification of "relief," which makes immediate shipment possible. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry will make the necessary certification to the health of the export cattle and an official health certificate will accompany every shipment.

The success of live stock exportations from the United States, the department states clearly, depends principally on the co-operation of breeders. It appears that orders are being placed with other countries, including Canada, and repeat orders will depend on the measure of satisfaction given. The French officials have indicated their desire for large animals of good milking quality. The United States Department of Agriculture lays stress on the need for sending the French people only the kind of stock that will be a credit to the American cattle industry. The bulls especially will determine largely the future reputation of our conformation and breeding that will insure better herds in the next generation.

According to the officials the export trade in dairy cattle can be established for years to come by filling the orders with animals of excellent quality; on the other hand, the trade may be quickly lost by shipments of inferior stock. Officers of dairy-cattle associations are being asked to acquaint their membership with these policies, and also to impress on them the importance of building up abroad an esteem not only for American cattle but for the fairness, courtesy, and ability of American breeders.

### District Managers Wanted—

One of Our Men  
Earns \$192 a  
Week Representing  
Cane Mola

We need several more men as district managers. Cane Mola is a pure sugar cane molasses sold for stock feeding. A ton of Cane Mola equals a ton of corn meal in nutriment and when mixed with course feeds or roughage it makes them palatable and digestible. Not a "remedy" but a straight feed; the most economical feed live-stock owners can buy.

We want energetic men of clean records who know something of livestock and who can sell. They will sell to livestock owners and also appoint agents. Will have several counties as exclusive territory. Backed by advertising. Should own auto. This is a life job for men who make good. Salary and commission.

Write for full details. Give reference and past record. Enclose photo which will be returned. Write today.

### Pure Cane Molasses Corp.

16 Exchange Place  
New York City

Dept. C

## SAVE 40% ON YOUR TIRES

**3500 Mile Guarantee**  
Manufacturers of high-grade tires sell us their surplus stocks of "FIRSTS" at rock-bottom prices, for spot cash. We sell YOU these brand new tires as "Seconds" at an average REDUCTION OF 40%.

SIZE	Main	N. S. H.	Guaranteed
28 x 3	\$9.45	\$10.40	\$2.65
30 x 3	9.60	10.70	2.60
32 x 3	11.50	12.45	3.10
30 x 3 1/2	12.30	13.65	3.35
31 x 3 1/2	13.10	14.40	3.30
32 x 3 1/2	14.30	15.20	3.40
34 x 3 1/2	15.10	16.70	4.15
31 x 4	13.30	20.75	4.35
32 x 4	14.70	21.10	4.35
33 x 4	16.55	21.45	4.45
34 x 4	20.00	21.90	4.55
35 x 4	21.05	23.05	5.20
36 x 4	23.50	25.50	6.35
34 x 4 1/2	26.90	29.35	6.50
35 x 4 1/2	28.60	30.70	6.70
36 x 4 1/2	28.60	31.15	6.90
37 x 4 1/2	32.05	35.60	6.70
38 x 5	30.00	35.80	6.95
36 x 5	33.55	38.75	7.65
37 x 5	32.70	36.65	7.15

Thousands of our satisfied customers are getting from 4500 to 6000 miles service—why not you? Pay After Examination. 3% Discount for Cash With Order. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. When ordering state if Clincher, Q. D. or S. S. are desired. ORDER TODAY—prices may jump. Full information on request. Address,

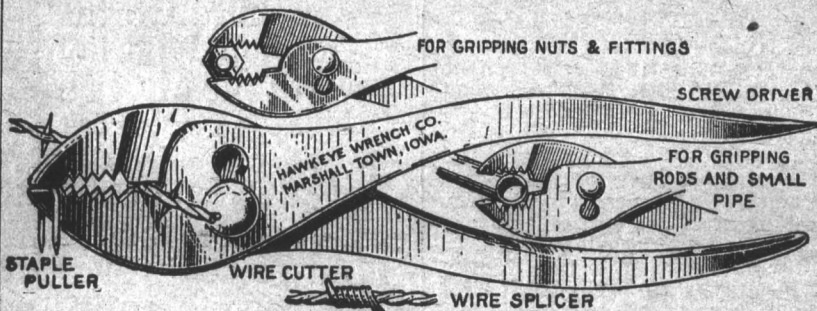
**Philadelphia Motor Tire Co.,**  
244 N. Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

Enclosed find money order for two dollars for three years' subscription to your paper with which I am very much pleased.—S. J. Monahan, Washtenaw county.

## THIS IS A POPULAR ONE

The well known Hawkeye combination pliers



This handy combination pliers will cut and splice wire, pull staples, grip pipe rods and nuts, and has a screwdriver attachment. The "Hawkeye" is drop forged and case hardened, highly nicked. It will work in closer quarters than any wrench, and is light, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket.

### YOU CAN GET IT EASILY

All that is necessary is to send us \$1 for only one NEW subscription to Michigan Business Farming and the pliers will be mailed to you postpaid. Call on a neighbor or two, show him a copy of the paper and ask him if he doesn't want to subscribe to the only independent farmers' weekly owned and edited in Michigan. You will be surprised how easily you can get his order.

Then send us the subscription on blank below and mail it to us with the dollar bill. The pliers come to you immediately after we receive the order. Remember the subscription must be a NEW one—not your own.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

One dollar is enclosed herewith for which send Michigan Business Farming every week for one year to

New Subscriber's Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_, Michigan.

Send Pliers to me postage paid.

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_, Michigan.



# FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

## WATCH FOR FAKE ADS

Do your papers carry such advertisements as these?

### "Sugar 30 a Pound"

(Estimated)	Retail	Our Price
5 lbs. our Best Granulated Sugar	60c	15c
1 lb. Baking Powder	50c	39c
1 lb. Black Pepper (ground)	25c	15c
1 lb. Cinnamon (ground)	25c	15c
1 lb. Ginger (ground)	25c	15c
1 lb. Mustard (ground)	25c	15c
2 bars Kirk's White Flake Soap	16c	9c
1 bar Fels-Naphtha	5c	3c
1 lb. Breakfast Cocoa	60c	36c
Retail Price, \$2.91.	Our Price, \$1.62.	

You Save \$1.29.

Advertisements similar to the above are appearing in newspapers throughout the country over the names of little-known houses in large cities, ac-

We believe such advertisements are destructive of confidence in advertising and that it is unfair to a newspaper's legitimate advertisers and its readers alike.

## UNKINDNESS VS. CRUELTY

I wish to ask if I were separated from my husband on account of his unkindness, what, according to law, should he do in regard to the support of my two children, a boy and a girl? My health is poor.

He says he will not help me in any way unless I leave the children with him, which I will not do. And if he were arrested he would spend his time in jail rather than help them. Please give me full particulars.—M. B.

**TRIAL ASSORTMENT No. C25**

SUGAR 5 Lbs.	OUR WHOLESALE PRICE .15	BAIT
BAR IVORY SOAP	.02	BAIT
PACKAGE GOLD DUST	.02	BAIT
PACKAGE CORN FLAKES	.06	
VEGETABLE SOUP	.08	
CONCENTRATED WASH BLUE	.23	JOKER
2 Lb. COCOA	.18	
2 BARS WONDER DYE SOAP	.14	
1 Lb. JAPAN TEA	.57	JOKER
1 Lb. CRANBERRY BEANS	.15	JOKER
1 Lb. BAKING POWDER	.39	JOKER
EXPRESSAGE	\$1.99	JOKER
WHOLESALE CHARGE	.51	JOKER

**THE COMMONWEALTH CO.**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
CHICAGO, ILL.

BUY FROM US WE SELL YOU AT WHOLESALE PRICES.  
RETAIL GROCERS CHARGE \$3.50 FOR THE SAME COMBINATION—NIT

According to a warning sent out by the Associated Advertisers' Club, M. B. F. has been after the scalps of bogus advertisers itself.

One such advertisement, investigated by the National Vigilance Committee, revealed that the address given was a lawyer's office and the trail led to a wholesale grocer who is supposed to fill the orders received.

Anyone knows that granulated sugar costs much more than three cents a pound wholesale. The same thing is true of a few other articles mentioned in the "trial order," but no one knows how much the baking powder, ground pepper, cinnamon, mustard and ginger included in this order, are worth. It is safe to state, however, that the profit on these unknown articles which the customer also has to buy to get the sugar at three cents a pound is sufficient to give the advertiser a profit on the transaction.

Further loss is likely to result from the fact that many householders who bite at the low-priced sugar bait will thus buy ginger, pepper, mustard or other items which they do not actually need at the time—yet they must take the whole order.

Unfortunately, comparisons of values obtainable from houses like this on the one hand, and from the local food distributor on the other, would hardly be possible, because there are few local food distributors who would have in stock the kind and quality of unknown merchandise such as these supposed "cut rate" houses handle.

We suggest to Vigilance Committees where such advertising appears that they tell their local merchants who regularly advertise in the papers carrying such advertisements, that if they like this kind of competition they should call the business manager of the paper and tell him so, likewise, the local advertiser might call the newspaper if he is not pleased with such competition.

Not all unkindness on the part of a husband is a justification for a wife leaving him. The unkindness must amount to cruelty as defined in the law, before the wife would be justified in leaving him. The husband and father is bound to support his family, but this can be compelled in two ways, only.

By the wife filing a bill of complaint for divorce of separate maintenance, and obtaining an order from the judge requiring the husband and father, to pay a certain amount each week for the support of his wife and children. The rule will apply before and after the granting of the decree of divorce.

If a bill for a divorce is not desired, then complaint may be made under the statute for his failure to support, and provide for his family. The court upon conviction of the husband, will make an order requiring him to pay a certain amount and requiring him to give bond for the performance of the terms of the order. Upon failure to comply with the order, the party will be committed to the jail, there to remain until he complies with the order.

If the husband refuses to support his family, and says he will go to jail rather than to support them, he should be given an opportunity to see what the inside of a jail means. And maybe he will be willing to comply with the reasonable order of the court within a few days.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## LOOSE UMBRELLA HANDLE

When you have an umbrella with a loose handle proceed as follows. Remove the handle, heat the end of umbrella rod, and fill the hole with sulphur. Replace the handle; this will fuse the sulphur and when it cools it will be better than new. To keep the rod from being disfigured keep a wet cloth around the part that is not to be heated.—A Reader.

# Hot Water Heating for Small Farm Houses



The IDEAL ARCOLA Radiator-Boiler is a new invention and fully tried out for heating small cellarless houses with radiators

## The IDEAL ARCOLA Radiator-Boiler

is made for heating small cellarless houses. Like a stove it heats the room it stands in but unlike a stove it also sends heat to radiators in the other rooms of the house heating the whole interior with but one fire. Uses no more fuel than one stove. The IDEAL ARCOLA is one of the great family of IDEAL Boilers made to heat any kind or size of house.

## AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

Thousands of farm homes are enjoying the winter in comfort with IDEAL HEATING.

An IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators can be easily and quickly installed in your farm house without disturbing your present heating arrangements. You will then have a heating outfit that will last longer than the house will stand and give daily, economical, and cleanly service.



IDEAL Boilers will supply ample heat on one charging of coal for 8 to 24 hours, depending on severity of weather. Every ounce of fuel is made to yield utmost results.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

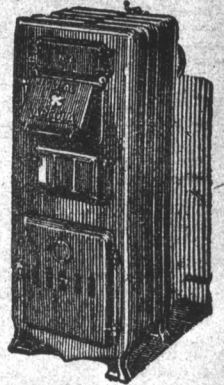
## Have this great comfort in your farm house

You will say that IDEAL heating is the greatest improvement and necessity that you can put on your farm for it gives you the needed comfort and enjoyment during the long season of zero, chilly, and damp weather.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a cellar or running water in order to operate an IDEAL heating outfit. There is no need to burn high priced fuel because IDEAL Boilers burn any local fuel with great economy and development of heat.

## Send for our Free Heating Book

We want you to have a copy of "Ideal Heating." It goes into the subject very completely and tells you things you ought to know about heating your home. Puts you under no obligation to buy.



The IDEAL ARCOLA comes complete ready to operate with the radiators in adjoining living rooms. Also just the thing for hog or chicken houses. Write for separate booklet "IDEAL ARCOLA."

## AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F. 33 Chicago

# Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

INDEMNIFIES Owners of Live Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Against Death by Accident or Disease

Saginaw

Grand Rapids

## What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

AUTOMOBILES	DAIRY FEED	INCUBATORS	SHOES
AUTO TIRES	DYNAMITE	KEROSENE ENG.	STOVES
AUTO SUPPLIES	ELECTRIC LGTS	LUMBER	STUMP PULLER
AUTO INSUR.	GAS ENGINE	LIME	SEEDS
BEE SUPPLIES	GUNS	MANURE SP'D'R	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MILL	NURSERY STK.	SILLO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUR BUYERS	MILKING MACH.	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSET	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	FLOWERS	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH.
CREAM SEPR	HARROWS	ROOFING	WINDMILL
CARRIAGE	HAY RAKES	SAWING MACH.	WIRE FENCING
DRAIN TILE	HARVESTERS	STOCK FOOD	WOOL BUYERS

(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

Name .....

Address ..... R. F. D. .... State .....

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



# MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



### HOLSTEIN VEAL

No Kind or Quality of Veal is so much in demand as that of the Holstein-Friesian breed. It is an important source of revenue to Holstein dairymen, adding an important item to the credit side of the dairy farmer's account. Holstein calves weigh 100 to 185 lbs. at birth.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Box 295 Brattleboro, Vt.

E. L. Salisbury Breeds High Class

### Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan.

### MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

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 Kornedyke 104008; dam's record, 24.85 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttmann, Fowlerville, Michigan.

### 33-LB. ANCESTRY

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

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

## PREPARE

For the greatest demand 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.

E. L. Salisbury Breeds High Class

### Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan

### TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

### WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

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

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

T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek, Mich.

## CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,  
HOLSTEINS,  
SHROPSHIRE,  
ANGUS,  
DUROCS.

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

### Bull Calves

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

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

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

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

### JERSEY

### The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

### GUERNSEY

### GUERNSEYS WE HAVE A FEW

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

### Registered Guernsey Bull

For Sale  
Born April 26, 1919 Price \$50  
Last one left! All the others advertised in M. B. F. have been sold.  
Wm. T. Fisk, Vestaburg, Mich., R. 2

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

### SHORTHORN

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

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.

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

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

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

### HEREFORDS

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

### LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

### RED POLLED CATTLE

Both Sexes  
OXFORD DOWN RAMS  
LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS  
E. S. CARR, HOMER, MICH.

## HOGS

### POLAND CHINA

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

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS BRED FOR August and Sept. farrow. A. A. Wood & Son, Saline, Michigan.

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

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

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS Bull, calved Sept. 25, 1918. Write for price, or call on Eldred A. Clark, R. 3, St. Louis, Michigan.

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

L. S. P. C. BOARS ALL SOLD. HAVE a few nice fall Gilts, bred for fall farrow.—H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

### Large Type Poland China Hogs

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

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

### DUROC

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

APRIL REGISTERED DUROC PIGS. nice growthy bunch. Prices reasonable. H. W. English, R.F.D. 2, Rochester, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

### PEACH HILL FARM

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY GILTS, bred for fall farrow. Protection and Colonial breeding. Our prices are reasonable. Write or better still come and make your own selections. Visitors welcome. Inwood Bros., Romeo Mich.

### O. I. C.

### Shadowland Farm

### O. I. C's.

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

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

### HAMPSHIRE

3724 HAMPSHIRE RECORDS IN the association from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4.

### CHESTER WHITES

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

### RABBITS

PEDIGREED RUFUS RED BELGIAN Hare bucks. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hanley Bros., R. 2, St. Louis, Mich.

## DOGS

WHITE DR. W. A. EWALT, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for those beautiful Sable and White Shepherd Puppies; natural heelers from farm-trained stock; also a few purebred Scotch Collie Puppies; sired by "Ewalt's Sir Hector," Michigan Champion cattle dog.

## POULTRY

### 400 WHITE LEGHORN

#### Yearling Pullets

S. C. Leghorns with colony laying record, will be sold in lots of 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100—August delivery.  
Fall Chicks for Spring layers—White and Brown Leghorns; Barred Rocks, Cockerels, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Belgian Hares, New Zealands, Flemish Giants.  
Send for catalog and explanation of chicks.

### BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION

Bloomington, Mich.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

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

### LEGHORN

BABY CHICKS Best Grade. Heavy laying strains. White Leghorns \$16 per hundred. Barred Rocks, \$17. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. 25 or 50 at same rate. Triangle Poultry Co., Clinton, Mo.

30,000 FINE, HUSKY WHITE Leghorn chicks of grand laying strain for July delivery. Shipped safely everywhere by mail. Price, \$12.00 per 100; \$6.50 for 50. Order direct. Prompt shipment. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Free catalogue. Holland Hatchery, R. 7, Holland, Mich. For best results ship your farm products to

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

### WYANDOTTE

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

### CHICKS

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

### HATCHING EGGS

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.

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 3. W. Chinese goose eggs 40 cents each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM LAYING strain, \$1.50 per 13. Custom hatching for people who would not have to have chicks shipped. Mrs. George C. Innis, Deckerville, Mich., Route 1, Box 69.



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

**Baby Chicks** S. C. WHITE and Brown Leghorns. Good laying strains of large white eggs. Guaranteed to reach you in first-class condition by parcel. Catalogue with price list free. Wolverine Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY**  
bulls ready for service, and bull calves. Smith & Parker, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

#### TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE IN NORTH

A station opened recently near Grayling, in Crawford county, is the first of a series of demonstration tracts which are to be established throughout the counties of Northern Michigan for the purpose of developing the agricultural possibilities of the section. The work is being carried out under the direction of Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the soils section of the experiment station at the Agricultural College, working in co-operation with the northeastern Michigan Development Association.

The work will demonstrate the proper agricultural practices for the "sand plains" of the northern part of the state. Proper cultural methods; the most successful forage and other crops for the medium sand lands; and the fertilizer requirements for the adapted crops are the phases of the project which will be pushed.

Oscoda, Crawford, Roscommon and adjoining counties will be those reached first by the demonstration work.

#### SHEEP DECLINE SINCE 1914

Before the war the United States had approximately one-tenth of all the sheep in the world. Since then the total number of sheep has decreased from all causes about one-tenth, possibly more. That makes the world decline in excess of 50 millions of sheep, or slightly greater than the number of sheep in the United States.

The Canadian Food Board places the probable decrease in sheep in Europe alone in excess of 54 millions. That is considerably higher than other estimates, but it is fairly safe to conclude that at the time the armistice was signed there were fewer sheep in the world by many millions than when Belgium was invaded.

**\$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 fair 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 sure did get lots of orders from your paper!"**

Michigan Business Farming...

Dear Sir:

Please stop my ad. I cannot fill any more orders. Bronze Turkey Eggs for sale. I sure did get lots of orders from your paper, and I thank you.—Mrs. Walter Dillman, Dowagiac, Michigan.

#### IONIA MEN PURCHASE HOLSTEINS AT \$17,000

Herbert L. Smith, of Shiloh, and Clyde Beach, of Orleans, both of Ionia county, while at the West Michigan consignment sale of registered Holstein Friesian cattle held at Comstock Park, Grand Rapids, in which there were 53 head of very choice high bred animals sold, bought over \$17,000 according to reports from Ionia. In this sale Mr. Smith had four head which brought \$1,125 and Mr. Beach had four head that brought \$685.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Beach are building up very fine high class herds of registered Holstein cattle which are becoming more popular year after year with their high production of milk and butter. Mr. Smith's herd sire Butter Boy Pontiac Alcartra Duke, is one of the best herd sires in this part of the country. His dam has a record of 32.26 pounds of butter and 662.5 pounds of milk in seven days and 119.33 pounds of butter and 2,680.5 pounds of milk in 30 days, and sold for \$1,200 at the Central Michigan consignment sale last February. She drew better than \$26 of national prize money for milk and butter in 1917.

He also has a full sister who has just completed a 3-year-old record of 29.33 pounds of butter and 525 pounds of milk in seven days. His sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull and whose dam is also a 32-pound cow with great individuality.

Mr. Beach's herd sire is a grandson of the noted century milk sire Colantha Johanna Lad which has 117 pounds of butter in seven days and 1,315 pounds of milk in one year and he has 24 daughters above 30 pounds of butter in seven days, and more daughters above 600 pounds of milk in seven days than any other sire.

#### RABBIT RAISING HINTS

Rabbits do not do as well when permitted to run on pasture as they do when kept in enclosures, C. S. Gibson, secretary of the National Breeders and Fanciers' Association, writes to M. B. F.

During the summer months it is possible to have small portable hutches, with one end containing a nest box built a few inches off the ground to protect them from dampness and storms. The bottom of the hutches could be made of one inch poultry mesh, which would make a self cleaner, and also permit them to eat the grass through the wire. They should have some grain, as thus the flesh is firmer and better for market.

It is possible to raise rabbits for the market at a cost of 10 cents per pound even though all the feed has to be purchased.

Our members in different parts of the country have made experiments as to the cost of production, and we find that  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pound of grain and 1.16 of a pound of hay will produce good meat stock in the winter. During the summer we greatly reduce the cost by feeding dandelions, carrot tops and the tops of nearly everything grown in the garden. We do not recommend cabbage, as it is a very poor food.

Rabbits for the market should be dressed at 90 days or age, and weaned at about five weeks of age.

#### GRANGERS CHOOSE MICHIGAN

The National Grange of the United States will hold its national convention for 1919 in Grand Rapids during the 10 days succeeding November 16.

This is one of the biggest gatherings which Grand Rapids has ever had on its calling list. Not less than 5,000 visitors, representing 10,000 subordinates grange in 33 states, will be in attendance.

#### U. S. MARKET CHIEF QUILTS

Charles J. Brand, chief of the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, since its inception in 1913 has resigned, to take effect at the close of business on June 30. He will become vice-president and general manager of a commercial concern, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa. Geo. Livingston, a member of the bureau staff, will be designated to act as chief of the bureau until Mr. Brand's successor is appointed.

Mr. Brand has been with the Department of Agriculture since 1903 and had charge of the forage crop and paper plant investigations and the cotton handling and market work of the Bureau of Plant Industry.



COCA-COLA is a perfect answer to thirst that no imitation can satisfy. Coca-Cola quality, recorded in the public taste, is what holds it above imitations.

Demand the genuine by full name — nicknames encourage substitution.

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Works wonders on Ford cars. Gives engine more power, more "pep," more speed. Gives 4 to 6 miles more per gallon. Enables you to locate engine trouble instantly. Overcomes all spark plug troubles. Doubles life and service of plugs. Makes old, cracked or worn out plugs spark like new. More than 50,000 put on Ford cars in last three months. Let us send one for you to try 10 days free on your Ford.

**Send No Money!** Just send us your name and address, and we will send you "For-do" complete, postpaid, ready to attach. You can put it on in 3 minutes. No changes necessary in car or engine, no holes to bore, easier to put on than plugs. Use "For-do" 10 days free. If you find it does everything we claim, and you want to keep it, send only \$3. If you are not pleased, just say so—mail it back and no charge will be made. We take all the risk. Send today.

G. E. COLBY CO., Inc., 33 N. 3th Ave., Maywood, Ill.

#### CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

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

#### A DITCH IN A HURRY

In these times of labor supremacy, when everybody wants a "think" job bossing somebody else, it is next to impossible to employ ditch diggers and any labor-saving method of ditching deserves serious consideration.

A description of the way the ditch shown in the accompanying picture was recently dug on the farm of F. M. Gaines near Dothan, Alabama, should prove of interest.

The ditch is 750 feet long and averages 7 feet wide and from 3 to 5 feet deep according to grade. It was cut through a bay and gum swamp covered with water and a great many logs littered the surface and were submerged throughout its course. There were also many cypress, pine, bay and gum stumps, also many small saplings in the line. None of the logs, stumps, or small growth were removed by hand.

The ditch was blasted with forty per cent ammonia dynamite. Holes were punched in the earth 30 inches apart and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep depending upon desired grade. The shallow holes were loaded with a half to three-quarters of a pound of dynamite and the deeper holes with from a pound to a pound and half of the explosive. No ptaming was necessary as water filled the holes. An electric blasting cap was inserted in each charge and the charges connected together in series by means of the cap wires. As a No. 3 blasting machine was used to fire the charges, it was necessary to do the work in thirty hole sections because that is the capacity of the blasting machine used.

The total cost of the ditch including labor was \$105 or 30 cents per lineal yard.

Mr. Gaines had been trying for some time to secure laborers to dig the ditch but failed for reasons well known to all who have been endeavoring recently to employ men for hard disagreeable tasks.

#### Good Low-Priced Farms

can be had in Vermont. The tide is running back to the fertile, home-like valleys of the Green Mountain State. Right at the door of the great eastern markets, with productive farmlands at surprisingly low cost, Vermont holds big opportunities for industrious farmers. Vermont's average yield per acre for nine staple crops are nearly two and one-half times the average return for the same crops in the United States.

Vermont is among the leaders in per-acre production of corn, potatoes, wheat, buckwheat, barley and oats. Area and population considered, Vermont is the first dairy state in the Union. Learn about your big farm opportunity by writing for free book, "Vermont Farms for Sale"—published by the State of Vermont.

Harry A. Black, Secretary of State, Publicity Bureau, Montpelier, Vt.

#### Don't Wear a Truss



**BROOKS' APPLIANCE**, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 165B State Street, Marshall, Mich.

#### Mr. POULTRY FARMER

We make a specialty of White Henery Eggs and have created a profitable market for your eggs the year around. We pay the highest premium for your Henery Whites—We remit same day shipments arrive. Ship Often. Ship by express.

GEO. R. ELDRIDGE CO.

494-18th Street, Detroit, Mich.

Remember: We guarantee you satisfaction with every shipment.



# -and No Insurance!



## CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

**N**EARLY every hour in the day an automobile costing from \$600 to \$6000 catches fire from some one of the many causes and aided by the many gallons of gasoline contained in its tank becomes in a few minutes a charred mass of junk.

One-half of the automobiles you see on the road are insured.

Last year, says the New York Journal of Commerce, uninsured fire and the theft losses to automobile owners in the United States amounted to

**Over \$13,700,000.00**

Will you run this risk when our big mutual company stands ready to insure your automobile against not only Fire, but Theft and Liability for \$1 policy cost and 25c per horse power.

Collision insurance too, if you want it, at a small additional cost.

We have more than 400 courteous agents, scattered over every county in Michigan, to protect your interests and help you in time of trouble, if you own an automobile write us giving the make and model, our agent will gladly call, without any obligation on your part.

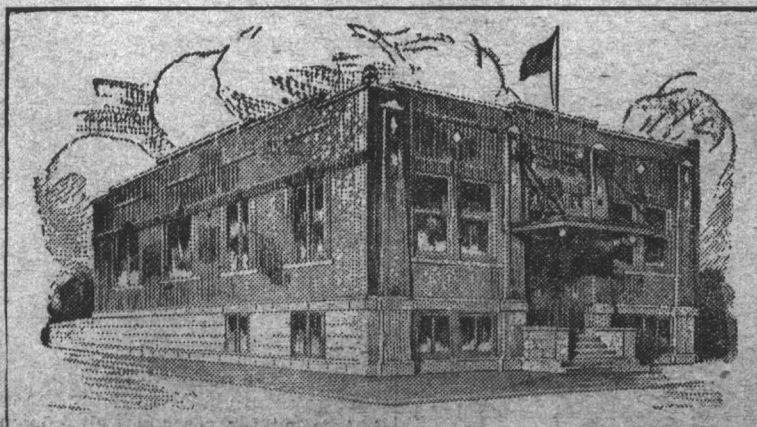
Don't put it off--tomorrow is apt to be too late!

**WM. E. ROBB, Secretary,**

**Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.,**

Michigan's Pioneer and Largest Mutual Auto Insurance Company in the World

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