

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Insuring World Against Food Shortage

When Farming is Made as Safe and Profitable as Other Lines of Business,

the Fear of Famine will Vanish

By FORREST LORD

A FEW WEEKS AGO the street car employes of Detroit went on a strike for higher wages, and for four days not a single street car was seen upon the streets of that city. The cessation of service caused no end of inconvenience to hundreds of thousands, but for the most part they accepted the situation good-humoredly and managed somehow to get back and forth from their work. In a short time the differences were adjusted, the men went back to work, the street cars began running again and the public took to riding upon them. And to all appearances the traveling public was none the worse for the experience.

Now suppose that tomorrow's edition of the press should announce that the farmers of the nation had ordered a General Strike and until certain grievances were adjusted they would sell no more of their grain, vegetables, meat, butter, eggs, wool, cotton, etc. The announcement would be greeted at first with incredulity. No one could believe that human beings would resort to such a barbarous and inhuman method. But, if at last convinced that the statement were true, the mind can well imagine the fear, horror and finally even madness that would successively seize the populace as the full significance of the situation dawned upon it.

This "deadly parallel" is drawn for a purpose. That purpose is to impress upon the minds of all that there is not a single living soul but that is vitally concerned in the production of food and in the man who raises it, the farmer. Strikes are common things. Scarcely a day passes by that the operation of an automobile plant, a street car system, a clothing factory, a coal mine, or other industrial enterprises are not curtailed or entirely halted by a strike of the employes. But the world moves on just the same, and except for the press would probably never know of these slight industrial disturbances. And yet, remotely as the public welfare is touched by the occasional hindrances to the production of the luxuries and the minor necessities of life, great minds are at work to solve the industrial problems and to make strikes and such things unnecessary. If it is a matter of public concern that the causes of industrial strikes be removed, of how immeasurably greater importance it is that the cause of agricultural unrest be removed.

The people of the United States have never known the fear of famine. There has always been plenty to go around our national table and usually a little left over to send to our neighbors across the sea. But our vast plenty has not been enough the last two years to feed many

people in Belgium, Poland, Russia, Armenia, and other countries. And because the surplus of the more fortunate nations was not sufficient to feed them all, great numbers starved to death. The point I would make is that the present generation has known starvation, not because of poverty, but because of an actual shortage of food. With more than a billion and a half mouths to feed and only food for, say, 1,449,000,000, somebody had to go without. At the same time that thousands were dying of starvation practically the entire remainder of civilized people were on rations and eating much less than the normal consumption. If there has been starvation once in the twentieth century there may be starvation again. In fact, it is almost a certainty now that whole nations will have to go on short rations next year and perhaps several years to follow if their total populations are to be fed.

Now the cause of all this hunger was in a sense unavoidable. The farmers did not go on a strike. They did not deliberately curtail production. On the contrary they put forth every effort, without stint or reservation, and many of them produced the biggest crops they had ever grown. They produced these crops under the severest difficulties. Without adequate labor, without adequate capital, without adequate assurance that they were to receive even a fair profit on their investment, they worked,—slaved would be a better word,—twelve to sixteen hours a day and harvested a bumper crop. But it wasn't enough. And now that that great potent incentive for

maximum effort on the part of all,—national need,—has largely subsided, and the difficulties of farming have, if anything, become greater than ever before, the farmer may be expected to ease up a bit, and be excused for so doing.

It is not true as a state senator was recently quoted in the press as saying that the farmers "plan to strike." But it is a novel idea to say the least and since the efficacy and the legitimacy of the strike has been recognized in industrial circles it may appeal to some who count not the consequences that the strike might be used to as good advantage in agricultural circles. However, the possibility of farmers "striking" for higher prices is too remote to be even considered. In the first place they are not well organized; in the second place the rank and file of the farmers could never be brought to a position, except that of direct extremity, where they would use such a horrible weapon. But individual farmers may "strike," not for the purpose of cutting down the supply of food or to force the public to an acceptance of

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Be Sure to Read in This Issue

"INSURING THE WORLD AGAINST FOOD SHORTAGE," a timely subject of world interest (Readers are urged to submit their opinions on this topic.) Read pages 1 and 2

"DAIRY COUNCILS SEEK REFORM IN MILK MARKETING," an astonishing disclosure of evils that need correcting, page 3

"FARMERS WOULD DESTROY GRASS-HOPPER MENACE," Page 4

Pointed Comment on Legislative Matters by Herb Baker Page 5

Watch For These Articles

"How Louisiana Solved Its Marketing Problems by State-Owned Warehouses," And they didn't call it Bolshevism or State Socialism, either. A special series of articles written exclusively for Michigan Business Farming by Will Branan, editor and publisher of the Merchants' Trade Index of New Orleans.

"The Coalition Committee for Michigan," what it is, how it originated and its relation to organized farmers' movements.

INSURING THE WORLD AGAINST FOOD SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 1)

certain terms, but merely to avoid a lot of hard work and worry and possible financial loss.

Farmers, bakers, butchers, lawyers, manufacturers, bankers, etc., are in business to make money. When any business no longer pays dividends, the incentive for continuing in that business is removed. The average farmer has reached that point in his business where production troubles coupled with high production costs have just about robbed the business of both pleasure and profit. You may call his mood what you will. It is sufficient to say that he will not this year or perhaps next year or many years to come put forth such herculean efforts to produce food as he expended last year. There must be a radical change in the methods of production and marketing; there must be more profit when the balance sheet is drawn; there must be less work and more play, if Mr. Farmer is to regain his old interest in his vocation and produce normal crops.

It has only been during the last year that the consuming public got acquainted with the farmer. In former years he was a dim, distant figure, without caste or dignity. His profession was held to be menial like that of a servant or a laborer on the street. But today he is reckoned as a stalwart figure of brains as well as brawn and fit to take a part in the larger affairs of the nation. And because the consuming public is now fairly well acquainted with the farmer and the great, harassing problems peculiar to his business, it is beginning to look upon him with a more charitable eye, to show an interest in his problems, and to offer words of advice.

It is not stretching the truth to say that no class of people in the world have had more advice visited upon them than the farmers. In this respect the American people have been prodigal, if not profligate. No American magazine or newspaper that amounts to anything considers that it has done its full duty to the public unless it prints an occasional story bearing upon some phase of farm life. Such story often repeats statistics to show the increased cost of production, the increased selling prices of farm products, the trend of agricultural labor to the city, fluctuations in acreages, comparative figures of production, etc., until the reading public is now pretty well convinced that farming is not so pleasurable and profitable as generally supposed. By awakening public interest in these matters the great magazines and newspapers have performed a valuable service to agriculture. Perhaps their function stops there. Perhaps in consideration of this service the farmers can afford to overlook the senseless, if well-intended, advice so freely offered in their news columns.

Anyone who claims that there is nothing wrong with the farming industry is ignorant. Otherwise, how shall he explain why, while nearly all minor industries pay large dividends upon the invested capital farming, the greatest of all industries, often pays nothing at all upon the investment and a very meagre recompense for personal services? How shall he explain why men engaged in that industry are obliged to perform the work of two or three men during certain seasons of the year simply because they absolutely cannot afford to pay the wages equal to those offered in the industrial plants of the cities? His answer will be that this is a temporary condition and does not indicate that anything is basically wrong with agriculture. The only reason that industrial concerns can give to labor the high wages and short working hours that attract labor from the farms to the city is because these concerns are in a position to shift the added cost upon the public, and suffer no hardships themselves. But how different with the farmer. Every additional cent which he pays to labor must come out of his own pocket for the marketing price of his products reckons not with the cost of production, be it great or small. There is something wrong fundamentally with farming as a business when those engaged in it are utterly powerless to regulate the selling price of the product to meet fluctuations in the cost of producing the product.

The country population is drifting city-ward. The farmers realize it; the city people realize it; the economists realize it; even the government is cognizant of the trend. And all these are worried over it. It is an unnatural movement. It connotes an unhealthy condition of rural life.

It tells more plainly than words could possibly describe the lack of both social and financial advantages in the country. Slowly, surely, day by day the emigration continues. It has been going on for the better part of the last five years, and yet not one single practical suggestion or effort has been advanced to stem it. Where will it end? This draining of the rural population cannot go on forever. Sooner or later it must show its effect in abandoned farms and grave shortages of food. It is a fact that the average farmer upon eighty acres of land can go into almost any industrial center today, get a job and earn money with less work and far less responsibility than upon the farm. What, we may well ask, can keep the farmers at the plow producing food for those who labor in other fields so long as this situation continues?

Scarcely a statement has been made in the foregoing with which the student of economics will not agree. The gravity of the situation seems to be pretty well appreciated by all concerned but none as yet has had the foresight or courage to suggest a remedy. We are reminded of the man who lay sick with fever, while renowned specialists gathered 'round. All were agreed that the patient was in a bad way, but all were divided as to what should be done. And the patient died.

The writer is not so conceited as to think that he can suggest a remedy that will put the farming business on its feet and in a position to compete with other lines of business. But it is a matter to which he has given much thought and study.

The symptoms of the ailment are unmistakable to all who would observe. The ailment itself is not so easily recognized, and as for recommending a practical treatment that will effect a permanent "cure," that is far beyond his modest powers. But a few suggestions may help.

Farming does not differ greatly from any industrial enterprise. The farmer takes all the risks incident to the manufacturing game, and in addition the risks of the elements. Practically every risk encountered in the manufacturing process the manufacturer can insure himself against, but the farmer cannot escape the wrath of the elements. If for no other reason than that the production of his crops is surrounded with vast uncertainty and potential disaster the farmer should be in a position to fix the price on his harvested product commensurate with the cost of producing it, thereby fortifying himself against the exorbitant tolls of unseasonable weather. It would be bad enough for the farmer to be deprived of the ability to fix the selling price of his goods were he exactly in the same position as other manufacturers. But consider, if you please, the great additional hazards to which he is subject, and marvel no longer that the farming business is weak and wobbly.

Put the farmer where he can regulate the supply and the selling price of his product so that he may earn a fixed and nominal interest on his investment after all costs of production are paid, and the patient will get well. No longer will the world need to worry about where the bread for tomorrow is coming from, for farming will offer the same inducements to capital as other industry offers and people will engage in farming because it pays. Oh, to be sure, there are those ultra-practical people who will exclaim that it cannot be done. Others will remonstrate against placing in the hands of the farmers the vast power of fixing the price of the world's bread and butter, altho the manufacturer of every other necessity and luxury of life exercises that power. Let it be granted that there are great and seemingly insurmountable difficulties in the way. Let it be granted that there are a thousand and one steps to be taken, a thousand and one obstacles to be overcome, before the plan could be successfully undertaken. It will be necessary and advisable from both the farmer's and consumer's point of view for the farmer to take over the machinery of distribution. It will be necessary and advisable for the farmer to engage in politics and secure the enactment of laws which will permit him to have control over the things he produces. After he has done all these things and eliminated every waste in the marketing of his product he must then take the final step looking to the regulation of his supply and selling price. Protest against it as the consuming public may and undoubtedly will, should the time ever come when the farmer attempts to take such a step, it now appears as the only possible insurance against food shortage and hunger.

"Made in Detroit," or was it Cleveland?

SHEEP ON SHARES

I have read with interest and amusement an article in a farm paper explaining how a city firm proposes putting out sheep on shares on Michigan farms. The said firm to furnish the sheep and the farmer to give them good care and feed them and give the promoter one-half of the wool and one-half of the lambs. This seems to me like a one-sided division of the income from the flock. What do you think of a farm paper encouraging farmers to enter into such a partnership scheme? C. H. H.

This is a modern promoter's idea of the old system of putting sheep out to double. No intelligent farmer would think of feeding and caring for a flock of sheep during the year and giving some slick city promoter one-half of the income from the business. It means that "Shylock" is exacting his pound of flesh in terms of one hundred per cent interest. I am sure that a paper that allows such propaganda to go through its editorial rooms is not edited by men familiar with sheep farming here in Michigan.

If you refer to page 350 in the March 1 issue of the Michigan Farmer you will find an article by E. L. Vincent explaining the old practice of putting sheep out to double. This article seems to have created considerable interest and promoters have approached us with schemes to put sheep on Michigan farms on a half-and-half basis, but we have refused to lend our columns to such propaganda.

In a few instances breeders of registered sheep have found it profitable to themselves and to progressive farmers to put breeding ewes out on a half-and-half basis; the farmer feeding and caring for the flock, having all of the wool and one-half of the lambs. In such cases the owner usually does all of the advertising and selling. As a commercial proposition such an arrangement is too much one-sided for any practical farmer to think of entering into.—The Editors.

M. B. F. OFFERS \$50 TO CHARITY

THE FOREGOING letter and comment appeared in the June 28th issue of the Michigan Farmer, owned by the Lawrence Publishing Co., of Cleveland, O., also publishers of the Ohio Farmer and the Pennsylvania Farmer. Much as we dislike to engage in controversy with a contemporary, the fact that M. B. F. is the publication mentioned in the alleged communication and the fact that the editors of the Michigan Farmer deliberately sought to belittle us we are forced to a point of defense.

We doubt the authenticity of the communication which on the face of it appears to have been written by a reader of the Michigan Farmer and used by the editors as a bona fide letter. We assert that the letter was not written by a farmer, and we challenge the Michigan Farmer to produce the original letter, the envelope bearing the cancellation stamp of the United States postoffice, and other proof that the letter is what it purports to be, a bona fide communication from a subscriber to the Michigan Farmer. Providing the Michigan Farmer can reproduce in its columns such evidence as will prove to our satisfaction the genuineness of the letter we will donate to the Michigan Red Cross the sum of \$50.

We charge that the aforesaid letter was written by a member of the Michigan Farmer staff for the purpose of manufacturing sentiment against a plan which had been briefly discussed in the columns of M. B. F. We charge that the sole purpose of the Michigan Farmer in inventing this letter and commenting upon it was not to protect its readers from the machinations of a "slick city promoter" but to turn its readers against M. B. F.

The merits of the sheep-wool society are, we freely admit, open to question. They are largely for the individual farmer to decide for himself. Our opinion nor that of the Michigan Farmer for that matter, counts for little. The fact that we have received a large number of letters from farmers who desire to take advantage of the plan, and not one single letter in opposition to it, is all the evidence we need that the Michigan Farmer is barking up the wrong pole. But this is neither the time nor the place to discuss the merits of the plan. Later we shall have more to say about it.

The Michigan Farmer incautiously lays aside its armor when it mentions an article by E. L. Vincent published in its March 1st issue. The last time we heard from Mr. Edgar L. Vincent he resided in a far western state. He does not have the reputation of being a practical farmer or acquainted with the farming conditions in Michigan. He does have the reputation of being a professional writer and he fearlessly, if not always faultlessly, discusses every phase of farming from fruit-growing to dairying, from hot-house farming to ranching, as his numerous articles in many agricultural journals will bear testimony. MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING long ago closed its columns to the professional writers who know how to tell others how to farm, but would starve if they, themselves, had to depend upon farming for a living.

THE WHIP STINGS

Following Milo Campbell's revelations on the wool situation, the Boston dealers come back with the following story to the press:

"The Boston Wool Trade association officially has taken cognizance of the slur on the character and patriotism of its members by Milo D. Campbell, secretary of an agricultural association.

"The wool trade association has instructed Secretary F. Nathaniel Perkins to write to Mr. Campbell and ascertain whether he was correctly quoted."

NEW HOPPER BAIT USED

A new poisoned bait recipe for grasshoppers has been used successfully by farmers in various parts of Michigan. When the prices of bran mash skinned the cat and shot upward, the bran mash poison, which was considered the most effective, became too expensive to be in everyone's reach. Sawdust has been substituted with fairly good success. Paris green has also jumped in price and the new recipe provides a substitute.

The following recipe is recommended: Into a bushel of screened sawdust thoroughly mix, by sifting, a pound of poison or crude arsenious oxide. In a gallon of water dissolve three-fourths of a pound of salt and add one-half of a cup of molasses. Slowly pour this into the poisoned sawdust while the mixture is being stirred. Add enough more water to make a good stiff "mash."

Dairy Councils Seek Reforms in Milk Marketing

New Organizations, Spreading in Southern Michigan, Promise Better Handling of Milk

By VERNE E. BURNETT

PROFITEERING WITH MILK offers imperative need for a housecleaning, according to the opinions both of many prominent farmers as well as business men in the cities. According to evidence obtained by MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, the situation is most acute in the Detroit area, which, roughly, radiates for seventy miles from the center of that city. But the problems and solutions are similar for the other areas of Michigan.

The Dairy Council movement, originating this spring in Macomb County, and spreading into neighboring counties, contains elements which promise to help solve the gross injustices, both to producer and consumer. The consumer pays one hundred per cent more than what the producer is paid by the distributors, who walk away with that one hundred per cent which should be divided to a much larger extent between the producer and consumer.

Macomb County Takes the Lead

Although 3,000 farmers, in the Detroit 70-mile circle alone, already belong to the Michigan Milk Producers Association, there are many producers both in the Detroit area and out of it who are not members of one or other of the "locals," or community units of the association. Each of these locals in the Detroit area before this spring had sent two delegates to meetings with the Milk Commission at Detroit. This system seemed too bunglesome and unsatisfactory to great numbers of producers.

But in the last few months the Dairy Council movement sprang into being in Macomb County. It was formed with a realization, its leaders say, that the Michigan Milk Producers Association was merely a "paper organization" and while having undoubtedly accomplished many important reforms in the marketing of milk, had for some time past reached the zenith of its usefulness and was now in need of re-organization, new life and a more accurate conception of the increasing problems confronting the equitable distribution of milk.

Gideon Bryce, of Romeo, now president of the Macomb County Dairy Council, and R. G. Potts, of Washington, (Macomb County), are both delegates at large for the Macomb Council at the Commission meetings in Detroit. These two delegates represent the twelve locals of Macomb county and the 24 delegates eligible to the meetings. But these two delegates-at-large have twenty-four votes at the commission meetings. They are carefully instructed and accomplish their missions with dispatch and efficiency.

R. G. Potts is given especial credit as the originator of the idea. H. V. Kittle, county agent, deserves credit for putting the project across, together with splendid co-operation of the 1150 milk producers of Macomb (organized in their twelve locals.)

Dairy Council Spreads

As the next meeting of the commission draws near in Detroit, it is expected that other counties will report organization on the Dairy Council basis. Already four counties besides Macomb are known to be organized under the new plan, and still others are expected to come through with the news that the finishing touches have been put upon the consolidation of their locals into county boards.

So far as it can be determined at present, the dairy council idea, of making a more concrete state producers association out of the existing system, is brand new. The movement voices a growing demand from farmers and city consumers for a reduction of the waste, inefficiency and profiteering of the middlemen in our marketing system.

Just to show the progressive and reforming attitude of the Macomb Dairy Council, which is merely typical of the producers organizing in other counties to cut out the profiteering and waste, the leaders point out the demands sent to Charles H. Brand, as federal director of Markets.

Remedies Proposed by Kittle

Although many county agents and farm bureaus have been distrusted by farmers and sometimes by townspeople in various counties, nevertheless the county agent work has spread rapidly into all but eight counties in Michigan, and unquestionably some of these agents deserve real applause from both the farmers and the city consumers. H. V. Kittle, although sharply criticized when coming to Macomb county, has "sawed wood," and won support of at least a large number of the farmers in the Detroit area. His work in regard to the Dairy Council is particularly trusted, inasmuch as he has tried a number of times to resign in order to resume work at his farm in Livingston County. He has recently agreed to stay not later than September 1st, in order to complete some of the campaigns started and to obtain a

Clean-Up in Detroit Demanded

THE MACOMB Council members realized a milk market clean-up in Detroit was imperative (and still is). Accordingly they framed several points in a petition for a survey sent to the government. Although the government stated that it was willing to make the survey, it is unable to begin one until the consumers also join in the request.

The matter of the milk survey of Detroit is reserved for a special article to be published soon, but enough has been said in regard to it to show the attitude of the farmers. This attitude may be more thoroughly clarified by summarizing the petition sent to the government:

(1) Determine how many gallons of milk are shipped daily to Detroit from the Detroit area.

(2) Determine the amount of milk sold directly to consumers.

(3) Determine the amount of milk over and above the amount actually consumed. This begins the sections relating to the milk surplus problem).

(4) Determine the amount of milk converted into butter and sold directly on the consuming market.

(5) Determine the amount of milk converted into butter and held for speculative purposes.

(6) Determine amount converted into cottage cheese and sold directly on the consuming market.

(7) Determine amount converted into cottage cheese and held for speculative purposes.

(8) Determine amount of milk condensed and powdered and held for summer consumption. (This includes milk said to be condensed and used for making ice cream. The public is not aware of this practice).

(9) Determine the actual loss in dollars and cents accruing to distributors through so-called "surplus."

(10) Redistrict and plot the City of Detroit to determine the inefficiency of the present system of gross duplications of work, whereby 100 agencies do the work which a dozen or fewer could do, with little overhead additions.

successor so he has no "ambitions" in the Council work.

"The Dairy Council Movement," said Mr. Kittle when interviewed during a ride in his "fiver" which was making one of its break neck trips over the county, "was something which the farmers themselves started. They had got sick of getting little or no profit for producing milk, while the folks in the cities were paying twice as much as the farmers were being paid. The farmers had given up hope of real aid from the Michigan Milk Producers Association as it now stands, although the object of the Dairy Council is not to destroy but rather to strengthen the state association. The farmers call the present state association a 'paper' affair, whereas they require a 'concrete organization.'"

Mr. Kittle pointed out that one of the greatest needs that the Dairy Council saw for the state association was a greater income, building up a fund of around a half a million dollars. With this fund the farmers could in short order take over a distributing plant in Detroit and supply the city, in case the distributors refuse to reorganize on a more efficient and fair basis, both to consumer and producer. At present only one cent per hundred pounds of milk goes into the state association's treasury, to pay a few salaries and \$90 per month advertising in Detroit street cars, etc., but the amount is pitifully small for a big association.

The Dairy Council leaders would have a fund large enough to pay for a few experts, at least one of whom would make a year-round survey of conditions in the city. At present, of course, a simple audit of the books of the commission may be made as for arithmetical accuracy, but there are so many differences in the various parts of the year that a survey of a few days or even a few weeks could not get at the basis of things.

The Macomb Dairy Council already has upward of a thousand dollars in its own fund and is going ahead. With a little cash the council is able to accomplish something beside

sending resolutions. At present, says Mr. Kittle, there is nothing to guarantee the producer, and a general fund for the Michigan Milk Producers Association would accomplish that very thing.

Macomb Council's By-Laws

Interest is shown among milk producers whenever the subject of a Dairy Council is broached, even in counties where reform movements have not been started. The Macomb County Dairy Council's by-laws are reproduced herewith in case they may be of aid for other counties not yet organized in the new movement.

Article I. Name

Section 1.—The name assumed by this association and by which it shall be known is the Macomb County Dairy Council.

Article II. Object and Purposes

Section 1.—To secure a closer relationship among the various locals of Michigan Milk Producers' Association in the county.

Section 2.—To encourage discussion of the various dairy problems, with a view of not only disseminating knowledge but also to secure unity of thought and action in attempting their solution.

Article III. Membership

Section 1.—Any milk local which is located within the boundaries of Macomb County or which lies outside the boundaries of Macomb county, but which is contributed to by men who reside in, and are producers of milk in Macomb county, shall be eligible to membership.

Section 2.—Application and Election. All candidates for membership shall become a member of the association on payment of membership fee to the secretary of the Macomb County Dairy Council, such payment being a pledge of adherence to all by-laws, rules and regulations adopted by this association.

Section 3.—Fees. Each member shall pay the sum of \$5.00 to the secretary of the Macomb County Dairy Council, which shall constitute the fee for such members to the association.

Section 4.—Dues. The secretary of each local shall pay to the secretary of the Macomb county Dairy Council annually the sum of 25c for each member in his local, which shall constitute the dues for such members to the association.

Section 5.—Delinquency. If any member fails to pay these dues within one month after date of maturity, a note of delinquency shall be mailed to them by the secretary, and if at the end of 10 days they still remain delinquent, their membership may be cancelled by the president and secretary.

Article IV Duties of Officers

Section 1.—President. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association, sign as president with the secretary all instruments requiring such signature, and shall perform all duties incident to this office.

Section 2.—Vice-president. The vice-president shall act in the absence of the president, and in the absence or disability of this officer a member shall be chosen to act temporarily.

Section 3.—Secretary-Treasurer. The secretary treasurer shall be the recording officer of the association, shall keep a record of all meetings and members, keep a membership roll; fill out and countersign all membership certificates; shall join with the president in the execution of all authorized conveyances, contracts and obligations of the association. He shall also be custodian of all money, goods, property, and chattels of the association and held responsible for the safety and preservation thereof; he shall pay out money or incur obligation in the name of the association only as authorized by the members of the association; he shall prepare and report to the annual meeting a complete statement of the financial doings and affairs of the association.

Article V. Committees

Section 1.—The Executive Committees shall be composed of the officers of the association and two men elected annually, who shall transact all routine business. Special Committees may be appointed or elected at any regular or special meeting.

Article VI

Section 1.—The Annual Meeting shall be held on ———— previous to annual meeting of Michigan Milk Producers Association meeting.

Article VII

Section 1.—Each local shall be limited to one voting delegate.

Article VIII

Section 1.—Five members shall constitute a quorum.

Article IX

Section 1.—A special meeting may be called by the president or on the written request of three locals.

Fighting Farmers Score Against Grasshoppers

Individually and Organized They Go After Corn Borers, Locusts and Army Worms

By EDWIN BINGHAM

FARMERS are writing in from various counties telling of pests raising havoc in the crops, not so bad as some years, but still pretty troublesome. In many cases the farmers write as individuals, because they know of no organized effort in their community. They ask for remedies for pests already in their fields, and also for precautions against pests which may invade them from neighboring counties or states. The seventeen-year locust has been having its fling; the corn borer in various forms has been appearing; the yellows have been tampering with the fruit; quack grass and barberry have been attacked by armies of workers; the army worm has been mobilizing in neighboring states and may start an assault on Michigan. Leaf curl, apple canker, onion black spot and countless others fill out the long lists.

It almost seems as though, sometimes, that the life of the farmer must be pledged to a life of fighting the critters which seek to ruin his crops, his leisure and his peace of mind.

The fight against grasshoppers has been without doubt the most intensive of any organized campaign against pests in Michigan this year. In the counties of Wexford, Grand Traverse and Missaukee and a few nearby sections, the grasshopper hordes caused frightful havoc. The farmers have become thoroughly aroused and this year they have organized to conduct what seems to be a winning battle against the hoppers. The special session of the legislature railroaded through a bill to give state aid to the fight against the grasshoppers. Farm organizations and county agents have been of great value in the fight.

Even a railroad company joined in and offered to put up for and sprinkle poison along all its property, in order to make a clean sweep.

Individual Farmers Problem

But now comes a farmer writing from Montmorency County. He is unaware of any community efforts to drive away grasshoppers, but he is alarmed at the losses his own crops are suffering and is willing to go to almost any amount of trouble to drive away the pest. He also is willing to help keep the hoppers away from his neighbors' fields.

In his case, after failing to organize some of his neighbors in a big scale campaign, the next best thing would be to get the poison spread about in the most effective places in his own property. Arsenic poisons of various kinds are known to be very effective. These are usually mixed with sawdust, molasses and salt. The mixing is important, so the farmer should ascertain the proportions which should be maintained, according to the strength of the poisons used. The dealer selling the poison usually can furnish such data. The grasshoppers are lured by the sweetness of the molasses and eat heartily of the mixture and soon "kick the bucket" in droves. One hundred pounds of sawdust or bran, to four pounds of white arsenic, eight quarts of molasses, and 24 gallons of water form a good recipe.

Most county agents are known to be doing all they can to co-operate with farmers in ridding themselves of crop pests. And county agents everywhere have been given complete and varied recipes for pest eradication. The Michigan Agricultural College sends promptly any bulletins requested on almost any agricultural subjects, especially in the matter of fighting grasshoppers and other trouble-makers.

The European Corn Borer

Jackson county's neighbors are on the lookout for one of the most flagrant kinds of corn borers, according to reports from Jackson. Other counties are said to be troubled. The corn borer, being such a hide-and-seek sort of critter, is hard to find and farmers are obliged to look sharp before the pest has gotten too far. Other states, including Massachusetts and Georgia, have been having especially big troubles to surmount with the borer.

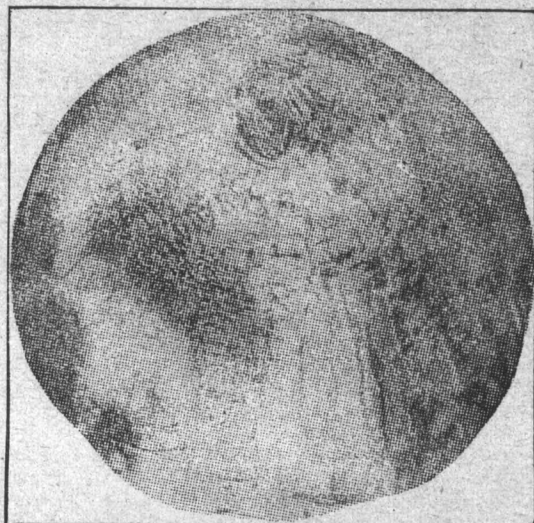
In warning Michigan farmers, it is well to know how rapid and deadly is the spread of this pest. An area of 320 square miles around Boston is devastated by the borer. The worm tunnels through all parts of the corn, including the ear, which it destroys or injures. The big trouble about the borer is that it also does the same trick to celery, beans, beets, spinach, oats, potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, timothy and many other plants.

Fortunately Michigan is as yet comparatively free from the pest, but certainly not from the danger, now that it has been discovered in our midst. It must be remembered that it was not officially discovered in America until 1917. There are two generations each year accounting for rapid multiplication.

To suppress the corn borer, one should burn them out of all stalks infested. Then when the harvest is over, all stalks, stubble, weeds and grasses in the infested area should be burned over. The work must be done very thoroughly, because just a few plants escaping may present one with an entire new mad-house of borers the following season. The government is so alarmed about the pest that imprisonment for five years and a fine of \$5,000 are the penalties for anyone guilty of knowingly transporting produce containing the pest.

If the corn leaves are examined and show little punctures, some stalks should be cut out and slit to see if some of the worms are playing tag around the inside of the stalk. Or if little sections of the corn plant, such as leaves or tassel, mysteriously lop over as though broken, the same examination should be made.

One method of eradication is that of feed-



ALTHOUGH black spots on onions is a disease rather than a pest, it certainly is a pestiferous thing, ruining \$300,000 worth of onions in the Chicago area. States all around Michigan are suffering severely from the blight, and Michiganders are striving to keep it out of this state.

ing infected stalks to live stock or poultry. Although it is known to be harmful to feed cicadas to chickens it is thought that the presence of the borer causes no harm to either stock or poultry. Also by burying the infected corn in manure and leaving until rotted, one can get rid of the pest.

In any case, 98 per cent of the borers must be destroyed to have any real effect in eradicating the pest. Farmers discovering the borer

are urged to write to their farm papers as well as to the government authorities, and a concerted campaign may keep Michigan clean of one of the worst of crop pests.

Black Spots on Onion Sets

Black spots, considered to be the greatest factor injuring onions, are otherwise known as onion rot, smudge, mold and neck rot. About 150,000 bushels, valued at \$300,000 are reported for the Chicago area alone for the past season. It is another disease which has made slight advances into Michigan, but which Michigan farmers are fighting to nip in the bud, now that the states all around are infected. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin farmers keep suffering from the blight, and unless Michigan farmers keep on the alert the disease will spread liberally into this state.

Being found in many forms, the blight is easy to discover. Black spots form near the surface and rot into the onion a ways. Inasmuch as moisture aids the growth of the diseased fungus, the onions should be dried as quickly as possible after they are harvested. Curing in slatted crates stacked in the fields is condemned as unsatisfactory when the weather is moist. If the onions can be cured in buildings which are kept dry, it is the safest plan to prevent the blight from taking its toll.

The Army Worm Approaches

Rumors of outbreaks of the famous and deadly army worm are being heard in Michigan. Reports have been coming from neighboring states including Illinois, that Mr. Army Worm is officially in the fields, solving the labor shortage in his own way. Wheat, alfalfa and other crops are suffering. Michigan farmers remember only too well the ravages of the little soldier worm in years past. So just in case the poisons recommended previously have been forgotten, a specially good recipe is given here:

(This is also a good dose to rid grasshoppers with).

Mix dry fifty pounds of bran and two pounds of white arsenic or paris green and then moisten the mixture with a solution containing four quarts of blackstrap molasses, the juice of chopped-up rinds of twelve lemons and about twelve gallons of water. The mash should be just moist enough so that a few drops can be squeezed from a handful of it.

Distribute the mash broadcast wherever the pest is. Scatter it all over fields affected, or distribute it in strips in front of worms discovered migrating, where they are on the march. On hot clear days the mixture should be distributed either early in the morning or around sundown. On cloudy days, any hour of day will do.

Michigan is comparatively free from pests this year, when other states are contrasted. But there is much work at hand right now, as there always will be, to keep Michigan as pest-free as possible.

Have You Some Muck Soil on Your Farm? Then Read This

By EZRA LEVIN,

M. A. C., Muck Specialist and Secretary Michigan Muck Farmers' Ass'n.

THE SUMMER meeting of the muck farmers of Michigan will be held at the Woodward Farm, Constantine, July 15. The Michigan Agricultural College, co-operating with the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau and Mr. Robert Zimmerman, manager of the Woodward Farm, has arranged a demonstration plat, showing various types of crops growing on muck.

There is a number of varieties of oats, barley, soy beans, corn, alfalfa, beets, spring wheat etc. All of these different crops are subjected to different treatments of fertilizers, every variety extending over applications of manure alone; manure and acid phosphate; acid phosphate alone, and a mixed fertilizer. There are also interesting tests on proper amounts of seed per acre to be sown on muck. This experiment demonstration is about nine acres in extent and is probably the largest demonstration of that type that has ever been carried on in the state on a private farm.

Incidentally, the Woodward Farm at Constantine represents a fine type of muck farm in Southern Michigan, and there will be other things to see which will be of interest to the muck growers. The meeting is to be held in the form of a picnic and on the banks of one of the lakes near the farm. Plans for speakers have not been arranged, but some prominent expert will be secured to talk to the growers.

Every man interested in muck agriculture and the peat lands of the state from an agricultural point of view should plan to be there. This is only one of a series of demonstrations which

the office of muck crops of the Michigan Agricultural College has been carrying on.

FARMERS OF JONESVILLE HOLD SERIES OF GET-TOGETHERS

One of the most significant and important gatherings held at Jonesville in a long time was the farmers' meeting which took place recently in marking the initial step in an effort to bring the farmers together. One of the main objects of the movement is to bring about a better understanding between all the people of the locality.

A half hour's musical program was followed by four addresses, all of which were entertaining and instructive. Charles E. Haines, for eleven years associated with the Hudson Farmers' Bank, spoke on the subject: "A Better Understanding between the Farmer and the Banker." Orville Powers, teacher of agriculture in the Adrian high school, gave a talk on the farmer and the co-operative movement. Prof. Eben Mumford of M. A. C. delivered an inspiring and instructive address on farm and food conditions and problems.

W. M. Wetmore, cashier of the Grosvenor Savings bank, and associated with that institution for thirty years, spoke on the subject: "Character as a Borrowing Asset." The movement was given further impetus on the following Sunday when farmers' day was observed at all three churches. Prof. Mumford of M. A. C. occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church, Dr. Latham spoke at the Presbyterian church, and Rev. A. N. McEvoy at the Episcopal.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

SCHOOL BOOKS

REPRESENTATIVES of school book publishers made the Governor believe that those concerns were not getting a square deal under the law enacted at the regular session and he included in his list of messages to the special session the School book matter.

The publishers claimed they were not getting enough money from the School children of the State and the Governor felt sorry for them. There have been so many liars working on the School book question and there are so frequently charges and counter charges between the rival groups that the wayfarer can scarcely be expected to know just where he is at.

If the publishers had really been losing money on Michigan business they would have come forward with their table of costs and demonstrated the fact to the legislature and then there would have been no trouble about remedial legislation.

But they did not do this. They said they were losing money and asked us to take it on faith, which few except the governor, Brower of Jackson and a few others, would do. If the Governor had heard the voice of the farmers in the terminal ware-house matter as readily as he heard that of the School book publishers, and several others, the farmers might now be anticipating improved marketing facilities and consumers might expect ultimate relief from the exactions of food profiteers, but, the Governor did not hear the farmer and the consumer.

They can be relied on to vote the ticket anyway, why get excited. Anyway, when the book question came up in the house the war commenced. Hall of Missaukee, and Mosler of Allegan, who know what they were talking about, poured hot shot into the project till it's sponsors were glad to let it expire by strangulation, after a whole day had been spent in debating it.

Hall's demeanor brings thoughts of the crusades and his character seems to be a blending of the characteristic of the early advocates of prohibition and the militant believer in predestination. When he said that either the Governor or the Superintendent of Public Instruction was an unmitigated liar, the sporting element began laying bets on which was it.

It was one of the greatest scraps staged by this legislature. It raged till night and then under the cover of darkness the book forces withdrew from the field and the School Children of Michigan for the next two years will get their text books at, probably, not to exceed one hundred percent profit to the publishers.

SLEEPER SEEKS THIRD TERM

AT THE CLOSE of the special session it was rumored about the capital that Governor Sleeper would seek a third term. If he had been successful in all the machine building moves fathered by his kitchen cabinet he might have at his command appointees enough to have put him across even if public sentiment was a little chilly, but as it is he will have to take some chances with his record. His utilities commission and some other appointments are not generally regarded as assets of his administration. On the other hand A. B. Cook of Owosso, and a man in Ontonagon county have announced that they see little if anything in his record to criticize. Fred Woodworth, whom the Governor made Food and Drug Commissioner claims Sleeper is the greatest Governor the state ever had; that he comes from a county from which most of the great men of Michigan in these days come from: that the state should honor itself by selecting him for a third term, or, if there is prejudice against third terms, and experience seems to justify the suspicion that there is, then the state should avail itself of the next best man in sight whom he modestly admits is also a Huron county man. With Groesbeck, who is mighty strong with the rank and file and Dickinson, who has the churches, the dries and a large per cent of the other farmers with him, there's bound to be some scrap over the Governorship and in a three cornered contest it looks as though the Governor could make the others go some. If there were some dominant figure among the farmers of the State who could command the support of the common people of the cities as Pingree did, city and county alike, there would be nothing to contest, but there is no such man in sight and it now look like a three-cornered contest at best. Look them up and get ready.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WELSH

WE ARE again constrained to pay our respects to the honorable George Washington Welsh, amateur statesman of Grand Rapids, Michigan. George will be remembered by the readers of M. B. F. as the publisher of the "Fruit Belt," a weekly publication, little known and less respected, which the Hon.



By HERB BAKER

George W. hopes to circulate among the farmers of the state whom he denounced as "bolsheviks" because they think that something might be done to benefit both producer and consumer in the marketing of farm produce and food supplies generally.

Both the senators and a majority of the representatives of Kent county supported the warehouse amendment, but George and certain smug middlemen saw danger in the proposition and George sounded the alarm, from a deep sighted sense of public duty. And now at the special session George comes across again and covers himself with glory as a real guardian of the peoples' money.

During the regular session, he was the most joyous junker in the bunch. Salary grabs, state constabulary and all kinds of jobs for the faithful had a tireless champion in the Grand Rapids Washington. His stomach was good. He gagged at nothing that brought satisfaction to those with axes to grind. We read in the word of those who strain at a gnat after having swallowed a camel, and our "Fruit Belt" hero with such a record straining at an item of \$500 to investigate the trap rock road material proposition is a spectacle of the Gods and men and especially those men engaged in furnishing the state inferior road material, from the limestone quarries of the "Thumb" district. These limestone men enjoy a practical monopoly of the crushed stone demand for road building.

If anything should occur to substitute the Superior trap rock why somebody would stand to lose by the change. This is bolshevism pure and simple and the Grand Rapids George Washington is again bolshevism wherever it raises its head. The "Thumb" limestone men are especially again this trap rock form of bolshevism and their smiles of approval when George argued that the proposition involved a "needless and useless expense of the peoples' money," were really touching they were so appreciative.

Since the writer called attention to Washington's part in defeating the warehouse amendment he has apparently been nursing his wrath and looking for a chance to come back with the least self exposure.

Hit and Run

He might have launched his attack at any time during the three weeks of the session with some assurance of getting the worth of his money but he chose to wait till within fifteen minutes of final adjournment and then to "hit and run." By collusion with those correspondents who habitually belittle those to whom

they cannot dictate, George's "remarks" were given some publicity. Here's what the Free Press reporter had George say:

"During the last regular session some members of the senate made a great deal of political capital over their refusal to visit the state institutions," said Representative Welsh. "The house committees went out and their investigations resulted in the cleaning up of several institutions. Now, however, when the fishing is good and the weather is warm, the senators want to junket and I believe the house should vote against this needless and useless expense of the people's money. The state highway department is competent to investigate the trap rock situation."

"I would amend this, however, if I could be assured that Senator Herbert Baker, who has played to the gallery throughout the entire session would be included in the party. During the session of 1913, Baker started for Europe to investigate rural credits and the Balkan situation at state expense, but the senate shut off the appropriation and left him in New York."

"Old Baker Junket Recalled

"Two former senators were instrumental in preventing Baker's junket to Europe and he did not forget this when their names came up for confirmation as members of the new utilities board. If this senatorial junket will enable Senator Baker to complete his junket to Europe via the upper peninsula, the house should favor it."

There is a well-known distinction between the Grand Rapids Washington and the Virginian one. The writer did not start to Europe to look up its rural credit plans, did not seek appointment and would not have served as a member of trap rock committee, and did not know that Smith and O'Dell opposed sending delegates with those of other states to investigate rural credit systems in Europe, though I might have known for it was well understood that the banking interests of the state were opposed to the introduction of a rural credit system in this country, with the exceptions noted. The F. P. reporter of George's "hit and run" speech are substantially correct.

The writer, many years ago, attended an exhibition by a ventriloquist. Seated on each of his knees was a doll—a boy and a girl. The boy's name was George and his sister took commendable pride in him. As George gave expression to the smart sayings of the ventriloquist, his sister would invariably break in with the observation "George is a smart boy."

In contemplation of the splendid legislative service of the youthful solon from Grand Rapids, the honorable George Washington Welsh, the writer feels that he is in accord with the food gamblers who escaped the menace of the public warehouse and the limestone men who escaped by a hair's breadth the threatened evasion of trap rock—the writer feels that he can agree with these gentlemen that "George is a smart boy."

Pennsy Community Combines Dairying and Co-Operation

IMPROVEMENTS in certain dairy methods recently in Pennsylvania and other states are being adapted or perfected by Michigan farmers. The work in one Pennsylvania town is remarkable.

To make dairying mean much prosperity instead of drudgery has been the notable achievement in the Grove City community. Unprofitable methods with inability of local farmers to gain more than a meager living from the soil had distributed seeds of discouragement throughout the community.

Under such conditions the United States Department of Agriculture induced the business men and others of Grove City to establish a creamery. Built and equipped by home capital, this plant is operated by the department as a part of its experimental and demonstration work. In three years Grove City has developed into an advanced dairy community. The first day the creamery opened its doors 20 patrons marketed 78 pounds of butterfat. By June 30 of the same year, the number of patrons had increased to 106, a year later to 338, the next year to 579, and at the end of the third year, or June 30, 1918, it was 614. But the increase in the income is even more remarkable. The first fiscal year, or from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, inclusive, the gross income of the creamery was \$82,432; the second year it had increased to \$212,904, and the third year it was \$375,596. Last year one of the Grove City banks increased its deposits \$450,000 of which approximately one-third resulted directly from dairy farming improvement.

City Helping Country

The Grove City community has followed the

principle that "In union there is strength," and at the present time is admirably organized for profitable results. The local commercial club of 200 members has been of great assistance in winning the confidence of the farmers, in making them feel at home, in entertaining them and in strengthening the bonds between them and their town neighbors. The club rooms are now used as headquarters by farmers and their families when they are in town and twenty of the most progressive farmers are now members. Often the club has been active in obtaining help for the farmers during busy times while occasionally the members themselves have assisted the farmers in urgent work.

The two local banks have supported the "better agriculture" movement and one of them has aided in financing the purchase of pure bred dairy sires and cows. It has brought in eight carloads of high-producing animals and distributed the cattle at cost among the farmers. In addition it has loaned money for the purchase of better cattle and for general farm improvement. The bank publishes a monthly paper which circulates among the creamery patrons and deals with community development problems and other topics of interest. Each month it publishes the names of farmers receiving the largest checks from the creamery and the names of the owners of cows whose average production exceeds 40 pounds of butterfat a month. The lists stimulate friendly rivalry among dairymen and benefit the local industry.

(Continued on page 15)

—for all the farmers of Michigan—

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M. B. F. an Independent Medium

IT HAS been repeatedly stated by some who wish to curtail M. B. F.'s activities and usefulness to the farmers of Michigan that it is an "organ" of a certain farm organization. This is absolutely not true. This paper is published by a corporation organized under the laws of Michigan. The names of the officers of this company, the publisher, the editor and associates are printed at the top of the editorial page. Every person connected with the ownership, editing and publishing of this paper is a resident of Michigan and interested in the welfare of the farmers of the state.

The editorials published on this page are written by the editor. No one else has a hand in their origin or composition. The editorial policies are determined largely by its readers. Never yet has an editorial been printed in these columns which did not represent the best interests of the farmers. The interests of the farmers come FIRST. Never yet have the editorial policies of this newspaper been subject to the whims or the personal interests of any individual stockholder. Never yet have these policies been swayed by any organization of farmers or other classes of people, unless such influence looked to the betterment of the conditions of ALL the farmers. M. B. F. has been approached by at least one big state-wide farmers' organization with an invitation to become its official "organ," and at least two large marketing associations have asked us to become their official mouthpiece. But in all cases we have refused this indubitable honor they would bestow upon us, for no publication can be independent at all times as M. B. F. desires to be if it is in any way connected up in the public mind with organizations or other factions whose scope of activities is less than those of the said publication.

Those who have been consistent readers of M. B. F., will testify that we have at all times maintained an attitude strictly independent of all outside influences excepting the best interests of the farmers. Rigid adherence to this rule has not always been good business, but it is a rule from which we shall never turn a hair's breadth. It is our constant purpose to be a friend to the farmers and to serve them wisely and well. Any statement to the effect that M. B. F. is dominated or influenced by any organization is detrimental to the welfare of both itself and its readers. Our readers will therefore perform a valuable service if they will clinch that lie every time it comes to their attention.

A Funeral Without Tears

T WAS the night before July 1st. All over the land, in a thousand barrooms and cafes men and women slouched before bars or over tables, drinking. Some, so far gone in their cups that they had all but forgotten the disaster that impended, were glad and gay. But others, to whom an evening thus

spent was a part of their daily existence, were sad and depressed. For on the morrow the flowing bowl would be a thing of the past. The cherished cock-tail from which many deluded souls drew the courage to combat the problems of the day and tease the stomach into a receptive mood would no longer be a matter of a simple order and a tip to the waiter. It would be a thing beyond the reach of the average citizen, banned by law and soon to be frowned upon by custom.

So upon the evening of the dearth of booze, trembling hands clutched the glass a little tighter, bleary eyes looked with a regretful fondness upon the liquor it contained, and draughts were taken slowly as if to coax the taste and the warmth to linger a trifle longer than usual. But there were no tears. Time-honored as the drinking of liquor has been and firmly fixed as the habit of drinking a social evening glass had become upon those who sat at the last sad rites of their favorite, to all appearances the occasion aroused no deep emotions. It was a funeral without tears.

Nation-wide prohibition has come. By the action of Congress and the proclamation of the president forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors on and after July 1st, the condition for which a million women have prayed and a million men have worked thru county local option, became a thing of reality almost over night. M. B. F. has been a persistent champion of prohibition from the day the first copy was printed. It has taken an aggressive fight in the campaigns to destroy or restore the traffic in this state. It has published hundreds of editorials and articles showing the destructive effect of liquor upon health, morals and efficiency. In taking this stand it has had the nearly unanimous support of its readers, and feels that it is entitled to no small share of the credit for banishing and keeping the saloon out of Michigan. And the votes of the farmers of Michigan have likewise played a very large part in strengthening the campaign for nation-wide prohibition, and they may justly feel with much pride and thankfulness that the adoption of the amendment to the federal constitution which ends the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for all time to come is in a measure traceable to them.

Two Classes of Individuals

THE EDITOR of a southern Michigan daily raises a question as to the sincerity of the efforts of certain farm leaders "to do something for the farmers." This editor cannot convince himself that any man or group of men would give up their time and money for the furtherance of a cause unless they expected to be eventually reimbursed with either money or position. Assuming that this was true, our editor friend believed that such men and such cause should receive the opposition of all honest-minded people.

While it is true that human nature is essentially selfish, the nature of some humans is more selfish than that of others. For instance, we have the man who never lifts a finger to help a friend without there being an obligation implied to repay the favor. We have the man whose sole thought and purpose is to make money and secure position. He supports or opposes all matters according to the dictates of his pocket book, rather than his conscience. On the other hand, there is the man who lets scarcely a day of his life go by that he does not speak a kind word or perform a kind deed to make the life of someone else brighter. He does this often at the expense of time, money and convenience. He is the man who in the majority of cases takes such stand upon public matters as is best in accord with the public welfare, even though opposed to his personal interests. Conscience, and conscience, alone, is his prompter.

The former individual frankly preys upon the public. His wares are well known; his motives well understood. The press and public confer upon him honors, and call him a "jolly good fellow." But the man who serves others without recompense is looked upon with suspicion. Beneath his cloak of charity, so argues the average mind, there must be con-

cealed a weapon to slaughter the sheep that flock to his fold. And so when the slightest evidence is produced to verify suspicion, the public hails it with glee and gibes, "I told you so." Great philanthropists, great reformers, great leaders, have been slaughtered upon the altar of public opinion for trivial mistakes and shortcomings and their works cast into the mire of oblivion; while selfish opportunists who have never turned their hand to the public weal, charm the public into a hypnotic state of obsequence by the power of their artifice and eternal policy.

When It's Hard to Smile

THERE'S a bit of popular verse that runs like this, "Pack all your troubles in your old kit-bag and smile, smile, smile." We think the editor of a certain farm paper must have been playing this on his phonograph when he was inspired to write an editorial exhorting his readers to "keep smiling no matter what happens."

"The man worth while is the man who can smile when everything goes dead wrong," is the way the poet sings his praise of the stalwart-hearted who weather the storms of adversity with a smiling countenance and an unshaken faith in that old fatalism that "everything will come out all right in the end."

This philosophy is all good, even tho perhaps penned by those who have never known the fear of want or sickness of death. To be able to smile in the face of disaster is, indeed, a great virtue, but to be able to act, grim-visaged and sober-minded,—to avert that disaster is a greater and by far more practical virtue. It is not often that "everything goes dead wrong" with the man who forgets to smile long enough to lose himself in serious contemplation of the problems with which he may be confronted. To smile much is to think little.

We know of no other class of people who take their troubles so lightly as the farmers, a statement that will amuse those who in their ignorance have put the farmer down as a chronic kicker. Millions of people live through a decade without meeting the slightest discouragements. They either have money safely and profitably invested which produces a fixed income, or else are working upon salaries which are paid to them at stated intervals. In either case, they have little if any financial worry. But the same cannot be said of the farmer, who almost annually encounters unexpected losses which in many cases take away all the profits for the year. Considering the highly speculative nature of his business,—speculative with respect to both the elements and to the marketing of his products,—the hard labor he must put in to produce his crops, the difficulty often encountered in financing his operations,—considering all these things the farmer is the lightest-hearted individual on the face of the earth. He is a past master of smiles. But who can smile when a blistering sun turns the green of the crops to a sickly brown and all one can do is to stand with folded hands and watch the leaves curl and the plants droop to the parched earth? Who but a poetic philosopher can smile when along about the middle of September comes a frost that nips a golden harvest in the bud? And who but the persistent farmer can mask his face with a grin and buckle in again and again in the spring of the year to retrieve the losses of the previous year?

Down in Toledo on the 4th of July two men stood upon a raised platform and pounded each other with their fists for about ten minutes, while forty thousand people stood in the boiling sun, yelling like maniacs, and tried hard to get the worth of the million or so dollars they had paid to see the spectacle. Several hundred reporters were on hand to chronicle the event and later gave to the public a million-worded story of their impressions of Jack Dempsey's defeat of Jess Willard. Beyond a doubt had these two worthies indulged in fist cuffs on the main street of Toledo they would have been put in jail and written up next morning in the police columns of the press. Yes, yes, it's a strange world.

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SHARE WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR YOUR BEST IDEALS

THERE'S HARDLY a house one can enter where the wife and mother hasn't some helpful device to save steps, or some household convenience which lightens her labors. Then let's share them with each other. Below are a few gathered here and there. What have you to offer? Send them in direct to the editor, and I am sure that they will be appreciated by all of our readers:

There's the subject of keeping cool these hot days. Most housewives know of the little scheme of airing the house early in the morning, and then, before the sun gets hot, of drawing the shades and closing the doors to keep out the hot air. Of course those who live on electric lines so that they have the benefit of electricity in the home and can have electric fans are fortunate, but an ingenious farmer can rig up a fan which will serve very nicely with a belt and wheel device which will be effective if the windmill is working. And a sewing machine has been used before now to produce a cooling fan. A home-made refrigerator can be made by lining a heavy box with wet burlap and with a pan of water evaporating from the base. If you want more definite instructions relative to the latter named device, write direct to the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications and ask for *The Farmer's Bulletin* on this subject. It has just been published and is not listed on the older lists which are sent out, but it will be sent free of charge.

Speaking of Bulletins and helps furnished by the Government: There is hardly a subject which comes up for discussion on the farm that has not been covered by Government experts who are paid by us through our taxes, therefore, feel free to write the Government for Bulletins dealing on the subject which puzzles you. There is always a BEST way to do a thing. Perhaps you are using a tedious method which could be eliminated if you only knew how. Get the habit of calling for help. Below we publish a list of Bulletins which we feel could with profit be sent for by every reader of this page, if you have not already secured them:

Bulletin No.	
927	Farm Home Conveniences.....
771	Home Made Fireless Cookers and Their Use.....
748	A Simple Steam Sterilizer for Farm Dairy Utensils.....
839	Home Canning by the One-Period Cold Pack Method.....
853	Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables.....
256	Preparation of Vegetables for the Table.....
487	Cheese—Economical use in the diet.....
375	Care of Food in the Home.....
391	Economical Use of Meat in the Home.....
293	Use of Fruit as Food.....
434	Home Production of Onion Seeds and Sets.....
807	Bread and Bread Making.....
876	Making Butter on the Farm.....
879	Home Storage of Vegetables.....
884	Saving Vegetable Seeds for the Home and Market Garden.....
900	Home Made Fruit Butters.....

The Friends That Love Us Always

*THE Friends that love us always
In the good times and the bad;
The friends that love us always
Are the friends that keep us glad.
The friends that cling in tempest
As they do in calms are those
That have made the paths of hardship
Seem the paths of song and rose.*

*The friends that love us always
When we go their way or not,
Are the friends that hearts remember*

of United States enjoy in being able to get these Bulletins and especially those concerning the canning of vegetables, as this is one of the newer arts it having been practiced by the commercial canners only for a long time, but now, because of the simpler devices made known to us, is gradually becoming universal.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is sending experts in home canning to France, at the request of the French Minister of Agriculture. This mission, which is financed by the American Commission for devastated France will visit French agricultural schools much the same as the demonstrators from our own state agricultural colleges visit the schools

*When the others are forgot,
The friends that stick the closest
When the trouble grows the worst;
The friends that love us always
Just the way they did at first.*

*They are the crowning jewels
Of the coronets we weave
In the dreams of tender moments
When the troubles start to leave;
And we hush their names forever
And we see their faces clear—
The friends that love us always,
In the sun and shadow, dear.*

850	How to Make Cottage Cheese on the Farm.....
717	Food for Young Children.....
712	School Lunches.....
976	Cooling Milk and Cream on the Farm.....
964	Farm Household Accounts.....
750	Roses for the Home.....
889	Back Yard Poultry Keeping.....
806	Standard Varieties of Chickens.....
624	Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens.....
684	Squab Raising.....
697	Duck Raising.....

It is a rare privilege that we women

and clubs, giving a three days' canning demonstration at each, for the benefit of domestic science teachers. American systems of canning seem little known in Europe, though Great Britain has shown great interest in our methods for some years past. The British housekeeper has, in the past, specialized in jam or preserve, rather than canned fruit such as American housewives put up so lavishly, and has done very little if anything in canning vegetables. We think that in the United States more vegetables will be canned this year, than ever before.

SUMMER NEEDLEWORK

LATE DOILIES are becoming more and more popular for the light luncheon and parties. They are easily laundered and make the table look very attractive. We are sure that many of our readers will be glad to begin this set, the large plate doily of which we show this week, and smaller design will be shown next week.

This is the block pattern of the plate doily in grape design which is part of the beautiful dining set now being published. The work is commenced as in the center-piece at the lower edge and crocheted until edge is 15 meshes wide. One side is then crocheted to the corresponding point on the other side; then the second side is made. The two sides are joined by a chain for the eight central spaces and work completed. It is well to shrink lace edge and center before combined.

SUMMER STYLES



No. 2426—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 44-inch material for the dress, and 1½ yard for the umpe.

Nos. 2879-2881. Ladies' Costume. Waist 2879 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2881-cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 5 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1½ yards. Two separate patterns.

No. 2883—Boys' Suit. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material.

No. 2863—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge, is about 2½ yards.

No. 2882—Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 27-inch for the guimp, and 2½ yards for the dress.

No. 2902—Ladies' Cape. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 3½ yards of 54-inch material, without nap.

No. 2871—A Simple Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2889—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 5½ yards of 36 inch material, if skirt is made with tucks, and 4½ yards if made without tucks. Width at lower edge is about 12-3 yard.

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

Pattern No. Size
Be sure to give number and size.
Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



DEAR CHILDREN—How would you like to take a peek into our offices to see how things really operate in getting the children's department in the final form? Just imagine you are fairies and you all can get around the desk at once.

Do you believe in fairies? Are there any such things?

Of course, there are no fairies you can see. But people give the name of fairies to the nice, kind, fanciful thoughts which make folks happy when tired and blue. Some people, in their minds, picture such thoughts as beautiful little people, dancing, floating, singing, and always smiling and playing. Some folks actually believe there are fairies you can see in the forests in the moonlight.

You are safe, however, in believing this much: that every time you speak or do a kind and thoughtful thing for your parents or friends you may make them happier, (whether they show it or not). Also you make yourself happier, preferably it is in a healthy vigorous way. I like the kind of a boy fairy thoughts that swim and play ball or work all day in the fields without a whimper, or the girl fairy who sings at her work of help-

girl 14 years of age and was in the ninth grade, but our school was out today and I passed into the tenth. Our teacher's name was David Barnard, but our teacher for next year will be Mr. Gates. I live on an 80-acre farm. I have two sisters and one brother. Hoping to see my letter in the M. B. F., I will close.—Dora Shaw, Blanchard, Michigan

Dear Laddie: I have never written to you before, so will write today. We live on an 80-acre farm and have eight head of cattle and two horses. I have six rabbits and expect to have more. I am going to write a story on what I am planning to do when I graduate, and hope to win the prize, and also hope to see my letter in print. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade.—George Hanner, Almont, Mich.

What I am Going to Do When I Graduate

When I graduate from the 12th grade I plan to be a medical doctor and go to

college in the United States and two years in Europe. Why I plan to become a doctor is to benefit my folks and country and save people from diseases so that this country, with my help and the help of others, will be the healthiest country in the world. To get the money to take me through college I plan to be a traveling salesman for medical tools and medicine. I think I would do all I could to become a great doctor, would not you?

Dear Laddie: I have read the boys' and girls' letters and will try and write, too. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 7th grade. I live on a farm of 90 acres. We have two cows, two heifers, about 70 young chickens and two horses. For pets I have four cats. I have two sisters older than myself. There is a creek running across our farm. I would like to have some of the girls write to me. We take the M. B. F. and enjoy it very much. The Deo Dads are such funny little people. I

will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Florence Dwight, Gowen, Mich.

Dear Laddie: I wrote to you once before, but did not see my letter in print. I am a girl 8 years old and in the 4th at school. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have three horses Well, I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Etta Weaver, Chesaning, Mich.

Dear Laddie: I have never written to you before, so I thought I would write. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. I live on a 90-acre farm two and one-half miles from Vassar. We have a car which I drive a great deal. I have no brothers or sisters, and for pets I have a dog, Rusty, a cat, Snookins, and a rabbit, Mary. We have five horses and seven cows and Rhode Island Red chickens. I take music lessons and can play quite good.—Lucile Ridgman, Vassar, Michigan.



WHO IS HE?

ing about the house or of playing or picnicing.

Our guessing contest of the ten great men is almost over and I am very glad that so many of you have been faithful as I am sure that you will have learned a lot about some of our great men which you did not know before. This week we show the ninth great prize. Just one more after this week and then the award of prizes to the faithful who have been able to guess them all. Of course I know that some of my little folks haven't been taking the paper all the time, so they couldn't be expected to guess them all.

And in the contest for prizes for the best stories on what you expect to do when you finish school, we are still continuing to get some very good letters, a few of which we publish this week.—Affectionately yours, "Laddie."

FROM OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie: I am a little girl ten years old. I am in the sixth grade. Our school is closed because our teacher has pneumonia. I have two kittens named Bunny and Nigger and a dog named Buster. We have three horses and one colt and another colt a day old. This is the first time I have written to you. Some day I will be graduating out of the 12th grade, then I am going to college. When I get back from college I am going to Detroit to learn music, and then I am going to be a music teacher. My father and mother are going to give me the money to go.—Ida May Wynn, Brimley, Michigan.

Dear Laddie: As I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. every week, I thought I would write and ask the girls who write to the M. B. F. to write to me. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My mother runs a boarding house and I help her when not in school. I have a brother 13 years old and a sister 3 years old.—Ione Greene, Hart, Mich.

Dear Laddie: As I have seen but one letter in M. B. F. from Blanchard, I thought I would write to you. I am a

Blessings on the Good Cook

She certainly makes life worth living.

What is money, or position, or popularity, or anything else to any one where food is unobtainable?

To a man in that position any cook would be satisfactory, or the cook could be dispensed with altogether and the food taken without preparation.

But why not appreciate our good cooks in this land of plenty without waiting until we lose them before we come to an understanding of their real value.

Appreciate them enough to provide them with the really good materials with which to work. Encourage them with a little warranted praise occasionally.

Tell them what a splendid meal they prepared and how you enjoyed it, then see to it that they have

Lily White

"The flour the best cooks use"

on hand at all times, and you will be amazed at the goodness of your Breads, Biscuits and Pastries.

A little appreciation and the right kind of materials will make a lot of difference.

Of course a good cook will be able to bake good Bread from the ordinarily good flour, but if you desire something a little better, more light, flakier, with a delicious flavor and splendid color LILY WHITE FLOUR should be used.

Remember, LILY WHITE FLOUR is sold with the understanding that the purchase price will be refunded if it does not give as good OR BETTER satisfaction than any flour you have ever used.

This guarantee is backed up by thirty-five years of successful milling and an investment of more than a million dollars.

Anyway, show your cook you appreciate her by providing her with LILY WHITE FLOUR, "The flour the best cooks use."

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Grand Rapids, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS AND TRADE

Business continues to expand in a wonderful manner in the west, reports almost unanimously reflecting increasing sales, strong prices, with no suggestion that the buying has anywhere near reached the top. Fundamentally the prosperity of the farming communities through the Middle West is responsible for the marked revival in all lines of trade but with the wealth of the farm classes as a foundation, the manufacturing and trade lines are feeling the stimulus and prosperity is extending to all lines.

Steel and iron production is increasing steadily, lending its enormous impetus to industry all along the line, with builders now accepting the higher cost standards and going ahead with programs that have been retarded for several years. June was the best month the steel mills have had since last October, with every indication that before many weeks, the plants will be on a full capacity basis.

Reflecting the tremendous buying power of the country are the reports from mail order houses which indicate June business was fully 20 percent above that of June, 1918. The volume of mail order business is one of the best trade barometers in the West and for this reason the showing made it significant.

No less significant however are the reports covering general merchandise lines from wholesalers and jobbers. All June records for shipments of dry goods and general merchandise were exceeded the last month. The number of buyers in the market were double the number of arrivals a year ago. Regardless of the continued rising trend of prices for nearly every commodity there is no diminution in the demand. Buyers in some cases are trying to not only buy their fall and winter stocks but are even placating covering their needs of next spring.

Financial conditions continue favorable, with a good demand for commercial paper, and no suggestion so far of lack of available funds for all purposes, the call for money to move the crops not interfering materially with the supply for commercial needs. Money in Chicago has been ruling at 5½ @ 6 percent on collateral; with commercial paper, 5¼ @ 5½ percent; 6 percent over the counter.

Traffic conditions show improvement, increasing tonnage from the steel-mills and general merchandise houses swelling the total carried by the roads. Crop outlook is but little impaired, although some fears are entertained in regard to the oats crop on account of high temperature during the filling period. Wheat harvest is well under way, and this grain will soon be moving freely, bring big returns.



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.35	2.50	2.34
No. 2 White	2.33		
No. 2 Mixed	2.33		

WHEAT CROP OUTLOOK

Harvesting of winter wheat has progressed to Southern Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois and only in a few sections has rain interfered with this work. New wheat has commenced to move in Texas, Oklahoma and southern Kansas. Generally speaking grain is of good quality. The wheat crop of Montana has suffered greater losses than any other state from lack of moisture and abnormally high temperatures. Limited areas promise normal yield. Black rust reports have been received from both Dakotas and Minnesota, following heavy rains and rank growth. It is feared will develop more rust disease. Additional moisture is needed in some sections of the three spring wheat states while in other sections sunshine is necessary. Cut worms and army worms are in sections of the Northwest. Outlook for wheat crop

in Canada assuming serious aspect. With grasshoppers in Saskatchewan, cut worms in western districts and extreme drouth in Alberta, rains on June 26 have partly reduced the menace.



OATS

Oats have been fairly quiet and firm although the prospects are rather uncertain. In Michigan it is one of the weakest crops this year, together with many other states which report unfavorable weather for the crop. Oats have been in good demand.

Detroit quotes oats: Cash No. 2 white, 73½ cents; No. 4 white 72 cents Chicago quotes: No. 2 white, 71½ to 72½; No. 3 white, 70½ to 71½.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.88		2.05
No. 3 Yellow	1.92	1.86½	
No. 4 Yellow	1.90		

Corn acreage is expected to decrease around 5,000,000 acres, according to a forecast of government crop reports for July. It is further predicted that the falling off of acreage will be greatly increased. This is expected to offset gains in acreages in southern states.

Conditions are below normal for this reason, as weather has been unfavorable in some parts of the corn belt. But sections shipping most of the grain, have fared well. And it is upon this factor that prices most depend.



BEANS

According to a large bean operator in this state the bean market will "come back". July and August are normally heavy export periods and it is more than likely that the small balance of beans left in the hands of American producers and dealers will find a ready market during those months. Bean trading in Detroit is slightly more active this week, but whether this is due to actual outside orders or is the work of manipulators we are unable to say. The price quoted on the Detroit market this week is \$7.25 per cwt.

The testimony submitted at the hearing of Messrs. Kimball and Gerkes, who it is stated manipulated the bean market to such an extent as to deprive producers of millions of dollars, is now available and efforts will be made by BUSINESS FARMING to

secure a correct copy thereof. This testimony shows beyond doubt that had the bean market been left to take its natural course, Michigan producers would have received a great deal more for their 1918 crop.



HAY

Markets	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	35.50 37.00	35.50 36.00	33.50 34.00
Chicago	32.00 33.00	30.00 31.00	29.00 30.00
Pitts.	35.50 39.00	35.00 36.50	29.50 31.50
N. Y.	40.00 42.00	35.00 40.00	30.00 35.00

Markets	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	35.50 36.00	33.00 34.00	30.00 31.00
Chicago	30.00 31.00	28.00 30.00	14.00 21.00
Pitts.	26.50 27.50	16.00 23.00	
N. Y.	35.00 39.00	31.00 36.00	

HAY TRADE CONDITIONS

Old hay is moving marketward rapidly and in quantities that has demoralized eastern markets. Much more hay has appeared than has been expected, generally, and considerable Canadian hay is appearing. Conditions throughout the East and Southeast are most unsatisfactory. Middle Western markets are easy but are in better shape than two weeks ago. New hay of all descriptions is coming into many of these markets and quotations for new tame hay is supplanting old. Much of the new hay arriving is of poor quality.

Shipping Point Notes

Isabella Co., Mich.—There is no hay left in this section, which is unusual for this time of year. Extreme prices brought out all available supplies. The farmers are just starting to harvest the hay crop; there will be very little timothy, the crop running from clover to light mixed.

Eaton Co., Mich.—The acreage of hay to be cut this year is about 60% of the average of other years. The crop is fairly good, what there is of it. Farmers were obliged to cut their meadows ten days ago to get feed for their teams. There is no old hay left in this section, so there is none to move. Usually there is more hay at this season of the year.

Gratiot Co., Mich.—There is no hay left in this section as it has all been shipped out. The prospects for the new crop are very good.



POTATOES

The old potato deal is practically over. After the practical demoralization of the market during the last half of June, the market strengthened a little and offerings in good condition were in demand at around \$2.50 @ \$2.75 per 150 pounds. Thousands of bushels of badly sprouted and off

graded potatoes were, however, sold at an enormous loss to producers and handlers.

New potatoes are firm and prices stay up. City consumers are paying 75c. a peck and there is little chance that the market will go below 50c. a peck before the late potatoes arrive.



RYE & BARLEY

There is no strength in the rye market. It is stated that certain restrictions still prevent the free movement of rye to Europe which undoubtedly has a bad effect upon the market.

The opinion is freely expressed that upon the removal of these restrictions rye prices will respond to the foreign demand. However there have been many predictions made as to the rye market which have failed to materialize that there is no safety in banking upon them. Rye is quoted this week at \$1.42.



LIVE STOCK

Receipts in all departments at the Detroit stockyards were very small last week and it will give the wholesaler a chance to clear up on beef especially, on which the trade has been dull for several weeks. Bulk of the receipts arrived in much better shape than usual last week, there being only one car that contained much dead, although the weather was very warm.

In this car there were 14 dead hogs, which will lose the shipper around \$800 on account of the hogs being loaded in a dirty car with old cattle bedding that should have been removed before they were loaded and clean sawdust or sand bedding used. Shippers are urged to be careful in this weather when hogs are selling higher than ever before.

The quality of the hogs offering was only fair, but they were picked up quickly by the Detroit packers at prices that were higher than ever before.

The hog prices opened this week with \$22.15 for mixed heavy grades and \$20 to \$20.50 for pigs.

In the cattle division the quality was very common, there being hardly a load of good dry fed steers on sale. The market became more active when it became apparent that the run would be light and everything was cleaned up at prices averaging as follows in the last few days:

Best heavy steers, \$13 to \$13.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$11.50 to \$12; mixed steers and heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; handy light butchers, \$9 to \$9.50; light butchers, \$8 to \$8.50; best cows, \$9 to \$9.50; butcher cows, \$8 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best heavy bulls, \$9 to \$9.50; bologna bulls, \$8 to \$8.50; stock bulls, \$7 to \$7.75; feeders, \$9.50 to \$10; stockers, \$8.50 to \$9; milkers and springers, \$7.50 to \$12.50.

The veal calf trade grew stronger than about a year ago and were \$2 to \$2.50 higher. Best grades, \$18 to \$18.50; common and heavy, \$11 to \$17.

The sheep and lamb prices averaged as follows:

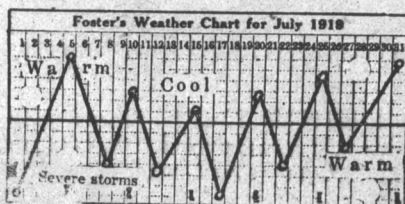
Best lambs, \$17.50 to \$18; fair lambs, \$16 to \$17; light to common lambs, \$14 to \$15; yearlings, \$13 to \$14; fair to good sheep, \$7.50 to \$8; culls and common, \$4 to \$6.

J. C. Kendall, of Grass Lake, was busy in the cattle division last week and gathered in 92 good feeding cattle, which he shipped home, where he had plenty of good pasture.

The Michigan Central has issued a very valuable circular on the proper loading of live stock, which is being sent to all Michigan shippers, and if proper attention is paid to its contents it will be a great help and bring live stock to market in much better condition. Anyone wishing one can get it by dropping a line to W. H.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1919.

—Last Bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross continent July 13 to 17, storm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 15 to 19.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about July 17 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 18, plains sections 19, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio Tennessee valleys 20, eastern sections 21 reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 22. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

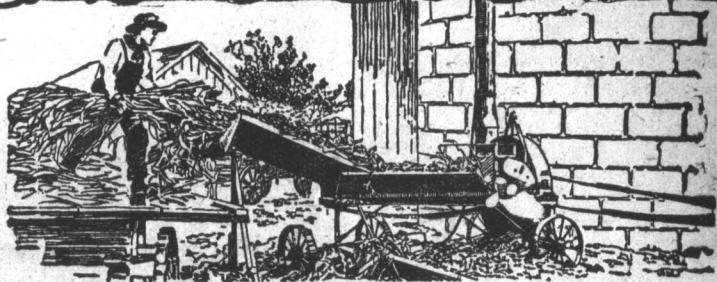
These two disturbances cover July 13 to 25, or about two weeks. The reader should be careful to follow each

disturbance separately and not mix it up with the one that crosses continent about six days earlier, nor with the one that crosses continent about six days later. A "disturbance" is the basis of all weather events and consists of a warm wave followed by a storm wave and the latter followed by a cool wave.

The two weeks now under discussion—July 13 to 25—is expected to begin with cooler than usual, followed by up and down temperatures, but more temperatures near July 25. Where up than down, ending with much higher not otherwise noted the data are for meridian 90, as the weather features slowly drift eastward. If you do not understand meridian 90 send for Foster's Weather Map—it is free to subscribers of this newspaper.

The storms July 13 to 25 are not expected to be very severe, but they will increase in intensity from July 13 to 25. Greatest storms of July have been expected from July 2 to 12.

W. T. Foster



Chicago of America, Inc. U S A

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

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, 30 CLEAR- ed, balance good land, naturally drained, well fenced, two good wells, fair buildings, main road—mile from town, 70 rods from school, \$20 an acre. Poor health reason for selling. Raymond Garritty, Alger, 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.

400-ACRE EQUIPPED FARM, IN- come last year over \$5,000. Nearly new 12-room house, baths, hot, cold water, gas-lighted, cement floor main barn, big second barn, litter and feed carriers, garage, store houses, all good; smooth machine-worked fields, wire-fenced pasture, much wood, timber, fruit. On main road, convenient town. Aged owner for quick sale includes 10 cows, long list farm implements etc., at low price \$8,000, easy terms. Details this money-maker page 41 Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814BE Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

MICHIGAN COUNTRY HOME IN "the College County" for sale—Immediate possession; spring crops in; on long term contract if desired, fully equipped 200 - acre dairy farm with established state inspected herd, registered Holsteins, headed by 84-lb. King Korndyke Sadie Vale bull; two good farm homes within 15 minutes of State Normal College, 40 minutes of University of Michigan, 60 minutes of Detroit, 90 minutes of Toledo, over good roads. With or without cattle and equipment. William B. Hatch, Ypsilanti, Mich.

PAY FOR FARM OR RANCH LAND, productive clay soils, with Alsike clover seed or Canada field peas. Only small cash payment required. Money advanced for live stock at 6%. Jno. G. Krauth, owner, Millersburg, Mich.

Send Us Pictures of Your Live Stock

MICHIGAN is a great live stock state and many of her farmers have as choice animals as can be found anywhere. If you have a prize mare or stallion, a pure-bred dam or sire, a prize-winning pen of poultry, sheep or hogs,—or any animal of which you are particularly proud, send us a photograph and story. Address Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Keep M. B. F. coming!

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

- It brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
- It tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
- It is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
- It has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscrip-
tion price
to all!

(ONE YEAR.....\$1)
(THREE YEARS...\$2)
(FIVE YEARS....\$3)

No Premiums,
No free-list, but worth
more than we ask.

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.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

ATTENTION, FARMERS

Why not have a Farmers' Party and elect the whole state ticket in 1920 from the governor down? I believe we can do it.

Now that the women are voting, with the votes of the farm employees and some of the laborers in the cities and towns would go with us we would poll a big vote. Ever since our state had a constitution we have been represented by all classes of men except farmers.

Isn't it about time we had our ining? Haven't we been waiting a good while for our chance at the bat? We ought to be able to put a ball over now eh? Aren't those new laws and reforms the farmers of North Dakota are putting over, dandies? Will be better for the town people than those they have been living under, will they not?

Farmers are the biggest class of purchasers on earth when they have any "coin of the realm" to do it with.

When the farmers are prosperous business is booming, good times for every one. And on the other hand, when the farmer is hard up all other classes of men are hard up also; business of all kinds closes up and thousands of men are in the bread line.

It is hard for most men to understand why politics should have any thing to do with good or bad times, but the fact remains that they do. Then all depends upon whom we have at bat in our legislature, doesn't it?

Notwithstanding high prices, are farmers prosperous? If they are, why are so many getting cold feet? Why is it that so many in one of the best sections of our state on good farms, with good buildings and other improvements, can't pay their fire insurance? Insurance has to be paid by the man who owns the mortgage on the farm.

Aren't we travelling over the same road Denmark did before her farmers got sufficient control of her lawmaking bodies to hold the balance of power? With her things went from bad to worse until she was threatened with depopulation. People left there just as fast as they could get money enough to bring them to this country. But after the farmers got control of was not long until Denmark became one of the most if not the most prosperous country on earth. So we see that when the farmers of that country went to bat the score meant something good for every man, woman and child within her borders, didn't it? So they set us a precedent, didn't they? In giving the farmers of this country the balance of power or partial control we are not going at it blindly; we ought to be as smart as the Danes were.

If I am any guesser North Dakota will soon be the best governed state and the most prosperous and the best to live in by all classes of people, thanks to her farmers, of any in our union. Can't we do as she has done? Aren't we as smart as the North Dakotans? We don't have to join the Non-Partisan League either, but we can have a farmers' party made up of all the old parties. Aren't we the goat for all other classes of men? During the "late unpleasantness" didn't our own government make us the goat? Didn't they set prices on all of our most important commodities? Did it set a price on anything we had to buy? Was that using us fair? If it were fair to set a price on what we sold why wasn't it fair to set a price on what we bought?

Laboring men outside of the farms got their demands didn't they? And are still getting them. Why? Because "in union there is strength." Therefore doesn't it follow that we must have a big sprinkling of honest to God farmers in our state and United States legislatures to put us on a par or equality with other classes of men? A. A. Lamberston, Kent County.

A HIRED MAN STORY

I noticed an article entitled, "The Life of the Hired Man's Family on the Farm," (written by a reader) in a May number.

Now, I am a farmer's wife and we live on a farm of 100 acres which we bought and paid for with our own hard work. I wish to relate just one of many experiences with hired help, not meaning that all men are the same and let some one judge where the fault lies. I, for one, do not think the farmer is always to blame, yet we are not all perfect by any means.

After we were married we worked for my uncle two years for eighteen dollars a month. I did the housework and my husband attended to the outdoor work. With several cows to milk and a lot of horses and colts to look after and hogs to feed besides following a team all day in the field and many times no help to do the chores at night. Of course we do not think of asking any man to do the same, but a young man came to hire out to us from Grand Rapids. He was raised on a farm and his wife was educated in a boarding school in Boston. Mass.

They came and looked over the place and were pleased with everything and we gave them the wages they asked, besides many other things, like twenty bushels of potatoes and a fat hog, all the fruit they wanted to can and use on the table, house rent and garden and nearly an acre to put in late potatoes, and summer wood.

The house contained five rooms and had been plastered and also newly papered. There was a new cistern and a pump and it was just across the road from the barn where it was handy to do the chores. They also had a quart of milk each day.

Well, everything went all right till about harvest time; then someone told the man he was not getting enough pay for his work. Then he began to shirk and neglect his work. We said nothing. When we began to cut corn and dig potatoes one morning he did not show up, so we saw there was trouble coming. The consequence was he quit us when we most needed help to harvest our fall crops.

I had divided with them my canned fruit that was already sweetened and cherries all pitted and put up just as I did for myself, for when they came here they had nothing at all and he even asked me to advance \$20 to pay for the van to bring him out from the Rapids, and I did it. Then he boarded with us three weeks while his wife was in Chicago having a good time before they settled in their home. We charged him nothing, and I had my housecleaning to do and 400 little chicks to take care of and did it alone and said nothing for we needed help. And what happened? We were left alone. All he had to do was take care of three horses and do the team work.

My husband and I looked after the other chores, except once in a while we would be away but not often. When he did the milking alone he took all of one cow's milk home.

I say if hired help were more thankful for what is done for them there would not be so much fault finding. More they get, the worse off they are, till they can learn their lesson same as I did and be thankful and saving.—A Farmer's Wife, Allegan County.

BUMS AND BOMBS

Democracy of late has been a terribly abused word; like many other expressions it seems to have deteriorated in genuine value and is now living chiefly on its past name.

This country has had considerable experience with bums and with bombs. Society would abolish both. That includes, too, the industrial tyrants who encourage the desperate to hurl bombs and the wealthy bums who live on the people.—S. W. S.



IN BUGLAND

Bug — They must have put up that memorial arch for the returned heroes.

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.)

ASSISTANT P. M. IN POLITICS

Please advise me through columns of your paper if an assistant postmaster can hold any elective or appointive office?—A. E. G., Midland County.

I do not have access to the postal regulations, but I am under the impression that the assistant postmaster is not eligible to hold any other civil office, except notary public.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

APPEAL FROM COMMISSIONERS

Kindly advise me if there is any appeal from a highway commissioner's state, county or township decision in choice of route for a highway? If so to whom?

We have a road on east side of farm and now parties are trying to get one across place through barn yard. Can state acquire right of way by only paying for same at so much per acre at farm value for farm purpose or will other values have to be considered?—G. B. H., Charlevoix County.

The law provides that any person being a freeholder, or a holder of land by homestead rights, within the township, who may conceive himself aggrieved by the determination of the commissioner in laying out, altering or discontinuing any highway, or in his award of damages, or in his refusal to lay out, alter or discontinue any highway, may within ten days after such a determination or refusal, appeal therefrom to the township board. He must deposit \$25 which will be returned to him, if the appeal is sustained. If not, it will go to meet expenses of the appeal.

Before land can be taken for a highway, there must be paid therefor, not only the value of the real estate taken, but the other damages that necessarily result therefrom, like the destruction of fences or buildings, or other appliances taken for the purpose of the highway.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CAN CONTROL OWN FARM

I bought a farm of 80 acres with my first husband's money and my second husband is working it. I furnish everything. Can he sell anything off the place, or will he have any share of the crops and what share, if any, if he would be mean about it? May I not control my own farm just the same if he is working it?—Mrs. E. U., Oakland County.

As the farm and all the appliances belong to you, have absolute control thereof. Your husband has no right to sell or dispose of anything on the farm, except what you have given him the right to dispose of, or to sell. Your individual property is under your absolute control, without any restraint from your husband, and he has no right therein, during your lifetime.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ABOUT THE FENCE LINE

I am buying 80 acres of land in Highland township. Just moved here this spring. I have one forty back in the woods that I am not using this year. One of my neighbors has turned five cows and two horses on me without permission. Can he be made to pay for the pasture at pasture rate? Now, my part of the line fence is in a swamp and is full of water. The posts have been burned off but the wire is there yet. Some of his fence is down too. Now have I got to stop my work to build that fence before I can collect pasture money, or can I hold cows and horses for trespassing? Please let me know what I can do to get the money?—J. N. R., Oakland County.

If the line fence is divided and assigned you would have to prove to the satisfaction of the court or jury in an action for damages that your neighbor's cattle came upon your premises through a defect in his part of the line fence. He would have to pay as damages what the pasture was worth and what injury was done to the field besides. If no fence has been divided and assigned to each to keep up then he must take care of his own cattle regardless of the line fence between you as it is no one's duty to build line

fence until it has been divided and assigned to each to build.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE

After a couple have lived together as man and wife for five years, and then apart for seven months, has either the right to marry someone else? There was no thought of marriage when they started to live together. About a month ago the man met a girl whom he would like to marry. Can the woman, after living with the man make him support her? I was told, that after a couple have lived together for a number of years there must be a divorce. This couple do not care to live together again. I will look for your answer through the columns of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. I will also thank you very much for your advice.—A Farmer, Benzie County.

If a man and a woman capable of contracting marriage, live together as husband and wife, by agreement, this constitutes what is known as a common law marriage. Neither can marry another without divorce. If their living together was meretricious from the commencement, each is at liberty to leave the other and marry whomsoever they please.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

STRAW SHED POULTRY HOUSE

Tenants and other persons desiring a temporary shelter for poultry would do well to consider a straw shed house. Such a house is very simple to make and will serve as excellent quarters for poultry during at least one winter. If a supporting frame is built before threshing time it is no extra trouble to blow the straw from the threshing machine over and around this frame to form a shed completely closed in with straw on all sides excepting the south.

A supporting frame can be easily made by setting a post for each corner of the proposed shed and placing across the top of these posts heavy poles to form the supports for the framework of rails, boards, or light poles, which will hold up the straw. After the straw has been thrown over this frame, a front such as is used on any modern poultry house can be built on the south side. This front should include some open space and some windows to provide ventilation and furnish light. The inside of the house may be equipped with dropping boards, roosts and nests, just the same as any other poultry house. A straw shed house of this type 20 feet square on the farm furnished shelter for 125 hens. These birds came through without a frozen comb and laid all winter.

If such a house becomes infested with mites during warm weather, the birds can be allowed to roost outside during the summer months and a new house can be built each threshing time.

CORRECTION!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING desires to make the following correction, contained in the following letter from J. W. Nicholson, secretary-treasurer, Mich. Crop Improvement Association. The mistake was one of proof reading.

"I notice in the last issue of your paper that in speaking of the saving of bundles of grain to be fixed up for samples for fairs you make the following statement: 'Store where not damp and keep in extremely dry place.'"

"This statement should read, 'Store where not very damp and yet not in an extremely dry place.' In other words farmers desiring to prepare sheaf samples for fairs should store them in a moderately cool, shady place where the leaves will not dry out much more rapidly than the stems.

"If allowed to dry too rapidly or placed in too dry a place the grain or grass shatters. Of course, if it is too damp it will mold."

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DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

Coca-Cola is a perfect answer to thirst that no imitation can satisfy.

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SIZE	Plain	W.S.Kid	Guaranteed Tires
28 x 3	\$9.45	\$10.40	\$2.65
30 x 3	9.50	10.70	2.40
32 x 3	11.50	12.45	3.10
30 x 3 1/2	12.30	13.85	3.25
31 x 3 1/2	13.10	14.40	3.30
32 x 3 1/2	14.30	16.20	3.40
34 x 3 1/2	15.10	16.70	4.15
31 x 4	18.30	20.75	4.35
32 x 4	18.70	21.10	4.35
33 x 4	19.55	21.45	4.45
34 x 4	20.00	21.90	4.55
35 x 4	21.05	23.05	5.20
36 x 4	23.50	25.50	5.35
34 x 4 1/2	25.90	29.35	5.60
35 x 4 1/2	26.60	30.70	5.70
36 x 4 1/2	28.60	31.15	5.90
37 x 4 1/2	32.65	35.60	6.70
35 x 5	30.90	33.80	6.95
36 x 5	33.15	36.75	7.45
37 x 5	32.70	35.65	7.15

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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 9 staple crops is nearly two and one-half times the average return for the same crops in the United States. Area and population considered, Vermont is the first dairy state in the Union. Write for free book, "Vermont Farms for Sale"—published by the State of Vermont.

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

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 Aermotors, making them self-oiling. Its 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 lightest 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 AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Twelfth St., Chicago

You just keep things humming and we will keep M. B. F. coming.—Ella Steele, Grand Traverse county.

We like the paper very much.—Fred L. Pollman, Osceola county.

I appreciate your paper and I think you mean to help us farmers.—Ed. Jackson, Livingston county.

Am sending one dollar for renewal to your good paper.—W. W. Baker, Hemlock, Mich.

I am pleased with M. B. F. Continue my subscription another year.—Henry Booker, Osceola county.

As we deem it the best paper and the most instructive paper that is being published.—Frank Garn, Wexford county.

Please send me M. B. F. for one year. It looks to me like a splendid paper for the farmer to have. So many papers are of no particular value.—Edward Saunders, Grand Traverse county.

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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 measures blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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

Sale Dates Claimed

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

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



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by agricultural societies begun in 1886. At the close of the year 1897, competitive tests between Holsteins and Jerseys were made on 73 different occasions, resulting in an excess of production of the Holsteins of 23% over the Jerseys; an average per day of 1.992 lbs. for the Holstein and 1.614 for the Jersey.

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MUSLOFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test 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 Kornidyke 104008; dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

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

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

El. 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 Kornidyke 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 tuberculosis tested annually. BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

I want to tell you about our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lande Kornidyke 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 Kornidyke, a great combination of breeding.

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

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HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

AVERAGE RECORD OF TWO NEAREST DAMS of herd sire is 35.07 lbs. butter and 816 lbs. milk for 7 days. Bull for sale with 31.59 lbs. dam and 10 nearest dams average over 31 lbs. in seven days. E. A. HARDY, Rochester, Mich.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Kornidyke, 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.

HERE'S SOMETHING

THAT WILL BE WORTH MORE MONEY in a few weeks. A registered Holstein heifer, bred to a grandson of the \$50,000 bull; due to freshen Aug. 21, '19; color 80% black; price, \$250. A registered Holstein cow 4 years old; bred to same sire as mentioned above; due to freshen Sept. 11, '19; color 80% white; price, \$250. Guaranteed free from disease. H. E. BROWN, BREEDSVILLE, MICH.

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

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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. M. Majesty dams. Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

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GUERNSEY

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.

THE BARRY CO. SHORTHORN Breeders' Association wish to announce their new sales list for about October 1, of the best beef or milk strains. Write your wants to W. L. Thorpe, Sec'y., Milo, Mich.

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, Mich.

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120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 800 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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

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.

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.

WM. J. CLARKE, Eaton Rapids, Michigan

DUROC

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

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.

"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.

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

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

8734 HAMPSHIRE RECORDED 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.

BERKSHIRE

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

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

SHEEP

NINE FIRST-CLASS REGISTERED Ramboulette ewes for sale; also four ewes lambs. E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.

RABBITS

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

DOGS

WRITE 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

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN 400 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 Zealand, Flemish Giants.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomington, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

JULY CHICKS SOLD. ORDER FOR August delivery. 25 for \$4.25, 50 for \$8, 100 for \$16. Pure-bred Rose and Single Comb Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM OFFERS you an opportunity to become acquainted with the Parks bred-to-lay Barred Rocks at small cost; breed in pens of five yearling hens and male bird at \$20 for quick sale. Dyke C. Miller, Dryden, Mich.

LEGHORN

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.

WYANDOTTE

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes; eggs from especial matings \$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. Freepost Hatchery, Box 10, Freepost, Mich.

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.

HATCHING EGGS

MY BARRED P. ROCKS ARE GREAT winners, extra layers, and yellow eggs 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.

HATCHING EGGS—PLYMOUTH Rocks, all varieties, and Anconas. Illustrated catalogue. Sheridan Poultry Yards, R. 5.

COMBINES DAIRYING

AND CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 5)

More Good Cows Brought In

Today Grove City is a region of profitable dairy cows, due to the intensive work of the home cow-testing association which has worked for the shipping in of better dairy animals and the shipping out of low producers. Farmers have heeded the evidence of the milk scales and the Babcock test. One dairyman found that nine of his eleven cows were "loafers." He immediately sold them to a local butcher and purchased profitable stock to take their places. The Grove City Cow Testing Association records for 1917 and 1918 show that it cost an average of \$74 a cow to feed the 262 cows that completed a year's test—approximately \$50 to feed to lowest producers and \$97 for the cows whose average production was 400 pounds or more of butterfat a year. One cow in the 400-pound class yielded more income over cost of feed than an entire group of 25 cows that averaged only 100 pounds of fat a year.

Work of the Bull Association

Two co-operative bull associations, Jersey and Holstein-Friesian, have been organized since the development work began. Each of these organizations is divided into four sections or blocks, with one bull to each block. The Holstein-Friesian Bull Association consists of 25 farmers who subscribed \$75 each for the purchase of four registered Holstein sires of meritorious breeding. To avoid inbreeding, the sires are changed from one block to another every two years, and according to this plan, the bulls now in use will be serviceable for the next eight years. Thus each member of the club gets the use of a fine sire while the organization is able to keep its bulls at a maintenance cost of about one-sixth of what it would be if each herd were headed by a separate bull. The Jersey bull Association was organized along similar lines. This campaign for better breeding has brought about the establishment of more than forty pure-bred herds in the community during the last year.

The Guernsey Breeders' Association at Grove City consists of 23 members, owning 71 registered Guernseys, each member either owning outright or jointly a carefully selected registered sire.

In the main, the dairy cattle in the community are free from tuberculosis; more than 100 herds have successfully passed two annual or three semi-annual official tuberculosis tests. As a result they have been included in the tuberculosis-free accredited herds listed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Boys and Girls Working Too

The Boys' and Girls' Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle Club was organized more than a year ago with 53 members. In addition to the cattle club there are pig clubs, garden clubs, canning clubs, and a club recently organized under the direction of the county agent known as "The Young Farmer Club," in which eligibility to membership requires the winning of a prize in some "worth while" contest.

In spite of the high price of building materials last year, 25 new silos have been built while 57 old barns have been remodeled and equipped with such improvements as concrete floors, up-to-date stanchions and better lighting and ventilating facilities. In the Grove City district, dairy developments have made such rapid progress that many dairyman have had to keep their cattle in barns not designed for such a purpose. However, using these old barns has allowed the dairyman to devote more of their capital in the purchase of high-producing cattle.

Another organization, known as the Grove City Federal and State Accredited Dairy Cattle Show and Sales Association, encourages the development of healthy herds and the exhibition and sale of dairy cattle. Each member must furnish the secretary-treasurer with an extended pedigree of all animals he offers for sale or exchange. Once a year the county holds a round-up picnic and dairy cattle show. Last year, 1,500 people attended.

Example for Other Communities

The creamery fieldman aids the farmers in building silos, remodeling and rearranging their barns, tuberculin-testing their herds, detecting and disposing of undesirable cows.

Under the supervision of a qualified man, practically any farming community, it is believed, can improve its organization, farming methods, market operations, and similar activities. Whenever such a community tackles the business of self-advancement energetically in the proper manner, a spirit of confidence will prevail and work well begun will go forward to still further success.

The foregoing information comes from a recent publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "How Dairying Built up a Community."

WHAT I LOOK FOR IN CALVES

I want them well bred, and to get that kind I go where well bred ones are. About half of the 12 loads I entered at the 1917 and 1918 International shows were pure-breds, though a few of them were from herds that had not kept up the pedigrees. I take a trip out through Iowa and the Aberdeen-Angus districts of Illinois every fall when I start to get together the calves that are to be my entries for the following show. I buy them right from the cow's side.

I want to see the sire and dam if possible, as well as the calf, or if not the sire and dam, as many near relatives as possible. Shape, type and finish all appeal to me in picking out the calves then. I want a calf full of quality and style. I want the head up like a bird, a bright countenance. I want a leg under each corner of the calf, with nice quality in the bone; coarse bone means coarse meat on that bone when the animal is finished.

The top and bottom lines of a grand champion steer prospect should be parallel with a deep body between these lines. The rib must be well sprung, and broken off neat and square at the tailhead. I look for a short neck, well set on shoulders, with good style, and cut up neat around the throatlatch, so that the finished steer cuts meat to the jawbone.

A short head, wide between the eyes, and carrying a heavy jaw, are characteristic of a good feeder that I never overlook. Neat, small ears, well set up to give a keen bright appearance, go with an eye like a bird. I look for an oily coat of hair on a loose hide with plenty of stretch. A low flank, with a straight hind leg below, brushed by a short tail, about completes the picture of my grand champion prospect.

Given the breeding and the mating up so that all look like peas, all that is necessary to make the grand champions is to get them home and feed and fit them for the big days when the judges hang the ribbons. As I pick Aberdeen-Angus calves, the proper finish is comparatively easy, as no other breed can be fitted and help up without going bad like an over-ripe apple if not shown just when they are ready.—E. P. Hall, Mechanicsburg, Ill.

County Crop Reports

WEXFORD, (West) — Everything was burning up until a few days ago when we had a nice rain. It helped everything except the hay that was beyond recall. Hay will be a short crop in this vicinity. Most all other crops look good. The following prices were paid at Cadillac on June 27—Wheat, \$2.20; corn, shelled, \$3.75; oats, 90; rye, \$1.35; beans, \$7; potatoes, \$1.50 per cwt.; hens, 28; springers, 26; but, 45; butterfat, 52; eggs, 40.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Mich., June 27.

VANBUREN, (West)—This section finds the farmers busy in grapes working and spraying. The cold spring held them back but now they are fully as large as they were a year ago at this time. Help remains scarce, so the work is not up to what it should be. Corn is looking good; knee-high by Fourth of July. Grain is turning; harvest will soon be here.—V. G., Mattawan, June 28.

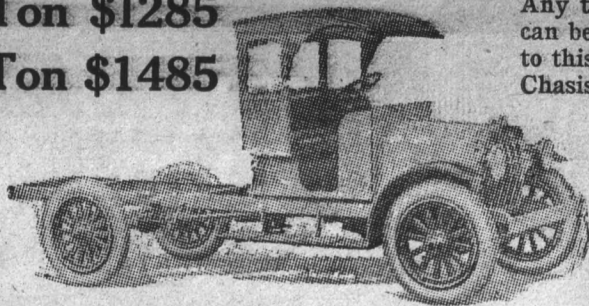
It gets better every week. We don't want to miss it.—H. M. McConnell, Berrien county.

We like your paper fine, as it gives us so much information we do not get in other farm papers.—Judd Phillips, Livingston county.

1 Ton \$1285

1½ Ton \$1485

Any type of body can be attached to this sturdy Chassis.



NAPOLEON TRUCKS

carry the business farmers' produce to market when it will command the highest price. Michigan leads in dairy, garden and fruit products, all of which must be rushed to market or they are a total loss.

Napoleon trucks are ideal to meet the conditions of Michigan—we, who build it, are familiar with your problems and we have built a truck of the best standard parts to haul your loads not only on paved but ordinary Michigan roads.

Every part of this truck is built to last from season to season with ordinary care. Repair bills are unknown.

We want to see a Napoleon in every county in Michigan before fall. If you have even the thought of buying a truck, write us a postal or a letter that you are interested. This will not obligate you in any way and as a Michigan business farmer you owe it to yourself to know more of this Michigan-made truck, especially adapted for your farm.

NAPOLEON MOTORS CO.,

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GUARANTEED 5000 MILES

INNERTUBES GUARANTEED ONE YEAR

30X3 11.60	30X3½ 15.10	32X3½ 17.75	3FX4 23.20	32X4 23.60	33X4 24.65
34X4 25.30	34X4½ 34.05	35X4½ 35.55	36X4½ 36.15	35X5 40.65	37X5 43.00

PURE GUM RED RUBBER TUBES

30X3 2.56	30X3½ 3.12	32X3½ 3.16	31X4 3.88	32X4 4.04	33X4 4.12	34X4 4.24	34X4½ 5.24	35X4½ 5.40	36X4½ 5.52	35X5 6.52	37X5 6.88
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By ordering direct from this advertisement you save all expense of catalogs, postage, letters and time. And we give you the benefit of this saving if you send the coupon below. Furthermore, isn't it better to have one of these big money-making machines to use instead of a catalog to read? Wouldn't you like to compare the New Butterfly with other Separators in your neighborhood regardless of price? Wouldn't you like to see just how much more cream you would save if you owned a Separator? We believe you would, so we send you a machine from our factory to try 30 days. Then if you decide you want to keep it the coupon counts the same as a \$2 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on any size Separator you select. For example—if you choose a \$38 machine, you have only \$36 left to pay in 12 easy payments or only \$3 a month. If you select the \$47 machine you will have only \$45 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$3.75 a month—and so on.

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You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours, and you own one of the best separators made—a steady profit producer the year 'round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime against all defects in material and workmanship and you won't feel the cost at all. If you decide to keep the separator we send you, you can pay by the month, or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as \$2 just the same. The important thing to do now is to send the coupon, whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your State on this liberal plan.

Pick Out the Size You Need

Order Direct From This Advertisement on Thirty Days' Trial. Use the Coupon.



You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. Every machine we build carries a written Lifetime Guarantee against defects in material and workmanship.

No. 2½—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour.

Price, \$36.00.
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.00 a month for 12 months.

No. 3½—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour.

Price, \$47.00.
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.75 a month for 12 months.



No. 4½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$56.
Terms: Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance, \$4.50 a month for 12 months.

No. 5½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$65.00.

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

No. 8—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$89.50.
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It is Always Best— to select a larger machine than you now need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember, the larger the capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., MANUFACTURERS
2314 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

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We will accept the coupon below the same as cash for full first payment of \$2 on any 1919 model New Butterfly Cream Separator. Don't send a single penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon telling us which size machine you want (see list below) and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much a New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you. You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this great labor-saving money-making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due.

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If at the end of 30 days' trial, you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense and we will pay the freight charges both ways. You don't risk a single penny.



No Discs to Clean

The New Butterfly is the easiest cleaned of all Cream Separators. It uses no discs—there are only 3 parts inside the bowl, all easy to wash. It is also very light running with bearings continually bathed in oil. Free circular tells all about these and many other improved features.

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Gentlemen: Please ship me on 30 days' free trial, in accordance with your offer in

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

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