

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

## Louisiana's State Marketing Facilities

**I**MRESSED with the vital importance and expediency of the proposition of state-owned warehouses and terminal facilities in Michigan at this time, **Michigan Business Farming** feels that the publication of all pertinent information on the subject is both valuable and opportune. We have therefore arranged for a special investigation of the results that have already been obtained by the Louisiana state-owned facilities at New Orleans—probably the most modern and complete example of the public ownership and operation of essential market facilities in America.

The success of the general system at New Orleans is visualized today by the greatly increased number of ships seeking dock space there, attracted by the advantages of the state-owned steel sheds that line the Mississippi River front—only the other day maximum tonnage was reached, raising New Orleans to second position among American imports, second only to New York; the hundreds of thousands of bales that crowd the cotton warehouses to capacity, although it is the largest plant in the world handling an agricultural commodity; and the great public elevator loaded with grain from the southern states, the middle west, and even as far west as California.

### Large Dividends Earned

While all this is concrete evidence for the most casual eye, the legislative and financial history, as well as the economic and industrial aspects, of this wonderful system might be studied to advantage by other states, as it is no longer in an embryonic or experimental stage, but is practically on a self-supporting basis, earning the interest on bond issues and creating a reserve fund for further development—and also earning the larger dividends of good will.

It may be recalled that the original plans for port development at New Orleans did not contemplate the construction of the cotton warehouses, public grain elevators and commodity warehouses, but only shipping facilities, which were of immediate benefit to the export and import trade. But when the initial venture was a demonstrated success it was seen that the same legislative and financial machinery might swerve the entire market and in this way it came about that all classes, agricultural, commercial, financial, are beneficiaries of the system.

### Louisiana's Work Not "Socialistic"

Although the success of the Louisiana system might serve as an argument for the socialistic tendencies of the day, which have little or no relation to the bug-bear that has been created in the minds of the people by preconceived impressions of the tenets of socialism, it is well to emphasize the fact that this question has never entered into the discussion of the Louisiana state-owned facilities, nor has it hampered the enactment of the necessary legislation. In fact the initial expropriations and constructions on the New Orleans river front were prior to the serious consideration of socialism as a political issue, or pseudo-political, and were generally recognized to be in response to the needs and demands of the port and market, as voiced by the far-sighted constructive men of their day. Owing to certain conservative characteristics, dating back to the French and Spanish regime and later to the ante-bellum plantation system, Louisiana would doubtless have been the last state in the union to embrace anything so radical as state socialism, as is evidenced by the reluctance with which she is taking hold of equal suffrage for women; but once the state-ownership proposition passed the experimental stage, and its feasibility (Continued on page 15)



Traveling thru almost any county of Michigan nowadays one sees many tractors at work hauling mowers or binders. Of course, old Dobbin is still the favorite, but those tractors sure do cover the ground! Most of the farmers raised some wheat this year and they will consequently be interested in the story of the new grain grades on pages 2 and 3.



# Federal Grain Grades Lack Enforcement Power

## Michigan Elevator Men Protest Feasibility of Carrying Out Wheat and Oats Rule

By VERNE E. BURNETT

FARMERS, millers, elevator men, county agents and others, interested in the new Government gradings on the harvest of wheat and oats, have attended a series of meetings in the last several days in various parts of Michigan and discovered that the carefully worked out Federal schedules are not likely to be lived up to in this state.

Although much that is constructive and helpful was pointed out by the Federal supervisors, and although some elevator men showed a desire for fair play and for living up to the government regulations, nevertheless the impression was that pretty much the old order of things is going to reign again when the farmers market their grains. Many of the farmers are liable to have their wheat declared as grade three or four and later learn that it was resold as grade one or two. When trucks and wagons are lined up in front of an elevators office, the prescribed tests may often prove impractical, due to the rush of business, and unless the farmer knows just what his wheat and oats should be graded at, why he is just out of luck and must accept what the elevator men grant him. The Government, it seems, will not step in with its big stick to wallop profiteers of this sort, except when the trade involves an interstate or federal problem.

Due to some confusion in the establishing of the new grades for wheat and oats this year, each farmer is advised to learn the principle points in the new government scales, which are supposed to be standard for the entire Nation. In Michigan there are three places where the grains must be graded fairly and according to the government regulations, says H.P. English, supervisor from the U.S. Bureau of Markets, leading meeting being held in Michigan.

To get the right grades for your wheat or oats, says Mr. English, send samples to one of the following addresses, nearest your home:

- (1) W. W. Recker, chief inspector, Detroit Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce building.
- (2) D. R. McEachorn, Association of Commerce Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- (3) H. L. Peters, Chamber of Commerce Port Huron, Mich.

These three men are the Michigan inspectors licensed by the United States government to make such inspections of grain for grading. If the elevator men refuse to give the farmer the grade granted by one of the licensed inspectors, the matter can be appealed only in interstate cases to the U. S. Mr. Taylor is supervisor of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and his headquarters are Detroit.

To have one of the three licensed inspectors grade the samples of the farmer's grain, there is a charge of around a dollar, and seldom over two dollars, according to Inspector English. In cases where you have only a hundred or so bushels of grain, the possible difference of a cent or so per bushel, which elevator men might knock off by lowering the grading, it might pay the farmer well to have the licensed inspection made. At least it is a sort of guarantee.

In sending samples of wheat or oats to licensed inspectors, certain requirements are laid down, says Mr. Taylor.

- (1). Send more than a quart of grain which you wish to have tested by the licensed inspectors. Put this in a cloth sack. It is for tests such as mixtures, smut, etc.
- (2). Send more than a pint in an air tight container. This is for other tests, such as that for moisture, etc.

The trivial cost of one to two dollars may save many dollars and much argument. Sometimes, too, it is likely that farmers who do not understand the new standard gradings may think their grain deserves a higher grading than it really merits. Likewise some of the elevator men, who intend to play squarely with the farmer customers, may not give a grade sufficiently high, merely because they do not understand the new grades properly.

### Farmers Urged To Use Test Outfits.

There are other ways by which a farmer may find out for himself, on his own farm, just how high a grade he can expect in marketing his grain. Some farmer, or group of farmers, here and there can well afford to buy the most important apparatus for testing grain. Some of the apparatus can be easily made at home, and a copper or glass moisture tester, which has to be accurate, needs to be bought, for that part of the work.

In the state of Michigan there is standard tester outfits used by the at least one firm which is making

### Farmers Shirk, Millers Say

WHEN the question of farmers neglecting to cut rye out of wheat came up at a conference of elevator men and millers, one of them shouted:

"The farmers are too busy gadding around in their flappers to do the necessary work."

WE saw whole families of farmers, fathers, mothers and even the little tykes not more than four years old, toiling with the hay harvest on the Fourth of July while the whole world celebrated. We have seen them, men, women and babes, crawling through the dirt to weed out beets. We see them toiling on Sunday morning under scorching suns, whole families of farmers, trying to feed the world, while the Profiteers give them the merry haha.

READ the particulars on the new Grain Gradings in the article on this page.

government. It has a complete moisture tester selling as low as \$25.00. The tester showing the weight per bushel can be bought for \$18.00, though many farmers have accurate scales of their own. Then there are sieves for determining the amount of rye mixed in with the wheat, or the amount of barley mixed in with oats, etc. These sieves can be bought for around a dollar for the small sizes. Federal authorities will refer farmers or elevators to firms where testers can be obtained. There are only thirteen items in the complete government required outfit and some items are of trivial expense.

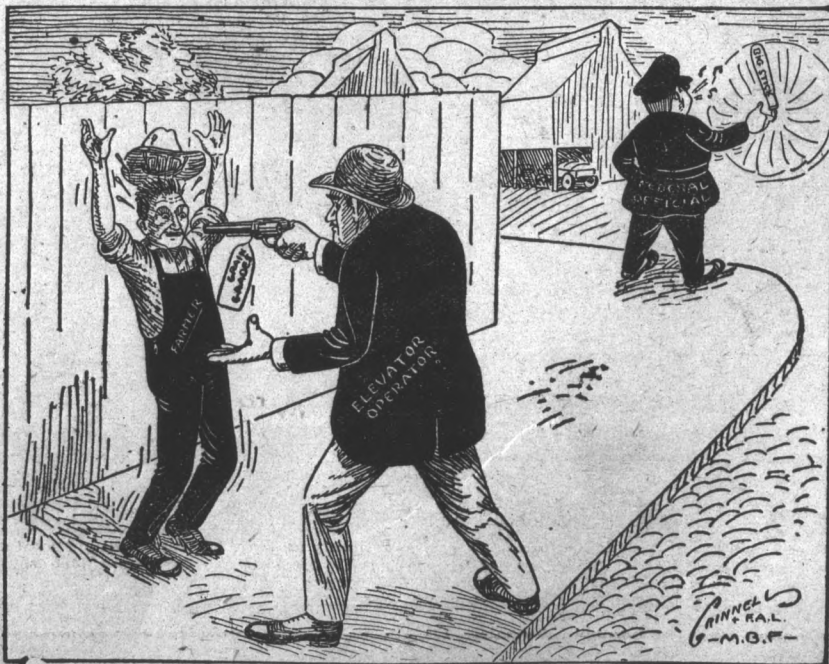
Under the new grading rules, there is no elevator too large and none too small, but that it should have the apparatus for getting the true gradings. At least co-operative elevator owners are said to be lined up for getting such apparatus, in Michigan. A list of one thousand elevator or milling firms is listed by one tester manufacturing house as having purchased the standard apparatus for grading grains, a goodly number of the elevators being in Michigan.

### Homemade Testing Apparatus

Farmers who do not care to go to the expense of the testers sold on the market can make a good share of the equipment for themselves. By sending for a series of government bulletins they can get more nearly complete information on the entire subject of grading, and particularly they can get from the literature the instructions for making much of the testing apparatus.

The most helpful bulletins and circulars are as follows:

- (1). Circular 72, Bureau of Plant Industry, on "Moisture Tests."
- (2). Department Bulletin 328, on "Rye, Corn Cockle, Kinghead and Ketch in Wheat."
- (3). Department Bulletin 516, on "Weights, Tables, etc."
- (4). Department Bulletin 472, on "Test Weights, etc."



Call the Cop!

There are likely to be some hold-ups in the marketing of the record harvest, and the elevator men, some of them, have given the impression that they are going to hold the gun by grading the grain to suit themselves, while federal authorities politely look away.

These can be secured by writing direct to the Department of Agriculture, which, being supported by the tax payers, is eager to earn its salt by service in such ways as this case would offer.

### County Agents Want to Help

C. L. Brody, county agent for St. Clair county, stated at one of the meetings that at each county seat in grain counties in Michigan there should be a complete testing outfit where the farmers could come (or send) to get their grain accurately graded according to government standards. There should be no charge to the farmers for this service, Mr. Brody thinks.

Mr. Brody spoke the sentiment of several other county agents who attended the recent grain grading conferences. They lamented the fact that so few farmers were in attendance at the conferences because farmers were so sparsely represented in the discussions in which some elevator men saw fit to slam the farmers unjustly.

From several government tables presented by Supervisor English, who, by the way, is a native of Crosswell, Mich., and an M. A. C. graduate, two are selected as being of the most interest to farmers at the present time.

The Government's Class IV refers to soft red winter wheat. Grade No. 1 is granted to that red winter wheat which weighs at least 60 pounds a bushel. Only 13.5 per cent can be moisture. Not more than 2 per cent of the kernels can be damaged by heat, etc. Only 1 per cent of rye and other foreign mixtures are allowed in order to attain the high grading.

The table of grade requirements for soft red winter wheat follows:

Grade No.	Lowest test weight per bu.	Moisture	Damaged kernels	Foreign matter other than dockage	Wheats of other classes
1	60	13.5	2	1	5
2	58	14	4	2	10
3	56	14.5	7	3	10
4	54	15.5	10	5	10
5	51	15.5	15	7	10

Sample grades (indicating grades which do not come under any of the above classifications.) (This table also applies to all other winter wheat varieties.)

Class IV wheat includes all varieties of soft red winter wheat, also red club and red hybrid wheats and may or may not include 10 per cent of other wheat or wheats. Both dark and light kernels are included.

As for hard red winter wheat, including dark hard winter, hard winter and yellow hard winter, which are included in Class III, the table shown above applies exactly. The same table also applies to common white wheat, known as Class V, which includes hard wheat and soft wheat. The same applies to Class VI, or white club wheat. Classes I and II concern spring wheat and durum wheat, and though their tables vary slightly from the one given above, they follow almost the same rules.

### Classifying The Oats.

Although wheat has about 85 classes and sub-classes in the government's grading schedule, besides factors like smut, there is not much trouble about grading oats, when compared with wheat. Oats, to be called such, have to be cultivated oats and not more than 25 per cent other material, other grains and wild oats. White oats are made to include yellow oats. To call oats officially by the term of red, gray, white or black, one must see that not more than 10 per cent are of any other color beside the designated kind.

Clipped oats shall be oats which have the general appearance of having had the ends removed by an oat clipper. Clipped oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not clipped, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, such grade designation the word "clipped."

Bleached oats shall be oats which in whole or in part have been treated by the use of sulphurous acid or other bleaching chemicals. Bleached oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats as if they were not bleached, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, such grade designation the word "bleached."

There apparently is not so much



# New Grading Rules May Cost Farmers Heavily

dissatisfaction in Michigan over the gradings for oats. The oat crop is rather poor anyway, this year when compared with the bumper wheat crop.

Grade, Condition and General Appearance.	Minimum test weight per bushel	Sound cultivated oats not less than	Heat damaged (oats or other grains).	Foreign material.	Wild oats.	Other colors, cultivated and wild oats.
1—Shall be cool and sweet and of good color.	32	98	0.1	2	2	2
2—Shall be cool and sweet, and may be slightly stained.	29	95	.3	2	2	5
3—Shall be cool and sweet, and may be stained or slightly weathered.	26	90	1.0	3	5	10
4—Shall be cool and may be musty, weathered, or badly stained.	23	80	6.0	5	10	10

Sample Grade—Shall be white, red, gray, black, mixed, bleached, or clipped oats, respectively, which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive, or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or are heating, not, sour, infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, or are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

Michigan's winter wheat harvest is the greatest it has been in fifteen years. Last year injustices occurred, and they were worse in the years before last. But this fall it is expected that farmers will see to it that conditions are greatly bettered for themselves, by taking advantage of Federal assistance and by being sure as far as possible of the right grading and the right prices before going to the elevators.

Last year, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING published a schedule of correct prices throughout Michigan.

As a result of the information contained in this statement many of our readers were able to secure higher prices than the elevators had originally offered. Freight rates have increased since then, and the dealers' handling charge has been raised, so the farmer may not receive within two or three cents of last year's price. We asked the Grain Corporation to give us a statement upon the prices farmers should receive this year, and the following letter is the result:

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 30th ult. is received, and to reach the prices which dealers and millers should pay farmers at Grand Rapids, Detroit and Bay City, take the New York price (\$2.39½) or the Philadelphia price (\$2.39) for No. 1 Red Wheat, deduct therefrom the export rate of freight and a reasonable handling margin.

No. 2 Wheat is three cents under No. 1 Wheat and No. 3 Wheat is seven cents under No. 1 Wheat. Grades below No. 3 sell on their merits everywhere, with no fixed discount.

WE HAVE TALKED with a number of elevator men about the new grades and the prices the farmers should receive, and we are convinced that the majority of them desire to be fair and honest. The elevator people will have their troubles in enforcing these grades to meet the requirements of the Grain Corporation. Their paths will not be strewn with roses. The interests of all concerned will be best secured if farmers and elevator men endeavor to adjust their differences without appeal to the federal authorities, but every farmer who is satisfied that the elevator is not giving him a fair grading and price should lay the facts before the federal inspectors, and any assistance MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING can give to adjust the grievance will be gladly given upon request.

I find the export rate of freight to be the following in cents per hundred pounds:—  
Grand Rapids to New York, 30 cents.  
Bay City to New York, 27½ cents.  
Philadelphia is in each case one cent a hundred under New York.

We assume everywhere that millers and dealers are operating on fair margins governed by their local conditions but in case any complaint develops we shall investigate the circumstances in each individual case and make expression as to what constitutes a reasonable handling margin at that time.

I am enclosing, a card quoted below, containing clauses from agreement which we are offering to all dealers and millers. A copy of this card they are directed to post conspicuously in their buying offices.

Yours truly,

UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION,  
H. D. Snow, 2nd Vice President.

## United States Grain Corporation Notice to Producers of Wheat

The United States Grain Corporation has entered into a contract with this buyer. One clause of that contract designed to furnish a method by which the producer may satisfy himself that he is receiving fair treatment in grade, dockage and price, is produced herewith: (Interstate Cases.)

"The Miller (or Dealer) in buying wheat from the producer, shall purchase on the proper grade and dockage under the Federal standards, and shall pay therefor not less than the guarantee price based on such proper grade and dockage, at the terminal most advantageously reached, less freight, and less a reasonable handling margin.

The Miller (or Dealer) shall keep a record showing all purchases from producer, name of seller, date, quantity, grade and dockage fixed and price paid and reasons for fixing grade under No. 1, including test weight; and on all parcels of wheat on which there is a dispute as to grade and dockage or price between the Miller (or Dealer) and the producer at the time of delivery, a notation thereof shall be made upon the records of the Miller (or Dealer) and a sample shall be drawn by the producer and Miller (or Dealer) and forwarded in a proper condition to the vice-president of the grain corporation, in the zone in which the purchase is made, for his use in the determination of the dispute. The determination of the vice-president shall be final and conclusive unless an appeal from such determination be filed

within ten days with the United States wheat director by either the producer or Miller (or Dealer). In case of appeal the decision of the United States wheat director shall be final and conclusive. The Miller (or Dealer) shall keep a copy of this section prominently displayed at his place of business."

\* \* \*

A "reasonable handling margin" may mean almost anything. The M. A. C. in a bulletin recently issued quotes Mr. John Higgins of the Valley City Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, as saying that the Grand Rapids price should be \$2.26 for No. 1 red wheat (the Chicago basic price) less 8c a bushel freight from Grand Rapids to Detroit less 2 and 26 hundredths cents a bushel charged by the Grain Corporation for handling at terminal buying point and 6 cents a bushel charge by the grain dealer to cover expense in handling, or \$2.0974. But if this grain is intended to be shipped to seaboard points which as Mr. F. B. Dreese, secretary of the Michigan State Millers' Ass'n., calls the "most favorable shipping points," according to the Grain Corporation, freight rate alone would bring the Grand Rapids price to \$2.09, without any deduction for handling. If these figures are accurate, the present freight rates are highly discriminative and it goes without saying that all dealers will buy on the New York or Philadelphia basis.

## Passing the Buck

"I can't say anything about prices: I am merely to speak about grades," was what Supervisor English had to offer in reply to queries similar to the above. And it is a condition in our Federal departments which almost forces supervisors to pass the buck.

"Farmers are suspicious that grain grades won't work out to their benefit," said Prof. Cox, of the M. A. C. "Premiums have been discouraged by jealousies among farmers." Those statements contain truths, but omit elevator men's shortcomings.

J. B. Bredernitz, of the Saline Mercantile Elevator, Washtenaw County, stated that he was eager to see every farmer get a square deal on grain grading, and that he would show his books to any farmer who suspected that grain graded low at the elevator was raised when resold from the elevator. Mr. Amendt, of Monroe, made a statement of somewhat similar nature. These men represented several others of what one might term the "new school" of elevator men, who are reforming the system they use to conform more with what farmers know is only fair to both sides.

But there was probably a majority, at least at the Detroit meeting, which was the junker, the hide-bound reactionary "old school," which haw-hawed, when the slur was made about the farmer riding around in his flivver too much.

It seems as though it ought to be easy for farmers to learn which elevator owners are of the "new school," willing to go half way and go rigidly by the standard rules, as far as possible. And it ought to be easy soon to find who are of the "old school," higgling, skinning, misrepresenting, adulterating and profiteering. And it ought not to be so hard for the skinflint class to be boycotted and the "reforming" class to be co-operated with in a whole-hearted way by the farmers, for the benefit of all.

## M. B. F. Seeks Testimony Showing Effect of Bean Manipulations upon the Markets

LATE LAST FALL the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n entered into an agreement with the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation to pay not less than \$8 a cwt. to the farmers for beans. It was felt that the short yield and high cost of production entitled the farmer to at least that amount and that the demands of the army and navy would in a short period of time permit trading on that or a higher basis, although at the time the agreement was entered into market quotations were somewhat lower than the above figure.

Then something happened. The bean market began to sag; stories of huge importations of foreign beans were spread about; export licenses were refused to individual traders. For a time the strange combination of circumstances which was slowly driving the price of beans lower kept everyone guessing and it was not until a considerable period had elapsed before it became clear that some clever manipulators were at work to "bear" the market. How well they succeeded is now a matter of record.

The attention of Julius H. Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation, was directed to the questionable practices of his subordinates who were handling the bean end of the business, and he immediately ordered an investigation. This investigation proved, as M. B. F. has previously shown that deliberate attempts were made to wreck the navy bean market for the purpose of increasing the personal fortunes of the manipulators. Mr. Barnes, it should be said, gave the Michigan committee which presented and pressed the charges against the manipulators, the fullest co-operation of his office and has been untiring in his efforts to undo the wrong perpetrated by the lesser officials of the corporation. The

testimony submitted at the hearing tells the whole story of the manipulation and shows why the well-intentioned plan of the bean jobbers to stabilize the price in this state went to naught. Now that the war is over, it is to the best interests of those mostly concerned that the fullest publicity be given to the details of the wrecking of the navy bean market. In two letters, which follow, one to Mr. Julius H. Barnes, president of the U. S. Grain Corporation, and another to Mr. Frank B. Dreese, secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, M. B. F. requests that a copy of the testimony be placed in our hands that we may acquaint our readers with the complete details. We are confident that neither of these gentlemen can have any reason or will show any disinclination to refuse this request as they must feel that it is a matter which concerns the farmers more closely than any other individuals.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., July 10, 1919  
Mr. Julius H. Barnes, Pres. U. S. Grain Corporation,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

"We understand that there is now available a copy of the stenographical record of proceedings in the hearing of Messrs. K. F. Kimball, Ben Gerkes, et al, which was concluded in the city of New York several months ago. We respectfully ask, therefore, that we be provided with a copy of this record for publication. We base this request upon the following promises:

"Michigan Business Farming encouraged farmers to plant a large acreage of beans last year to 'help win the war.' The acreage was large, the yield was small and the cost of production was very high. Nevertheless, there was a large national production, which required the utmost co-operation between all parties concerned to move the crops at profitable prices to the producer and the handler. As you know, the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, with the assistance of the Grain Corporation, wrought to stabilize the price in Michigan at a minimum of \$8 per cwt. to the farm-

er, and upon request we encouraged the farmers to lend their co-operation to this plan. But, because of the actions of Mr. Kimball and others, the bean jobbers were unable to carry out the arrangements, and the farmers lost considerable on their crops as result. Now in order to show that the bean jobbers and this publication acted in good faith, it is highly desirable that the proof of such manipulations above mentioned be submitted to the public. The record has been made, the responsibility has been fixed, and those mostly affected by the whole regrettable affair are entitled to the facts. I am sure you will concur with us in this conclusion, and place this record in our hands at the earliest possible moment.

Very truly yours,  
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Mt. Clemens, Mich., July 10, 1919  
Mr. F. A. Dreese, Sec. Mich. Bean Jobbers' Ass'n.,  
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

"We are informed that a transcript of the testimony submitted at the hearing of Mr. K. F. Kimball et al, which was held in New York City several months ago, is in the possession of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n. Believing that this contains much information which is properly the property of the public, we ask that we be permitted to examine this record and make use of the facts contained therein in our columns.

"It was upon the request of your association, accompanied by satisfactory proof that it was acting in the best interests of the farmers, that Michigan Business Farming co-operated with your association to maintain the price of beans at \$8 per cwt to the farmers. You were unable to carry out this arrangement owing to certain manipulations of the market which you could not check. It seems incumbent, therefore, upon the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n and upon Business Farming to make public the reasons for the failure of the plan. The farmers are entitled to this information, and we trust you will arrange to place it before us at an early date.

Very truly yours,  
MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.



## AUTOISTS MUST GET LICENSE FROM STATE

THE LAW requiring all persons who operate motor cars to secure a driver's license becomes operative August 15, 1919. In our judgment this is a good law. At present there are nearly quarter of a million motor cars owned and driven upon the public highways of the state. Anyone desiring to drive a motor car may do so, regardless of his or her qualifications. It is a comparatively simple matter to drive an automobile upon a wide stretch of road free from other traffic, but upon highways where traffic is heavy, it is more difficult and frequently calls for the exercise of skill, coolness and judgment. That there are thousands of people, physically unfit and not to be trusted abroad on a public highway at the wheel of a motor car, is shown by the thousands of preventable accidents that take place every year. Some people are not fit temperamentally to drive automobiles. The least congestion of traffic causes them to "lose their heads" and an accident invariably follows. Haven't you frequently been upon a road, a-foot, with horse and buggy, loaded wagon or machine and an automobile has whizzed by at fifty miles an hour, without slackening speed as it passed, and haven't you exclaimed to yourself "That man has no business driving an automobile?" Upon country roads near large cities horse-drawn vehicles are in constant danger of hair-brained motorists who take all kinds of death defying chances and are a menace to all others who travel upon the highway. But all you can do now is to grin and look pleasant when a machine brushes the dust off your clothes as it speeds by.

### Carry License In Your Pocket

It is to curb the erratic, drunken, "nervy," irresponsible motorist that this new law is designed. The average man will be a little more cautious when obliged to carry in his pocket a license which may be revoked for reckless driving, and according to the law anyone may make complaint against him.

There are some things about the law we do not like and think should be changed. For instance, the law exempts drivers of machines who are residents of other states. It is not an equitable law that does not treat all alike. We see no reason why non-residents should enjoy privileges which are denied resident tax-payers who build and maintain the roads upon which all drive. The law should be amended, in this respect.

Another feature of the law which will be a great inconvenience to farmers is the minimum age limit. No person under sixteen years of age may obtain a license. We know many farmers who have bright, dependable boys of from twelve to sixteen years of age who have been a big help to their fathers by driving the auto to town for supplies when the older folks were busy with the heavy farm work. These boys in the majority of cases are fully capable of operating automobiles upon the quiet country roads and there is no reason why they should not be permitted to apply for licenses and if their credentials are approved to receive a permit to drive. Farmers should see that this section of the law is amended at the next session of the legislature.

Section 1 of the law, reads: Every person other than chauffeurs registered as by law required, hereafter desiring to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highway of this state, shall first obtain a license for that purpose as hereinafter provided, but no such license shall be issued unless the applicant is over sixteen years of age. If the application for license, such as is required herein, shows that the applicant for such has a physical defect which might affect the operation by him or her of such motor vehicle, the examiner may require such applicant to show cause why a license should be granted to him or her, and may require such applicant, by personal examination and demonstration, to show that, notwithstanding such defect or defects, he or she is a proper person to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways: \* \* \* \* \*

### When Must Licenses Be Obtained

Licenses may be obtained at any time on or before August 15th. Anyone found driving an automobile after August 15th without an operator's license will be subject to the penalties of the act. To obtain a license apply to the sheriff of the county, or if living in the town or city to the proper police officials of the municipality. This officer has the necessary blanks for the purpose and must approve your application before a license will be issued. If the secretary of state approves the application the license will be mailed to you. Persons should not fear that they will have any difficulty getting a license, but there are certain formalities which must be observed. When the license is issued, it is required that the licensee shall carry it with him or her driving, and must be given over to any proper police official for examination upon demand.

DEAR EDITOR: You surely are on the side of those who just before the Revolutionary War were working out great problems along taxation and kindred lines to such an extent that a great "tea party" materialized at Boston Harbor on a certain time and they were not called by any other name than patriots to a just cause. It seems that we as a great nation are repeating history in many ways, causing unrest among the people at large, and unless something can be found as a panacea for our ills we will in time have to do something here at home as well as abroad to better our conditions.

I would like to understand more thoroughly what this recent auto tax is. I can't find out why I have to pay 50 cents to run my car. What questions must I answer in order to do so? It seems that this is "graft" boiled down.

You said in a recent issue of the Business Farming that U.S. bonds were a good investment. Would you advise registered or coupon bonds. Please tell me the difference as far as safety is concerned. Can a registered bond be sold as well as a coupon? My banker tells me that I will have to wait some time to get a registered bond, etc. So I am worrying about whether everything is working as it should as I subscribed for \$2,000 worth of them. F.H.C., Otsego, Allegan county, Mich.



Dale, the artist in a western farm paper, slams the profiteer who is after your Liberty bonds. There are plenty such gold-brickers in Michigan. Watch out.

## Michigan's First Drainage Demonstration Held Recently

Drainage methods were strikingly exhibited in the first drainage demonstration in Michigan when a meeting was held recently at the Hiram Shaw farm, six miles south of Marine City, St. Clair County, Mich. The affair was enlivened by a field meet. Many farmers attended.

This demonstration was a phase of the program which the Extension Division of the Michigan Agricultural College has planned for this county and expects to extend to other counties in the state in the development of drainage work. The day assumed the aspect of a holiday as many of the spectators drove twenty or forty miles to witness the demonstration and brought along picnic dinners.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING last month denounced part of a government crop report on Michigan, because it gave a wrong impression. Now comes the U. S. announcement that the Federal and State authorities have combined in order to give more accurate crop news on Michigan. We do not intend to claim the credit for this reform, but we believe at least that similar complaints hurried it. Anyway, the change promises better service for the farmers. The government announcement follows in part:

"In order to increase the accuracy of the official crop reports for Michigan, avoid duplication of effort, and render the greatest possible service to the agricultural interests of the state, the crop reporting work of the State and Federal Department of Agriculture has been combined and hereafter a joint state and federal crop report will be issued monthly from Lansing. Arrangements have been made to secure by telegraph each month from Washington, reports concerning crop conditions and crop production for the United States as a whole as well as for individual states whose crops compete in the central markets with those grown in Michigan. This information will be made available to every farmer in the state and through official bulletins as well as through the daily, weekly and agricultural press. Plans are also under way to obtain and furnish more complete data regarding live stock production."

## WARNING TO FARMERS INVESTING IN BONDS

IT SHOWS rare good judgment on the part of the farmer to invest his savings in Liberty bonds. Ready cash in the bank or under the mattress is a constant temptation to the owner to speculate in questionable stocks or invest in questionable enterprises. Actually the farmers have been fleeced of millions of dollars by shrewd and unscrupulous promoters and stock salesmen. A government bond is the safest investment available today, and should appeal to the farmer who wants a safe place for his spare dollars where they may also earn a substantial interest. We are pleased at all times to give the readers of BUSINESS FARMING any information we can concerning investments they desire to make. Better consult us before placing your money and securities in the hands of stock promoters, providing you are not absolutely certain of their safety.

As a permanent investment registered bonds are considered better than coupon bonds. They are registered at the treasury of the United States in the name of the purchaser. If stolen they are of no value too the thief, and will be eventually restored or duplicated by the government as also in cases of fire or loss by other means. A lost or stolen coupon bond is usually gone forever. They bear the same rate of interest as coupon bonds. A registered bond is not so easily transferable as a coupon bond, as the transfer must be made in the presence of an officer of a state bank. Formerly, such transfer could only be made in the presence of a federal officer. The interest on registered bonds is paid in the form of a check or draft upon the national treasury. There is no detaching of coupons and the holder is spared the time and trouble of collecting his own interest. If the investment is to be only a temporary one, coupon bonds may be recommended, but if the investor expects to hold his bonds indefinitely, we would by all means urge him to buy registered bonds. It is true that prospective investors may have a little difficulty in getting registered bonds. Those wishing to buy the registered kind should first buy coupon bonds, and have their bank send them together with application for registered bonds to Washington, where in due course of time, probably sixty or ninety days, the registered bonds will be exchanged for the coupon bonds and returned to owner.

We advise our readers to watch the market on Liberty bonds very closely. At present bonds of the first four issues, face value \$100, are quoted near \$93. They may go even lower, but in any case they are a bargain at any price below 100, and the government will pay full face value upon the date of redemption.

### Trenching Machines Engaged

In studying the drainage situation in the state, the conclusion was reached that hand labor and methods were too slow, and inadequate for the present need. A traction trenching machine was therefore engaged and arrangements made with farmers living in the different sections of the county to drain fields of from twenty to forty acres each. These farms are so located throughout the county so that they are but a few miles apart. At the end of the season it is hoped that enough tile will have been laid on these demonstration farms to place a drained field under the observation of practically every farmer in the county. It is not expected that results will show immediately, but interest will grow as the beneficial effect which drainage has upon these soils begins to show with wet and unfavorable weather.

On the field day program was a demonstration of the traction ditcher in operation showing the cutting of the trench and laying of the tile at the rate of more than 100 rods per day. Covering of the tile with a team and board scraper was also done as well as showing the methods of obtaining grades on the mains and laterals and for the ditcher and the method of making junctions of the laterals to the main. A sill well of concrete construction was also shown and other features of good drainage construction shown and described.



# **Correct Lubrication** **Is Tractor Insurance**

**N**O matter how good your tractor may be it cannot give satisfactory service unless it has proper lubrication.

This means not only plenty of oil, but the correct oil, properly applied.

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We have just published a 100-page book "Tractors and Tractor Lubrication," prepared by our engineering staff, which you will find a valuable reference book, and we believe it will save you many days of tractor idleness with the resultant money loss. It's free to you for the asking. Address

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(Indiana)



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner  
SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919

Published every Saturday by the  
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.  
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Detroit Office: 110 Fort St. Phone, Cherry 4669.  
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Five Years, 260 Issues .....\$3.00

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Entered as second-class matter, at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## Wheat for Michigan

**N**EARLY ALL of the wheat in the three or four southern tiers of counties has been cut and threshing is in full blast. The stand was heavy, with few exceptions, and the yield is calculated to be far above normal. The yield per acre in Michigan has run twelve to twenty bushels per acre, with a ten-year average of seventeen bushels. This year many fields will run thirty to fifty bushels to the acre, with a probable average for the entire state of twenty-five or over.

The large yield and high quality of the crop bring up the old question of whether wheat is a profitable crop for Michigan. At seventy or eighty cents a bushel wheat is not a profitable crop in Michigan or in many other states for that matter where much wheat was grown this year. In the majority of years such as have characterized the last decade wheat is not a profitable crop at twice seventy or eighty cents, except in a few isolated counties. Fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre will not pay the owner a fair return even at \$2 a bushel. But thirty bushels of wheat at \$2 makes the crop a profitable one and puts it on a basis with other crops which experience has shown are more adapted to the state.

Thousands of farmers will make money this year on wheat for the first time. With a good yield, fine harvesting weather, and the assurances of a fair price, wheat may prove to be the largest cash crop of 1919, and return perhaps the most profit. This may naturally have a tendency to encourage another large acreage this fall, despite the apparent surplus and the practical certainty that there will be a large carry-over into 1920-21. The spring-wheat growing states will have a great advantage this year over the fall wheat states for by next spring enough of the 1919 crop will have been harvested to give a little clearer idea of the extent of the demand and the market. If developments prove that the supply is largely in excess of the demands the spring-wheat farmers may turn to something else. If it appears that the demand will take care of the supply, they will plant more wheat for, if this year's crop is not too large, it will be many years before we produce one that will. Altho about three-quarters of a million acres of spring wheat were planted in Michigan this year and the most of it did well, it is not reckoned as a safe crop. On the other hand it is not likely that the farmers will know anything more than they already know about the consumption of the present year's crop, by the time they are ready to do the fall planting. Look at it any way you please it will take nerve to put in wheat this coming fall.

## Gompers Gets a Calling

**W**HEN SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of American Federation of Labor, declared in a public statement that Detroit was a hot-bed of anarchy and Bolshevism because

of the discontent of the workmen as a result of prohibition, he stirred up a hornet's nest. Mayor Couzens, Rep. Nichols, Rep. Currie and others straightway rose to the defense of the metropolis and all but called Mr. Gompers a liar. Incidentally every denial offered was a telling argument for prohibition.

Rep. Currie, of Midland, was particularly forceful in his denunciation of Mr. Gompers' charges. He branded them as slanders against the State of Michigan, and absolutely without foundation. "Mr. Gompers' ridiculous statement insults our intelligence," Mr. Currie told Congress. "Reds and radicals stand for crime. Their favorite rendezvous is the saloon. The record of arrests in Detroit during the wet era as compared with Detroit's record as the largest prohibition city in the world, conclusively answers Mr. Gompers' statement."

We who live in Michigan and have enjoyed over two years of prohibition may smile at the statements of the labor leader. We know well enough that where we found ten laboring men opposed to prohibition before we had it we now find but one. Of all the people on the face of the earth, the laboring man has benefited most, socially and financially, from prohibition. The habits of sobriety and thrift even though enforced by prohibition do not tend to inflame men to riot; and none but a knave or a very ignorant person would profess to believe otherwise. We expect some labor leaders to resort to falsehood and misrepresentation to present a plausible excuse for the radicalism that is rending the forces of labor, but we are surprised that Mr. Gompers would use such methods. We thought he was a bigger man.

## The President Slips Up on Daylight Saving



**C**OUPLED with our admiration for the president's courageous defense of the League of Nations, we are not a little chagrined at his vetoing the agricultural appropriation bill because of the provision repealing the daylight saving law.

The president comes back from Europe to find partisan politicians bent upon discrediting him in the eyes of the people. He finds division in his own party. He finds the professions and trades as a rule struggling with counter emotions as they view the work of the peace conference and study the League of Nations covenant which the president wants them to endorse. The farmers of the nation, however, stand ready, almost to a man to accept the covenant adopted at the peace conference. The League of Nations may be a minor issue so far as the thought and the welfare of the people of the United States are concerned, but it is the issue upon which the president will stand or fall in the eyes of the people. It is his all. He has given his undivided attention the last six months to the drafting of this covenant, to the almost total exclusion of everything else. Looked upon in the broad light of the new understanding of our international obligations, the president may have rightfully considered that nothing could be of greater moment to the future happiness and prosperity of the race. If the president succeeds in securing the ratification of the peace treaty and the League covenant, he will have attained a personal victory unsurpassed in the history of world diplomacy. With the farmers the only class that the president can depend upon with any degree of confidence to back him up, his veto of the agricultural appropriation bill was a piece of bungling that may cost him dearly.

Perhaps in comparison to the League of Nations the daylight saving repeal is an insignificant matter, but it means a great deal to the farmers. If they stand by the president they can see no reason why the president

should not stand by them when by so doing the interests of no others are injured.

## That Million Dollar Bull!

**C**OL. F. M. Woods, of Lancaster, County, Nebraska, has offered \$1,000,000 for a bull, according to a feature story in "The Breeders' Gazette." No wonder that he gasps out such an exclamation, when he sees everywhere the live stock craze which knows almost no financial bounds.

And Michigan men are right at the fore in the better live stock work. In Holsteins, Michigan is applauded as the winner state by many. Witness Mr. Robert Pointer of Detroit, pushing \$125,000 across the counter for Rag Apple the Great. Witness the sales occurring almost daily, jumping up sometimes into the hundreds of thousands.

John Rinke, of Macomb county, a few years ago was laughed at by neighbors for investing his few hundred dollars in well-bred cattle. A few days ago Mr. Rinke sold just one of his big herd for \$1,200. His many others he will not sell at any price.

Whole townships and counties are going in for better live stock. The scrub bull is being kicked out as a free boarder. Some of these days a million dollars will be paid for a bull.

Now is the time to get in on the ground floor of the great live stock industry. It is hoped that Michigan with a good start may take the lead.

Col. Wood's story is too good, not to repeat a little of it here:

"I want to buy a bull. I want to ask the whole world to find one. I am in no condition mentally to write. I feel criminally guilty to think how I gave away men's cattle for many years. No wonder that so many of them were dissatisfied. I owe them a debt. I want to pay it before I die. If I do, I must hurry. I have therefore concluded to go into the breeding business again. I choose the Shorthorn because I know Shorthorns are the surest in the long run. I want to raise a couple of dozen head and sell them, and pay my old friends the hundreds of thousands of dollars which I justly owe them. My first purchase must be a bull, a roan or a white. If he suits me in pedigree and in individuality, I will pay \$1,000,000 for him. If you have one to sell address me at Lincoln. I am getting old and must act quickly.

"No, I am not drunk, but awfully dizzy, caused by reading the reports of the public cattle sales—\$106,000 for a twelve-month-old Holstein bull; \$125,000 for a matured bull; \$36,000 for Enlate. How well I remember at the Geary sale in Des Moines I sold Charles Escher, Sr., an Angus bull for \$500. It seemed more than \$50,000 of our 50-cent dollars does now. Three minutes after I knocked him down he was paid for. Charles Escher, Sr., had set the hen; his son has watched the nest, the chickens are hatched, one sold for \$36,000 and the brood for nearly \$400,000. McCray did the same thing in Indiana. Oklahoma bids fair to eclipse them all.

"Are we afloat without a compass? No, we are just entering a new world's era. The nations of the earth have gone into partnership. America, by the common consent of all, is marching at the head. The whole world is our market, and they must have our goods. We are long on everything they want; the rest of the world is short. It will take many, many years to restore the equilibrium, and until then we can expect for everything prices the like of which we have never before known. Mr. Farmer, are you armed for the conflict? Have you nerve, and brain enough to march in the front rank, or are you a pessimistic straggler? I would rather die at the front than march in the rear and win."

Gov. Sleeper has the senatorial bee. Swat it quick!

Why some people will pay \$50 and travel hundreds of miles to see a prize fight when they can see a dog fight for nothing most any day is more than our feeble intellect can understand.



## SINGLE TAX AGAIN

Carl Brannin speaks of the sale of some lots by Vincent Astor for \$3,500,000 as a great argument for single tax. If it is, there are arguments a hundred times greater against single tax. These high values are only an incident in the great game of profiteering by the public favorites. If it were not possible to make many times that amount on that land it would not be worth that sum. In the course of three generations. The Astor family would have made some millions if they did not have to pay out most of it for taxes which they likely did. In most cases, interests on the original investments, added to the taxes eat up the gains in value and often they do much more than that.

In the course of the century and a half that the Astors have held this land, what have others done in other lines of investment? John D. R. Sr., has probably made about half a billion. Henry Ford's yearly income is over ten millions. Then there are the millions amassed by the Goulds, Vandersbilts, Morgans, Armours and a host of lesser financiers and in all of these cases the land was only a small part of the machine they used to make their profits. Yet in every case they were absolutely dependent on the public for their swollen fortune, because none of them could do their business without the public. But for the benefits of co-operation we would all be as badly off as the Indians were or worse, and the country much as it was when only Indians lived in it.

But that is no reason why one class of men should have to give up all the benefits of the co-operation while they have done most for it and the others should keep all of their profits though they have done little for the public.

I agree with C. B. that the laborers and farmers have a common enemy. It is not land prices, but the greed of the middlemen. This scheme to put all taxes on land means that the ones back of it want the land owners to be their slaves and do much of their work free. They want land owners to furnish officers and laws to protect them from all kinds of danger; fire, men to save their buildings from fire, fine roads for them to drive on, schools for the children and do all other things the government does for the public free to those that own no land and nearly free to those that have nearly all of their wealth in other property and a little land and this would include most of the very rich while poor, hard-working men trying to make homes for themselves would be crushed.

You see this scheme does not make taxes one bit less. When state authorities vote a certain tax, it must be paid regardless of how much property is excused from taxation, and it is the same with the county township road and school districts. The same money has to be raised. Even if nine-tenths of the wealth escapes taxation the other tenth would have to pay it all, making it much the same as if a gang of workmen were carrying a big load and some were under it where they could not get out till the load reached a certain place and then those outside let go and let it crush those that were under it. In that case the shirks would be tried and punished for murder and everyone would say they deserved it too.

Many city folks think farm folks are all wealthy. But I can take them where some of the folks live who raise the food for the country and some have to live on about \$100 a piece for a year and these folks must be crushed by high taxation so that the men who spend more in a day for luxuries than they have in a year for their direct need can have more and the poor folks less yet to live on.

This scheme is as vile as the one the prophet Nathan told King David about, of the wealthy man who took the poor man's only ewe lamb to feed a wayfarer and when the king heard of it he said that the guilty man should die. In this case the wayfarer which must be fed is the government, and the rich shirk who would see the poor man's home taken for taxes are the single taxers. They by their vile scheme would take the homes of the hardest workers in the country under the pretense of protecting the products of labor long after the laborer had been robbed of most of his products by the Shylocks of the country who in many cases are making out



# WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



of the public such large amounts that the value of the Astor lands are very small in comparison. And yet they pick them out as something very bad. If it is bad for the Astors to make a few million in a century and a half, what is it for Rockefeller to make hundreds of millions in a fraction as long a time?

Speculation in land to get rich is about as slow compared to modern methods of making money as an ox cart is to modern methods of travel and not half as sure either. Why is it that the single taxers get so excited over the small sums of money some land owners get once in a great while and yet they don't say a word about the enormous sums that the public is being swindled out of almost daily?

Other folks can see these big swindles and because of them and the host of smaller ones that are following in

their wake the country is seething with discontent and in danger of going over to public ownership of everything. If they rob the poor of their homes you cannot tell where it will stop.

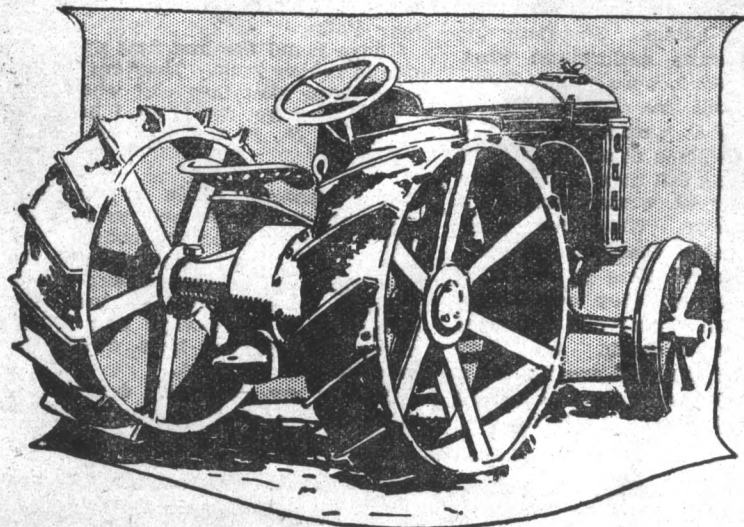
The Bible says that those who sow to the wind shall reap the whirlwind, and that is what they are doing now in Europe. For years the poor were deprived of their just rights and then came the explosion. The rich were robbed of their rights in return.

For years the small land owner and home maker have been deprived of their rights and it might not take much more to cause an explosion here, so the single taxers better get off from the safety valve and devote their energies to fighting the big swindlers such as the M. B. F. is exposing.—F. G. Smith, Isabella County.

## DUCK DISEASE

Can any of our readers tell me what is wrong with our young ducks? They seem to be all right at one time and maybe in a few minutes one is on his back kicking. They seem to lose control of their legs. Our ducks or geese didn't hatch very good. We only had twenty-five and three of them have died, one yesterday and two today. I have one in the house now. I feed them prepared chicken feed mixed with oat meal. They have plenty of clean water. Any advice on this subject will be very much appreciated as my mother and others had the same trouble with ducks and lost more than half of theirs.—L. R. B., Arenac County.

(Any reader who knows what is best to do to ducks in the condition described above is requested to write M. B. F. so that the answer may be printed.)



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THE UNIFORM oil that keeps your motor active. One of the family of quality petroleum products. Some others are:

Texaco Axle Grease  
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Use this quality oil to insure long life and dependable power

THIS is to farmers, the thousands that own tractors, who are faced with the problem of making them pay. To be profitable, the tractor must perform for the farmer dependably, and never fail him in crop season. It must perform for him durably, and last for the maximum number of years. Texaco Tractor Oil safeguards the life-time efficiency of the tractor. It saves repairs and wear because it is the perfect lubricant. Economical because of its lasting good body, its high quality is easily recognized by the oil-wise farmer. He has merely to look at the oil, and he knows why, after war-time tests, Texaco products were chosen as the lubricants for our Navy. Try Texaco for yourself. Sold in wooden barrels and half barrels; 15, 33, and 54 gallon steel drums, and one and five gallon cans.

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# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### THE FARM WOMEN AND POLITICS

THE SAME Senators who stood firm in opposition to woman suffrage are the same standpaters who oppose the League of Nations and other forward movements. We presume when the roll call is over on this proposed amendment to war time prohibition measure, that their names will be among those favoring the return of light beers and wines. Let's keep our eyes open. We want to know just who they are and jot down their names for future reference. We have the ballot now and soon they will be howling for our votes. And some of them will howl in earnest when they find we have kept track of their doings in Washington.

Idleness breeds discontent, in men and women alike, and blessed are we whose hands are busy all the day, and whose evenings are never long enough to read all the good things the mail man brings. Somehow we never could quite understand what sort of sand people were made of who "Kili time" and are always longing for something to amuse them. We would like to place them on a farm during July and tell them that if they were to eat next winter they must harvest the crop. We believe their perspective would change a bit. And when they found time to snatch a much needed rest, they would find in the common, every-day things of life, a newer meaning. And they who work all the year around for a vacation work just as hard at having a good time, for work is a habit.

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD.

### OUR HELP ONE ANOTHER COLUMN

THE FOLLOWING helpful hint on removing creosote stain was sent in by one of our readers, but as she did not sign her name, we cannot give proper credit. However, we pass the idea along as it sounds very sensible and worth trying:

"I had two rooms badly stained from creosote and new paper was ruined repeatedly. Paper hangers used glue and different washes before papering, but of no avail. Finally a country paper hanger pasted table oilcloth on first over the stains and the stain has not come through since. And that was eight years ago and we have had some pretty hard storms in that length of time to test it. The oilcloth was pasted directly on the plastered wall and the paper pasted over it."

Dear Folks:

I have found the best first aid possible in rubber heels. They are worth many times what they cost when you are on your feet much, as I have to be.—B. W. N., Plymouth, Mich.

Dear Readers, While at the Bay our table was small and we had to serve all our meals in courses, as only a few dishes could be set on the small space. This meant much jumping up and down for me, and especially as we always had a big crowd over Sunday both weeks we were on our vacation.

Finally my husband devised a clever plan. After our meat course,

the man at the end nearest the kitchen went out into the kitchen, then the next man to him took up his station in the doorway, within easy reach of the last person seated at the table and the man in the kitchen. Then the dishes were stacked by each person and handed on to the next man, much the same as the bucket brigades used to be formed at a fire.

The table was cleared and the dessert passed back in less time than it takes to tell about it, and all I had to do was to stack the dishes in the kitchen and dish up the ice cream. I think it's worth trying at home.—Mrs. G. H. S., Mt. Clemens.

From a financial journal recently we learn that Osage Orange may come to the aid of American dyers. Recent experiments have shown that it makes orange-yellow old gold, deep tan and olives that are as good as those produced with tropical fustic. There are many Osage Orange trees in Michigan, and if you are fortunate enough to own one, you can not only make dye materials for yourself, but sell these oranges to the trade and make a bit of pin money.

### Scares Off Tramps

"Much bothered with tramps out your way?"

"I was until I tacked up a sign on my gate."

"Ah! Beware of the dog, I suppose."

"Oh, no. Simply, 'Farm help wanted.'"—Boston Transcript.

### SUMMER STYLES

2847—Child's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 3-4 yards and 27 inch material.

2834-2849—A Practical Suit. Waist 2834 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3-4 yards of 27 inch material for a 38 inch size. Skirt 2849 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It requires for the 28 inch size, 3 1-4 yards of 44 inch material and measures about 1 5-8 yards at the foot. Two separate patterns.

2396—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 1-4 yards of 36-inch material for the dress, and 1 1-4 yards for the over blouse.

2842—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 3-4 yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 1-8 yards.

2853—Child's Rompers. Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch material.

2861—Ladies' Bathing Suit. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 1-4 yards of 44 inch material.

2656—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2 1-4 yards for the guimpe and 2 7-8 yards for the dress, of 27-inch material.

2498—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 7-8 yards of 36-inch material.



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.

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use."

Its superb quality and thorough goodness has created a demand which, at certain times of the year, we have found almost impossible to meet.

By placing LILY WHITE under a powerful magnifying glass you will be greatly impressed by the absolute uniformity of the granulation.

This evenness of granulation insures the uniform baking qualities which have made LILY WHITE famous and "The flour the best cooks use."

Ask your dealer to reserve your requirements.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.





**DEAR CHILDREN:** It is harvest time everywhere. And some of my little folks who are too small yet to help with the gathering in of the crop can still help by carrying a nice cool drink to the men in the fields, or perhaps a sandwich or a couple of cookies in the middle of the forenoon. There are many ways you can help, and you will enjoy it too.

The letters aren't all in yet with the guesses of the last great man, so none will be published this week, but next week we will give the answer to that puzzle.

The answer to the animal puzzle published last week was ANTELOPE.

The ads or Doo Dads take so much space for some issues that we cannot always publish a puzzle. And as we want to print a large number of the interesting letters we have received, will not write you a long letter this week. Affectionately yours, —LADDIE

#### Letters From Our Boys and Girls

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 10 years old, and in the fourth grade next year. My school let out the 5th of June. I live on a farm of 140 acres. We have five horses and six cows. My Uncle takes the Michigan Business Farming. I read the girls' and boys' letters. Well my letter is getting long so guess I will close. —George Mesler Albion, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have written to you once before and saw my letter in print, so I thought I would write again. The man whose picture is General Pershing. My school was out the sixth of June. I passed my grade which will be seventh. I am eleven years old. We have five cows. We have four horses. We have 42 sheep and lambs together. We have 48 chickens and ten pigs and a 100-acre farm. My letter is getting long so I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Lynetta Provost—Hartford, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I wrote to you once before but did not see my letter in print. I think the man in last week's paper is General Pershing. He is the General of all the armies of United States and he commanded all of our boys in the war. He went over with the first American troops and is still there. I am 12 years old and I am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Mollie Crowley and I like her very well. I will close hoping to see my letter in print this time. Louisa Campbell—Goodell's, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am eleven years old and I am in the seventh grade at school. I have five brothers and two sisters. I expect to go through the eighth grade here in the country school and then go to high school at Mesick until I go through the twelfth grade. I expect to go to the six weeks schooling at Mt. Pleasant in the summer. Then I expect to be a school teacher for little children for those in the chart and first grade in Mesick. This summer I am going to pick pickles and my two sisters and Earl and Willard and I are going to raise a garden. In the garden we have tomatoes, corn, beans, onions, rutabagias, water melons, musk melons, sun flowers and red peppers. This summer I am going to help mamma and papa all I can. I take care of the baby whose name is Henry and I wipe dishes and sweep the floors. I clean onions and radishes nearly every day for dinner. I and brother Willard and I get the cows some nights. When I don't Willard and Earl get them. I feed our little chickens nearly every night and morning. I get the eggs some nights and others one of my other sisters gathers them. I pump water for mama to fill the pail, tea kettle and the reservoir and carry water for the pigs. When our apples and cherries are ripe. I expect to help pick them. This fall I expect to pull beans, too, for papa. When I am about sixteen years I expect to work out. I will close hoping to see my letter in print in the M. B. F. as I never saw any of my others in print but hope to see this one. Sincerely yours, Miss Myrtle Teall—Mesick, Michigan.

Dear Laddie:—I enjoy reading the letters and stories of the boys and girls in the M. B. F. I have written before and sent my picture. I have seen my letter in print but I haven't seen my picture in the paper. I am nine years old and will be in the 5th grade next year. My school let out the 23rd of May. My teacher was Miss Myra Daily. We will have a new teacher next year. I think the man in the picture is General Pershing. I have seen his picture when he was a little boy. I like the Doo Dads very much. I will close for this time. Clarissa Begerow—Lake Odessa, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl twelve years of age, and in the seventh grade

I would like very much to finish the eighth grade next year, that is to make the seventh and eighth grades together. Some folks say I can't do it, but I can try and I am determined. I will do it with teacher's help. I am going to the Portland High School for the next four grades. Then I am going to college for a couple of years, then I will teach school for the rest of my life time. If I don't find some nice looking farmer boy I like. I now own three War Savings Stamps which I bought with money I earned myself, for gathering eggs for 1c per dozen, and driving a team for Papa at 5c per load of hay and 10c for loading. I hope very much to see my letter in print, and I hope that some of the boys and girls of the Children's Hour would write to me. I remain, Yours truly, Doris Butler, —Portland, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I think that this picture is Luther Burbank. I had quite a time to find a picture like him. I haven't much to write about him. He lives in

California. He originated the Burbank potato, the everbearing strawberry, and a seedless raisin. I think I have heard him called the "Wizard of Plant Life." Guess this is all I can think of. Yours truly, Arlene Schutt—Rives Junction,

Dear Laddie:—The last man's picture is Luther Burbank, and I have written a sketch of his life. Best of wishes, Elizabeth L. Marvin, —Holton, Mich. Luther Burbank—People call him the "Plant Wizard" because he has wrought seeming miracles, but he objects to the title. For the only magic he has used is that of everlasting work. Born 70 years ago on a Massachusetts farm, Burbank was so frail in body that he had to go to California in 1875 in search of health. He has never been strong yet he worked from ten to fourteen hours a day for years. He knows more about plants than anybody else in the world. On his place at Santa Rosa he has as many as six thousand experiments under way at one time, and he raises more

than a million plants a year to make these experiments. His first development was the Burbank potato and it added millions of dollars to value of our crops. Also he has produced scores of new varieties of fruits, flowers, vegetables, shrubs, and trees. Self mastery not magic is at the bottom of his achievements. Once when the physician gave him just 18 months to live he smiled and went off into the mountains followed a diet of his own devising, and returned in three weeks, ready for twenty more years of hard work. What he has done he has accomplished in spite of ill health and he believes that others if they only had the will could reach the heights of their vocation by concentration, hard work and persistence.

**Scratched Up**  
Into my garden  
Came a pup,  
And now my radish plants  
Are up.



## Join the Half Million Used In 3000 Cities, Its Admirers Are Now Legion Who Praise the Essex

The Essex is now known in more than three thousand towns and cities.

Deliveries of new cars approximate a hundred a day.

Thousands, through demonstrations made by dealers and rides with friends, are daily learning the qualities that account for Essex popularity.

Their knowledge, like those who have not yet ridden in the Essex was limited to hearsay. But their impressions were most favorable because of what others had told them.

#### Won't You Too Join Its Army?

You too, will volunteer your indorsement we are sure, if you will but ride in the Essex.

It has never failed. Our estimate is that more than half a million have ridden in it and are telling their friends about the Essex.

Such praise is not misplaced. We don't believe it greater than the car deserves. But that you will be able to judge after you have ridden in the Essex.

#### Points Others Speak Of

Note how motor car talk quickly turns to the Essex.

When light, cheap cars are spoken of their qualities are usually compared to the Essex. Then someone says, "But the Essex also has ——" and from then on Essex qualities are compared to large costly cars.

It isn't likely that anyone will say any light similarly priced car approaches the value of the Essex.

In performance, for instance you won't hear it classed with any but the most powerful.

And so with its riding qualities, which are invariably compared to high priced large cars.

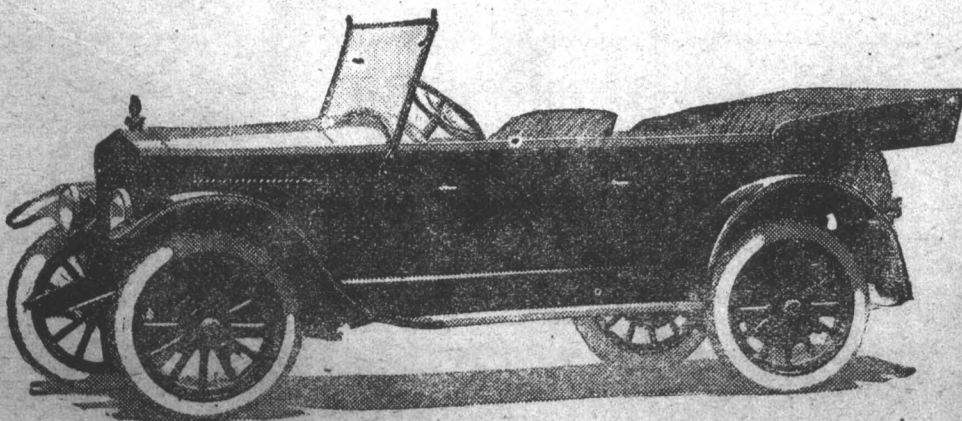
So is the detail of finish and beauty judged by such standards.

Comparison with other light weight moderate priced cars can be made only with their respective first and operating costs.

#### Can You Resist The Invitation

We hope you won't delay in accepting our invitation to ride in the Essex.

The result, we think, will be your leaving an order to be filled as soon as possible. We know you will help spread the news about the Essex, for it must inspire you with the same admiration others voice for it.







# MARKET FLASHES



## REVIEW OF MARKETS AND CROP CONDITIONS

Wheat harvesting is in full swing in the northern states. Middle and southern states completed cutting last week and threshing is well under way. Many sections of the wheat belt report a yield far below expectations but for the most part the yield will be satisfactory. The most complete and authentic report we have seen upon the condition and probable yields was issued under date of July 11th by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State, and Verne H. Church, of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. A portion of this report is published below:

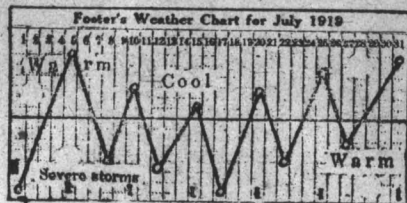
"The state will produce more than double the amount of wheat, nearly 40% more rye and, from present indications, nearly 40% more corn than last year. The conditions of all other crops is generally satisfactory except that of oats and barley which are 14 and 12% below. The ground is exceedingly dry and all crops are beginning to suffer. Unless good rains come soon marked deterioration is inevitable.

"The condition of winter wheat is 99%, the highest on record for more than 15 years. It indicates a production of 21,008,000 bushels which is also the largest within the same period of time, being 560,000 bushels greater than produced in the banner year of 1915. Harvesting is well advanced in the southern part of the state and is being prosecuted under favorable weather conditions but with a shortage of labor. Only three other wheat states show a better condition than Michigan at this date.

"The acreage of corn planted is es-

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C. July 19, 1919  
—Last Bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross July 18 to 22, storm wave 19 to 23 cool wave 20 to 24. Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about July 23 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 24, plains sections 25, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 26, eastern sections 27, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 28. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave one day behind storm wave.

These two disturbances cover July 17 to 29 inclusive. Near first days of this period will be coolest part of July as near July 6 was the hottest part. The average hottest part of this

month, on meridian 90, is from 17 to 25, but this year it came fifteen days earlier, almost exactly as predicted in these bulletins.

Following July 17 the temperatures are expected to rise till near end of month when another hot wave is expected, but not so hot as that of first part of month. Near July 23, the weather features will again develop more than usual intensity. Rains will be moderate during this period and drouth will threaten in some sections, but the rains will return.

Moisture that feeds the eastward drifting storms must continue to come from the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico and therefore the mountain ranges and high ridges that run east and west will prevent rainfall north of them as effectually as they have prevented railroads from crossing them. There is no hope for those dry sections till the moisture comes from eastward. Those ridges the mountain gaps and the locality from which comes this moisture are very important in forecasting cropweather.

W. T. Foster

timated at 1,707,000, 6% greater than last year. The condition is 97% which is equalled by only one other state, Wisconsin, and which is 17% better than the ten-year average. About 40% of the acreage is generally cut for silage, leaving an indicated grain production of approximately 39,000,000 bushels.

"The oats crop has suffered much from drought and and heat which have

reduced the condition to 73%. This forecasts a crop of 44,385,000 bushels or about two-thirds that of last year."

"The condition of barley has also been lowered during the month being 76 per cent which indicates a production of 6,278,000 bushels.

"The condition of rye improved one point during June, being 98 per cent. Like wheat, it is the highest July 1 condition for more than 15

years. The estimated total production is 9,345,000 bushels.

"The hay crop is coming in under generally favorable conditions, but the yield has been shortened by dry weather. The present outlook is for a crop of 3,217,000 tons. While this is less than the average, it is considerably more than the light crop of last year which amounted to only 2,718,000 tons.

"The acreage of beans has been reduced considerably from that of last year, the greatest reduction being in the counties on the southern and western edges of the bean district. In the heavy producing counties where the yields have been best, the reduction in acreage has been much less. The preliminary estimate is 353,000 acres; condition 90%; and the total production, 3,654,000 bushels.

"The acreage devoted to potatoes is estimated to be 333,000, two percent less than that of last year. The stand is generally very good, the condition being 92%. Beetles are reported to be more numerous than usual in many sections. While it's too early to make an accurate estimate of final production, the present condition if maintained throughout the season, indicates a crop of 3,125,000 bushels.

"A large acreage of sugar beets was planted, but a shortage of labor for field work, dry weather during the germinating period, diseases and insect pests have caused the loss of some fields in many localities. The condition is 85%.

"There has been a marked decline in fruit prospects during the past month. Cold weather during the blooming period caused poor pollination and reduced the set in many orchards; this was followed by hot and dry weather which, while favorable for the elimination of scab and other fungous diseases, caused a heavy drop of the fruit that did set. Apples, peaches and pears show the greatest decline. Blackberries and raspberries have been injured by the dry weather and the crop will be much less than the abundant crop promised earlier in the season."

## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23	2.27	
No. 2 White	2.21		
No. 2 Mixed	2.21		

There is not the active demand for wheat that was so noticeable a couple months ago. But for that matter there are no reasons for expecting any activity at this time when the harvesting of the greatest crop in the nation's history has just begun. Every farmer should read our story in this issue on the new grain grades which will be enforced in this state this year for the first time. The increase in freight rates and the dockage that may be expected under the new rules will probably reduce the price to the farmer to not less than \$2.00 and probably not more than \$2.08.

## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.79 1/2	.76	
No. 3 White	.79	.75	
No. 4 White	.78		

The future of the oat market is very uncertain. The great bearish factor is the visible supply which is extremely large for this season of the year. Bullish factors which partially offset this are the rumors of a large foreign demand, and information that the new crop will be short in some sections. There are lots of oats in the country and a fair acreage was planted this year. We cannot see how anything but a vigorous foreign demand can keep prices up to present levels. We think farmers will be wise to sell part of their crop at present prices. Then they can better afford to await developments, and take chances of higher prices.

## CORN

We are amused to find in the editorial column of a grain trade jour-

# USL BATTERY SERVICE STATION

U S LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION

**A Factory Guarantee  
your local Service Station  
will make good**

If you buy a USL Battery from a USL Service Station or Dealer, if it came with your Allen, Briscoe, Buick, Brewster, Chevrolet, Overland, Oldsmobile, Willys-Knight or other car, you are assured of at least fifteen-months' dependable service. If it doesn't make good, you need not go to the factory for an adjustment, for your nearest USL Service Station is authorized to make an adjustment and make good the factory-guarantee.

This is our standard universal service, of great value to every motorist; doubly appreciated by car-owners making summer and fall tours.

"USL"—the "Dry-Charged" Battery with the exclusive Machine Pasted Plates is sold on a fifteen-months' guarantee adjustment-plan.

For name and address of your nearest USL Service Station write to

**United Electric  
Service Company**  
Detroit, Mich

## FREE

Our 50-cent Battery Book that answers every battery question. It's a book you can't afford to be without if you own or drive an automobile. It's free if you mention the make and model of your car.

U. S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.





nal which has been arguing that Argentine imports would lower domestic prices, the following statement: "A short while ago the trade

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.97		
No. 3 Yellow	1.95	1.95	

made much of the low prices prevailing in Argentine, yet values there have practically doubled of late and ocean freights have mounted, so that at the moment the Argentine grain delivered at New York via steamer would cost nearly as much as the domestic article laid down from the west, and the latter would be of excellent quality and free from weevil." In January this same journal was speculating as to how "low" corn prices would go as a result of the incoming of Argentine grain. Taking all things into consideration the future of the corn market is most reassuring to the farmer who grows corn, but to those who must buy it is not so favorable. Fortunately Michigan's corn is in excellent condition and excepting for an unusually early frost the bulk of it will ripen. Should the present prospects hold good to the time of harvesting corn will bring the business farmers of Michigan some money this year.

#### BEANS

The bean market showed a little life once more last week. There is more confidence, both on the part of the country dealers and the jobbers. An elevator correspondent to the Price Current Grain Reporter makes this statement: "The crop has practically moved out of the state, and we look for a scarcity and materially higher prices before the new crop will commence to move in October."

#### HAY

	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$2.50
Chi.	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
Pitts.	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
N. Y.	\$4.00	\$3.00	\$3.00

	Light Mix.	Clev. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$1.00
Chi.	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$2.00
Pitts.	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$2.00
N. Y.	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$1.00

Eastern markets continue to decline under a rush of old hay, the last of the season's offerings and the clean-up of the 1918 crop. Nearly all of this hay is of poor quality and the quantity is much greater than was expected. In an endeavor to reach a high market before new hay was cured, shippers have been working to full capacity and in consequence, there is a large amount of very poor stock loaded—enough to supply the markets for some time to come. High prices have also brought out new hay earlier than usual and it is of very poor quality in consequence. Local supplies of loose hay are also coming into competition with the regular market stocks, all of which tend to depress the situation. Some strength is shown in two or three of the middle western markets, for although light supplies are reported at present, the offerings of new hay are gradually increasing and will be accepted by the trade as soon as the quality improves. At present it is arriving in a badly heated condition.—Hay Trade Journal.

#### POTATOES

There is a scarcity of new potatoes to meet the demand from those who have given up old potatoes. Growers in Virginia and California are getting from \$2.75 to \$3.35 per cwt. Prices are higher than a week ago. We cite this information only to give some idea of the trend of the market. The old potato movement is practically over. The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange has brought its year's operations to a close. Total shipments of old stocks from all states have dwindled to less than ten cars per day, with practically no demand.

#### FRUIT

Growers of small fruits stand in a fair way to make some money this year. Lack of rain has retarded the development of the berries and unless rain falls this week the berries will be small. But the price is good. Berrien county growers are getting \$4 per crate for black raspberries and \$4.75@5 for the red variety.

Nearly all of the Berrien crop of dewberries is under contract at a minimum of \$3 per crate, and higher prices if the market warrants. Some dealers and canneries, we understand, are trying to get the growers to accept in lieu of the above arrangements a flat \$3.50 per crate.

Berrien county suffered more than any of the other fruit-growing sections from the frost last spring which caught many of the trees in blossom. Cherries were a good crop, although the price was good—\$3.00 per crate. Peaches, apples and pears are a poor crop in nearly every county and nothing but the assurance of exceptionally good prices gives the growers any light of hope.

#### BUTTER

CHICAGO—Some of the weakness that featured the butter market recently seemed to have vanished. It appeared as though prices had worked down to a point where investment buyers considered it safe to come into the market, and the last several days witnessed considerably more trading from this element than for some time past. It was evident, however, that buyers were acting with caution and did not favor much advance in prices. The local consumptive demand continued to absorb a good share of the offerings and trade from this source was reported good. In addition to this, outside orders were fairly large and on

the whole, the market showed considerable improvement.

Receipts for two days alone were 18,828 tubs and 25,027 tubs respectively. Current quotations on the different grades were as follows: Creamery extras, 92 score, 49½c; firsts, 91 scores, 48½c; 88 to 90 scores, 47@48c; seconds, 83 to 87 scores, 45@46c; centralized standards, 90 scores and better, 49@49½c; ladles 45@45½c; renovated, No. 1 48c; packing stock 40@43½c.

Trading in poultry continued quite active this week and receivers were able to obtain slight advances over former quotations in some lines. Nearly all classes of buyers appeared in need of supplies and receipts, while of fair volume, were easily disposed of.

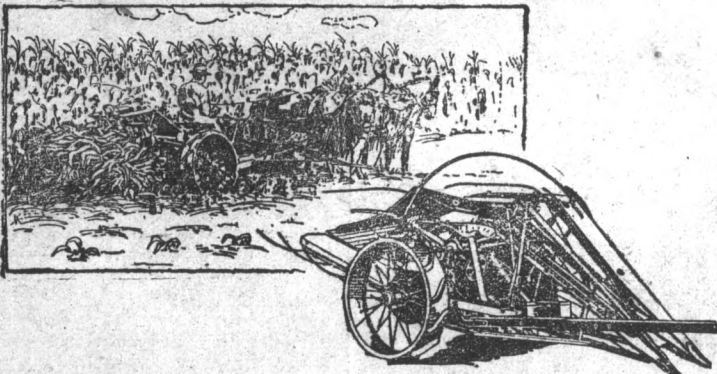
#### LIVE STOCK

DETROIT, July 14 — Receipts, 1,269; market, cows and bulls, steady; good grades, 25c lower; others, 75c lower than last week; best heavy steers, \$14@14.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$12.50@13.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$11.50@12; handy light butchers, \$10.50@11.25; light butchers, \$9.50@10; best cows, \$10@10.50; butcher cows, \$8.50@9; common cows, \$7; canners, \$6@6.50; best bulls, \$10@10.50; bologna bulls, \$8.50@9; stock bulls \$8@8.50; feeders, \$10@10.50; stockers, \$7.75@8.75; milk-

ers and springers, \$65@100. Veal calves — Receipts, 447; market steady; best, \$22.50@23; others, \$7@8. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 136; market, slow; best lambs, \$17; fair lambs, \$14@16; light to common lambs, \$12@14; fair to good sheep, \$8; culls and common, \$4@6. Hogs—Receipts, 75; market, steady; pigs, \$22; mixed hogs, \$22.50@23.

#### BUSINESS AND TRADE

No one now hesitates to buy. This statement sums up a change in the trade situation in the last few weeks which has had far reaching effects on industries and on all channels of distribution. Retail demand is broad and indiscriminating, the higher grades of merchandise moving as freely as the money comes in. Merchants report their chief difficulty to be the obtaining of goods in sufficient quantities to meet the calls of customers. Wholesale distribution is ahead of the large figures of last summer. There is a pronounced disposition on the part of buyers to cover needs for next spring, but present deliveries are given precedence and there is growing prospect of shortage in many lines in the early part of 1920. The orders of the large mail houses are running 25 to 35 per cent ahead of the corresponding time in 1918.



## Corn Harvest Satisfaction

TO harvest corn with a corn knife means many men and much hard work and expense. Farmers of experience know the satisfaction of using a good corn binder. McCormick and Deering corn binders are built for such farmers.

Simple in construction, light in weight and compact, two horses will easily handle one of these binders in most conditions of corn, while a tractor or three horses give power enough to harvest 5 to 7 acres of corn a day, bind the corn into neat, easily handled bundles, and load them on a wagon to be taken to the ensilage cutter or husker and shredder.

### McCormick or Deering Corn Binders

fortify farmers against danger of the loss of a part of the corn crop. A farmer need not worry about securing extra help, or paying high wages. He can be sure of having his corn safely harvested within the limited time in which the work must be done to get the full feeding value from the fodder or stover.

A nearby International dealer will point out to you the money and time saving features of these machines, or full information will be furnished by writing the address below.

### The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

#### Grain Harvesting Machines

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

#### Tillage Implements

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

#### Planting and Seeding Machines

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

#### Haying Machines

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

#### Belt Machines

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

#### Power Machines

Kerosene Engines  
Gasoline Engines  
Kerosene Tractors  
Motor Trucks  
Motor Cultivators

#### Corn Machines

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

#### Dairy Equipment

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

#### Other Farm Equipment

Manure Spreaders  
Straw Spreading Attachment  
Farm Wagons Stalk Cutters  
Farm Trucks Knife Grinders  
Tractor Hitches Binder Twine

International Harvester Company

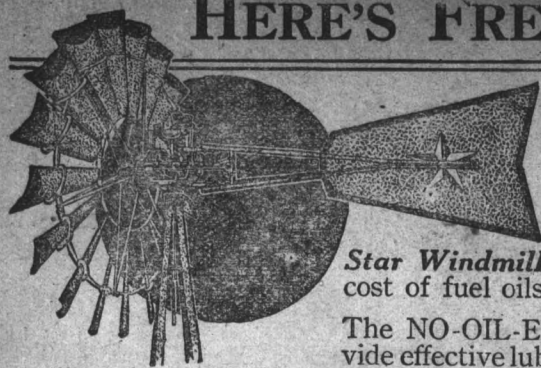
Chicago

of America, Inc.

U S A



## HERE'S FREE POWER



Wind power, being free power, is the most economical power.

Use it with Model 12 **Star Windmill** and eliminate the cost of fuel oils, now high in price.

The NO-OIL-EM BEARINGS provide effective lubrication and require oiling but once a year, saving you many trips up the tower.

Write today for catalog No. 95 or see your dealer.

**FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.**

WINDMILLS—HOOSIER PUMPS

Department D KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA

**HOOSIER SYSTEMS**

Provide an independent supply of water for farm homes. Easy to install—simple and economical to maintain. Write for Bulletin F.

## 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. We 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

**FAIRVIEW FARM FOR SALE**—80 acres; 50 improved, 30 in timber; will cut 2,000 cords of wood; spring in wood lot; good soil nearly all seeded; 18 acres sweet clover; will cut 175 bu. seed; good well and windmill; water in house and barn; 65 bbl. tank at house; 20 stock tanks; large cistern; about 700 apple and 400 cherry trees; 8-room house large cement floor porch, good cellar steam heat; wood house and garage; barn 34x50; basement, shed 14x24; buildings all on walls; silo; gravel road Wolverine to Petoskey; R. D. and telephone; 30 rods to school; best church privileges in town. Farm has good air drainage, remarkably free from frost; a pleasant slightly home near the famous trout stream, Sturgeon river. Poor health and no help, reasons for the sacrifice; property situated 2½ miles west from Wolverine, Cheboygan county. If interested, write D. E. Culver, Wolverine, 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 co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. **GLENER CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N.**, Land Dpt., Gleaner Temple, Detroit.

**160-Acre Michigan Farm, \$5500;** Mile to Depot town, on state road, 7 miles large city. 60 acres dark loam tillage; clay subsoil, 40-cow, woven-wire fenced pasture, home wood; good apple orchard, fruit, 8-room house, large modern stock barn, silo, poultry, hog, corn houses, buildings all good. Owner retiring offers quick sale—bargain, prosperity farm, \$5500 terms. Details page 85. Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 814 E. E. Ford Bldg. Detroit.

**FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN TUSCOLA** county, \$1,400; for further inquiry send stamped envelope. Owner, Ernest Chaney, Lapeer, Mich., R. No. 2.

**FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM; 45 A.** good pasture; 35 a. cleared; 25 a. clay; balance black loam subsoil; small orchard post barn, stanchions for 14 cows, good cellar, granary, hen house, medium house located near Standish; three miles northeast Pine River depot. Will sell farm alone \$4,000 or stock and tools if desired. Bert Greanya Standish Mich. R. No. 3.

**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.

**FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, CLAY** loam, all improved, well fenced, A-1 rock well, 8-room brick house bank barn 44x67. Other buildings all first class condition. Eight miles from Bad Axe and 4 miles from Uby. Wm. Franz Sr., Uby, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

**HERDSMAN WANTED BY MICHIGAN** School for the Deaf, Flint, Mich. State experience and salary expected. W. L. Hoffman, Steward.

## WANTED

**EVERY FORD OWNER TO WRITE** us for a descriptive circular of Hassler shock absorbers for Ford cars. This circular will tell you how to save one-third of your tire expense, the cost of your gasoline, and the upkeep of your car. We want men to sell Hassler shock absorbers to Ford owners in every locality. **ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc.**, Indianapolis, Ind.

### AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

I want to sell my 1918 series, six-cylinder, seven-passenger Studebaker. I have driven this car one season only. It is in fine mechanical condition, was painted dark grey two months ago; looks and drives like a new car. Cord tires, all in good condition, will last easily five to eight thousand miles. This car is easily worth \$1,250 (to duplicate it in size, power and appearance with a new car would cost more than \$2,000); but I will sell this car for \$975 cash, or \$1,050 terms and take Liberty bonds or bankable paper. I will deliver and demonstrate the car to purchaser anywhere in the lower peninsula. This is a bargain for any farmer with a large family who wants a big car at small car price. If you are interested write at once to Box 12, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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C. E. BROOKS, 463C State Street, Marshall, Mich.

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

*"—I sure did get lots of orders from your paper!"*

Michigan Business Farming... Dear Sir:

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

## County Crop Reports

**CLINTON, (West.)**—Quite dry here at present. Oats will be a fair crop with reduced acreage. Corn above an average crop but at least 30 per cent less planted than in 1918. Hay was better than expected and was secured in very good condition. We have a very good stand of wheat but all white varieties are very badly infested with smut. Labor scarce and wages very high. The following prices were paid at Fowler July 10:—Wheat \$2.14; Oats 68c; Hay, No. 1 Timothy \$2.2; Beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.50; Poultry, 25c; ducks 25c; butterfat 48c; eggs 40c; livestock (live wt.) sheep 10; lambs 15; hogs \$20.50; beef steers \$11; beef cows \$7; veal calves \$14; wool 67.—G. A. W., Fowlerville, Mich., July 10.

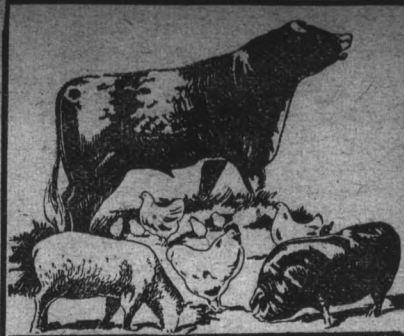
**LIVINGSTON, (N. W.)**—We are about through haying in this section of the county. Hay crops very good. Farmers are busy cutting rye and wheat crop is good. Oats are not as good as usual at this time of the year. Corn is looking fine. Weather clear and bright, cooler than usual for July. Work is progressing favorably on trunk line road on Grand river between Howell and Fowlerville. The following prices were paid at Fowlerville, July 8:—Wheat \$2.12; corn \$1.90; oats 65c; rye \$1.25; hay, No. 1 Timothy \$30; wheat-oat \$7; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.25; potatoes \$1.25; hens 25c to 30c; springers 30c to 35c; butterfat 55c to 57c; eggs 38c; hogs \$19 live, \$22 dressed; beef cubs 10c; veal calves 15c.—G. A. W., Fowlerville, Mich., July 10.

**MONROE, (S. E.)**—Wheat about all cut, but no threshing yet. Crop looks good, but will not turn out so well as last year. Some shrinkage on account of excessive hot weather. Corn, especially early plantings, good, though some of the late planting will hardly mature. Oats cannot make more than two thirds crop. Sugar beets late, but looking fairly well. The following prices were paid at Toledo, July 10:—Wheat \$2.26; corn \$1.95; oats 75c; rye \$1.48; hay No. 1 timothy \$35; No. 1 light mixed \$32 to \$34; straw, wheat-oat \$8; potatoes \$3 per 11 bs.; hens, alive 35c; springers 50c; butter 56c; eggs 47c; hogs 28 to 30c.—E. W. H. Eric, Mich., July 11.

**BAY, (S. E.)**—Farms covered up with work; hay nearly all in; wheat about all cut; hay bulky and dry; wheat not so good as it looks, the bundles handle light; the wheat is not so plump as other years, too dry and hot in June; the straw is soft and a lot of wheat breaks off. I expect the yield moderate, with double the straw we usually have; oats very short, pastures very dry, no potatoes. Too dry for berries and small fruit or the gardens. Corn doing well and beets not very far along yet. The following prices were offered at Bay on July 10:—Wheat, \$2.30; corn \$1.60; oats 66c; rye \$1.20; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$5.50; butter 55¢@60; butterfat 47c; eggs 40c; sheep 16¢@18; lambs 25¢@28; hogs 22¢@23; beef steers 18; beef cows 14-16; veal calves 18; J. C. H. Munger, Mich.

**OGEMANN, (South)**—Everyone is busy haying, it is about 60 per cent of a crop. Oats are short but are filling pretty well. Rye is ready to cut on light land is a good crop, where not winter killed. Corn and beans are looking good; help is scarce but most of the farmers are getting along somehow. The following prices were offered at West Branch, on July 11:—Wheat \$2.00; oats 75¢@80; rye \$1.25; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.25; butter 40c; butterfat 48; eggs 35c; —W. N. West Branch.

**CHIPPEWA, (West)**—Farmers now busy cutting hay, crop fair. Season has been rather dry; peas looking good, other grain only middling; need rain badly. The following prices were offered at Primley, on July 10:—Oats 80; hay, No. 1 timothy \$28; No. 1 light mixed \$26; potatoes 90c; hens 22c; springers 24; butter 50; butterfat 55; eggs 45; hogs 20.—J. L. R. Brimley, Michigan.



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

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

**USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS**

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

### FREE BOOKLETS.

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

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

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

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



## SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

## ABSORBINE

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

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 8 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c. **W. F. YOUNG, Inc.**, 169 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



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has become so popular in its first four years that thousands have been called for to replace, on their old towers, other makes of mills, and to replace, at small cost, the gearing of the earlier Aermotor, making them self-oiling. 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



**Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY**  
\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **NEW BUTTERFLY** Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on **30 Days' FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. **Albaugh-Dover Co.**, 2260 Marshall St., Chicago



## U. S. Promises Farmers Excess Wool Profits

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture issues the following in regard to excess wool profits.

Collection of excess profits from wool dealers is proceeding, and their distribution to wool growers will begin in the near future. This announcement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture, which is completing the work of the domestic wool section of the War Industries Board, in accordance with a provision of the Agriculture Appropriation Bill.

Reports thus far received show that excess profits were made by about 10 per cent of the "country" dealers. Correspondence with "distributing center" dealers, whose total reports are not yet completed, indicate that some of them have accumulated substantial amounts of excess profits on the wool which they actually bought. Auditing of the accounts of the larger dealers is a considerable task and will require several months. The Bureau of Markets, which acts for the Department of Agriculture in this work, will enclose with each check sent to a grower a circular letter giving the name of the firm which handled his wool and which has returned the excess profits of which the customer is receiving his share.

### No Refunds to Consignors

The department calls attention to the fact that the regulations of the War Industries Board did not permit the purchase of wool in the great wool growing States of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast region except in the case of clips of less than 1,000 pounds each. All larger clips were required to be consigned. This region produces about two-thirds of the entire wool clip of the country, which was about 257,000,000 pounds in 1918. Growers in the eastern States were urged to pool and consign their wools and many of them did so. Since the Government paid the dealers a fixed

commission on consigned wool, excess profits could be made only on that part of the wool which they bought outright. Therefore, growers who consigned their clips should not expect to receive refunds.

Since the Government control of wool has ceased the work of the Department of Agriculture in this connection consists only of auditing the records and accounts of approved wool dealers, the collection of any profits which they may have made in excess of those permitted under the regulations of the War Industries Board, and the distribution by the Department of Agriculture of these profits directly to the growers upon whose wool the profits were made wherever the identity of the wool can be traced.

### Permits Issued to Wool Dealers

The War Industries Board issued permits to about 3,500 "country" dealers authorizing them to buy wool directly from the grower. Permits were also issued to 179 "distributing center" dealers who had facilities for handling wool in large quantities and most of whom were located on the eastern seaboard near the centers of wool manufacture. These larger dealers were required to handle wool on consignment from either growers or country dealers and were also permitted to buy from country dealers direct, or from growers through their agents.

Blank forms calling for a detailed accounting have been sent by the department to both classes of dealers. Reports have been received from about 3,000 of the country dealers and about one-half of the dealers in distributing centers. The taking over of the wool by the War Department was completely so recently that many of the larger dealers have been unable to prepare their reports at an earlier date. The auditing of force available for assignment to ly as it can be done with the limited force available for assignment to this work, the department says.

### CO-OPERATIVE WOOL SALE SUCCEEDS

The Allegan County Wool Growers Association is to be congratulated on the successful sale it just made of its wool. This association has only been organized a few weeks but it was able to put across the first Co-operative Wool Sale made in this county. A large carload aggregating over 24,000 pounds was assembled by them and loaded partly at Plainwell and partly at Martin.

This marks a new era in the disposal of wool by our Allegan County sheep men. The other way of the buyer receiving small individual lots and often paying a flat price irrespective of grade is entirely too wasteful and that method formed one of the reasons why the farmer did not get his share of the price received for the wool. When farmers will work together as our wool men did and agree to handle their products in large quantities at a given time and place any live buyer can pay a good deal more for them than under the old method. 61 cents per pound was received for the bulk of the wool delivered and 65cents per pound for the Delaine wool. From what we know of the prices paid at other points and from what we learned by the offers of the buyers the plain indication is that our men profited to the extent of 6 cents per pound at least by the new arrangement and the strong probability is that they profited to the extent of 10cents per pound because we have every evidence that the local price at several points in the county was boosted to meet the price the Association received.

There is no thought of this kind of an association doing anything harmful to local interests and the local buyers had the same opportunity to buy this wool as did outside buyers and moreover the wool was offered to them but only in one case did the local buyer show a wish to deal with the Association. In the case of one buyer the Association's wool was offered at the price which he was paying to individual producers. He however refused to take it which would

seem to show that the price offered to him by individuals was for the purpose of hindering the Association work. Considering that the wool which was bought outside of the Association was paid for at a sufficient price to compete with the Association price it will readily be seen that all the wool men of the county whether in or out of the Association benefited very much by this move.

The direct saving to the farmers involved in the Association shipment was easily \$1,500 and the strong probability that as much more was saved for men outside of the Association's work. It would seem as if this kind of a move on the part of our farmers is well worth while and we congratulate our wool growers on their success.—A. Bentall.

### COMMUNITY LIVE STOCK SHOW

The first community live stock show of the Crystal Falls, Iron county district, has been held. All of the exhibitors were of the Holstein breed. Several of the local farmers contributed from their herds and the result was an excellent showing of the black and whites.

Some new registered stock purchased from the State Hospital herd at Newberry, for the Iron county farm, was on exhibition.

A goodly number of people, both townspeople and farmers, visited the show. Many remarks were heard on the live stock development which has taken place in the last few years. It is planned to have such community shows in other sections of the county.

JACKSON, (South)—Weather very hot and dry; hay very light; help is scarce and commands from \$4 to \$6 a day. Many farmers, or with the help of the women, are haying alone. Wheat harvest has begun; wheat and rye good; crops suffering for lack of rain, especially garden truck and berries; fruit very scarce; no apples, some pears; huckleberries promise to be a good supply if there is rain. The following prices were paid recently:—Butterfat, 54; eggs, 42; old potatoes about out of the market and good grades are worth \$2 a bushel.—G. S., Hanover, July 5.

# The coupon below will bring our 200-page book to any reader of Michigan Business Farming who asks for it

More than ever the big state exposition means something to business farmers this year of Peace, 1919! For four arduous years our farmers have toiled night and day to make Michigans fertile acres produce every ounce of food-stuffs, with which to feed our allies and ourselves.

We are going to celebrate this year at the State Fair.

In succeeding issues we will tell you how we have planned to make every farmer and his whole family "right-at-home" at this year's fair and we want you to start planning RIGHT NOW to come, whether you live in Lenawee or Leelanau county!

But right now, put down in your memory.

## Michigan State Fair Aug. 29 to Sept. Detroit

Then tear out the coupon below and send it for the 200 page Illustrated Premium List. You have a surprise in the amount of increases we have made in almost every department.

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*J. W. Dickinson*  
SECRETARY-MANAGER

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\*Dear Mr. Dickinson:— Please send me a copy of the 1919 Premium Book and oblige, Yours truly.

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P. O. .... R. F. D. No. ....  
County ..... State .....



# MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

## Sale Dates Claimed

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

### CATTLE

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

##### SIRE IN SERVICE

Johan Pauline De Kol Lad, sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, a son of Flint Bertjuscia Pauline (33.11lb.) and from Johan Pauline De Kol twice 30lb cow and second highest record daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad and mother of Pauline DeNiglander Mich. champion two year old (26.13lb.) at 26 months. Have for sale a Grand-son of Johan Hengerveld Lad a show Bull and ready for light service average for four nearest dams 24.23lb. dam will be retested. ROY F. FICKIES Chesaning, Mich.

#### MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

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

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

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

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

### PREPARE

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

**STOP! READ AND INVESTIGATE!** For Sale—Two finely bred registered 32-lb. bull; due soon; ages 3 and 4 Holstein cows; good individuals; bred to years. Price \$300 and \$325. C. L. Hullett & Son Okemos, Mich.

E. L. Salisbury Breeds High Class **Holstein-Friesian Cattle** Twenty dams of our herd sire **Walter Lyons** average 30.11 lbs. of butter in seven days. Nothing for sale at this time but young bull calves. E. L. Salisbury, Shepherd, Michigan

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

**WOLVERINE STOCK FARM** I want to tell you about our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis," a son of King of the Pontiacs, his dam is Queen Segis of Brookside, a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd and Prince Segis Korndyke, a great combination of breeding. We are breeding this young sire to the daughters of Judge Walker Pietertje, our Senior Herd Sire whose first five dams each have records above 30 lbs., he also has two 30 lb. sisters. How can you go wrong by buying a bull calf of this popular line of breeding? T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek, Mich.

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**PERCHERONS, HOLSTEINS, SHROPSHIRE, ANGUS, DUROCS.**  
**DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.**  
R. F. D. No. 1

#### 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 Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered. **WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM** W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon, Mich.

**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. Hulet & Son, Okemo, 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. of M. Majesty dams. Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

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

#### 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, c. call and see us. Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Michigan.

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**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.

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

#### HEREFORDS

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

#### LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

#### 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 Pig. 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 delivery from town.

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

#### DUROC

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

**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.

#### PEACH HILL FARM

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

#### 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 Cogens, Levering, Mich

#### SHEEP

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

#### RABBITS

**PEDIGREE 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 Zealands, Flemish Giants.

**BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION** Bloomingdale, 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 parcelpost. 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 LEG-**horn 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 mating \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; \$8 per 50; by parcel post prepaid. Clarence Brownrigg, Portland, Mich., R. 2

#### CHICKS

**CHICKS WE SHIP THOUSANDS, DIFF-**erent varieties: Brown, Leghorns, \$13 hundred; booklet and testimonials. Stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, 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 legs and beaks. Eggs by express, \$1.50 per 15; by parcelpost, \$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 8. W. Chinese goose eggs 40 cents each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

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



LOUISIANA'S STATE  
MARKETING FACILITIES

(Continued from page 1)

and revenue-producing advantage were shown to the satisfaction of all, it was decided that what was good for the shipping interests might be good for the farming interests, and so the system was extended to include the public grain elevator. Expropriations of the sites of private industries on the river front, which might have been a tedious process in other states, was expedited by the unique statutes of Louisiana, which have their foundation in the old Napoleonic laws.

While there is of course a vast difference in the character of southern farm products and those produced in this section, and this would necessitate a modification of the mechanical equipment that might be required if the Louisiana system were accepted as a model there is no great dissimilarity in the basic principles of economy and finance to be applied. There is a demand for bonds that have a state government backing, and therefore the state-owned projects are the more readily financed. Being state-owned,

they may be operated for the benefit of all the people, without respect to special interests, and therefore all the people profit by any advantages or economies that can be effected because of unstinted character of construction afforded by enormous resources of the people. In other words, such co-operative constructions may be made on the grand scale, of the most modern type, which means a corresponding reduction in cost of handling storage and insurance—the negotiable receipt is also an attractive feature.

In order to give our readers a comprehensive idea of the development of this remarkable system by the state of Louisiana, we have divided the subject material into three installments, which will be published in three consecutive issues, and the Louisiana system will be discussed under the following heads:

(1) Louisiana state cotton warehouses and terminal system.

(2) Louisiana state grain elevator.

(3) Louisiana state commodity warehouses, the plans for which were elaborated and completed as the United States Army Supply Base at New Orleans.



One corner of a 20-acre corn field on the farm of H. M. Wise & Sons, two miles south of Clinton, Lenawee County. On July 12th this corn topped the fence posts.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**KALKASKA, (South)**—The farmers are cultivating and bugging. The bugs are worse than they ever have been. The weather has been dry and cool. The soil is very dry. There are lots of forest fires. The weather is so dry it is injuring the grain. The corn is looking good. There is a good promise of fruit. The following prices were paid at Kalkaska on Thursday, June 26:—Wheat, \$2; oats, 80c; hay, light mixed \$40; butter, 40; butterfat, 50; eggs, 33.—R. B., South Boardman, June 30.

**GRAND TRAVERSE (South)**—Farmers are beginning to cut grain. Is very dry, had a little rain last night, but it will take a lot to do much good. Corn looks good considering the dry weather. Potatoes look fair, also beans; not many of the last two crops mentioned are in around here. Huckleberries are dried up; also a good part of wildberries. The following prices were offered:—Oats \$1; springers 50c; butterfat eggs 38c.—C. L. B. Williamsburg, Mich.

**GENESEE (South)**—Farmers are haying and harvesting wheat and rye and also cultivating corn and beans. We have not had much rain lately and crops are beginning quite a bit. The soil is too dry for good filling up or plowing. Rye and wheat are not going to yield as heavy as was expected. Corn is looking good but beans are only fair. Hay is light this year and indications point to a shortage next winter. Farm help is very scarce and farmers are doing what they can and will have to leave it go. The following prices were offered at Flint on July 10:—Wheat \$2.15; corn \$1.80; oats 72c; rye \$1.25; hay, No. 1 timothy \$22@25; No. 1 light mixed \$20@22; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.-50; red kidney \$9; potatoes \$3.25; onions, od. \$4.75; cabbage 5c per lb; cucumbers \$1@1.50 per dozen; hens 27c; springers 40c; geese 18@22; butter, creamery 51c; dairy 45@50c; eggs 48c; sheep, \$7@8; lambs, \$14; hogs \$20.50@21.50; beef steers \$10@12; beef cows \$7@8; veal calves \$12@15; wool 60c.—C. S., Fenton, Mich.

**PRESQUE ISLE, (Central)**—It has been very dry the last of June and until the 4th of July. We had a good rain. The grain will be very short and late potatoes about one-third of a stand. It was so dry they died up and rotted before they came up. Hay on some fields is a good crop; on others it is very poor. We had a small cyclone on July 9th. It blew down some fruit trees and roofs off and a few hay stacks were scattered. The following prices were paid at Millersburg July 12, 1919:—terfat, 48; eggs, 35; wool, 55 to 57. Wheat, \$2; oats, 80; rye, \$1.30; butterfat, 48; eggs, 35; wool, 55 to 57.—D. D. S., Millersburg, July 14.

**MONTMORENCY (South)**—Spring grain a failure in this part of the county. It rained July 4, first in four weeks. Pasture poor and grasshoppers thick on high land. Haying and wheat harvest nearly done; hay selling for \$20 out of field; winter wheat and rye a fair crop. The following prices were paid at Atlanta July 11:—Oats, 90; hay, \$18; potatoes, 90; butter, 44; butterfat, 50; eggs, 36; hogs, dressed, 20; beef steers, dressed, 18; wool, 65.—P. H., Atlanta, July 7.

## NEWS OF THE CROPS

Considerable damage to oats in parts of Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota was confirmed in reports to a leading local commission house for a large number of points. The reports indicated that the crop is very spotted, some returns showing that the yield would be very good, while in other sections it is the reverse. Where threshing has been done in Illinois, there seemed to be very few complaints. Perhaps the key to some of the bad reports received of late was given in a message from an Iowa man which said: "Crop conditions do not count. Farmers are bullish and own the grain."

"Threshing returns are disappointing as to yields," said the Modern Miller. "There is much shriveled wheat as the result of unfavorable wheat at harvest, but threshings from nearly all the states show much good grain."

## Dependability

of the

DE LAVAL



Now that the "dog days" are with us it is no time to bother with a balky cream separator.

Dependability in a cream separator is especially necessary in the summer when the milk should be taken care of in the shortest possible time.

The DE LAVAL Cream Separator is dependable, and with ordinary care it will easily last a lifetime.

The DE LAVAL capacity rating is dependable. Each size exceeds its advertised capacity

under ordinary, and even unfavorable conditions.

DE LAVAL Service is dependable. Fifty thousand agents the world over see to it that DE LAVAL Separators are properly set up and taken care of. And, above all, the De Laval Company is dependable—the oldest and by far the largest cream separator manufacturers in the world.

More DE LAVALS in use than of all other makes combined.

See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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ADD A TRUCK and  
KEEP THE BOY

Less Drudgery, More Work, More Play. Mr. Farmer—You can keep the boy if you make his work a pleasure. It is play to drive a NAPOLEON and you get Double the work in half the time at far less cost.

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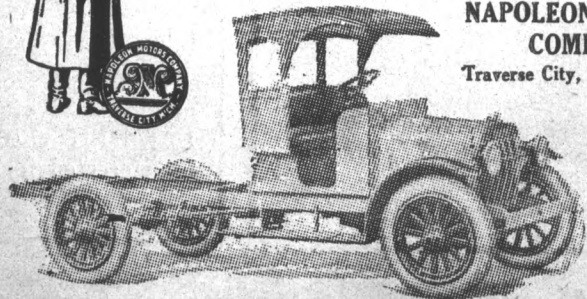
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Enquiry From Your Locality.  
Write To-day.

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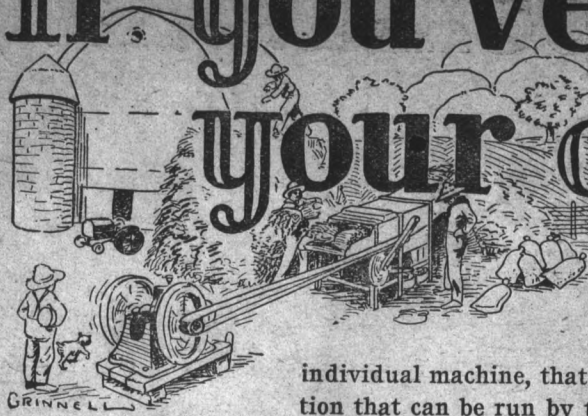
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When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are



# If you've decided to do your own threshing



Write me at once, because we are better prepared than any house in Michigan to furnish you with the kind of a threshing outfit you need, whether it is a small individual machine, that can be run by any power from 3 h. p. up, or a larger outfit for your threshing association that can be run by tractor power.

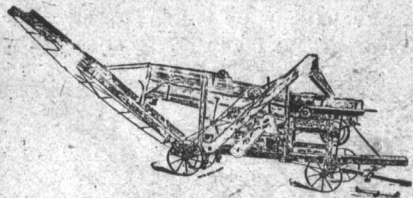
There is still time for us to care for your needs in time for this year's threshing, IF YOU ACT TODAY.

Altho the machines we recommend exactly meet every requirement here in Michigan today, they are neither new nor untried. We have handled both lines for years. They are made by old reputable down-East manufacturers who build on honor and we are proud to put our name and reputation back of their product.

I have twelve men constantly traveling for me, men who know how to help you if you are planning on buying a small rig or of getting up an association of your neighbors. Write me and see how quickly I can help you solve this year's threshing problem for yourself and your neighbors.

(Signed) J.M. PRESTON, President.

## For Individual Use



### Ellis Champion

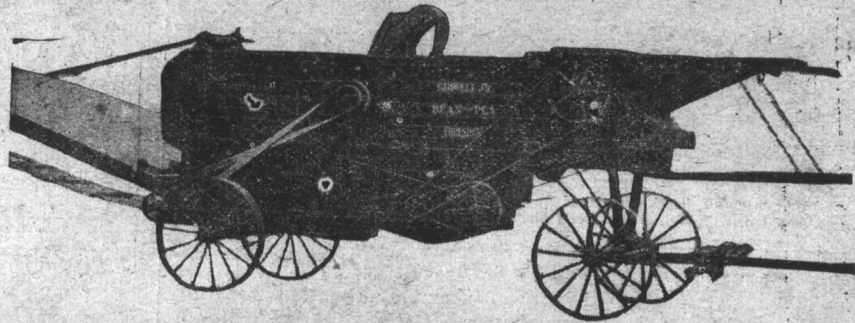
From \$200 Up

Here is a line of small machines that will meet every need of the farmer of 160 acres or more. Many of them have been sold in Michigan during the past five years and every one has proven a money-maker for its owner, allowing him not only to thresh when he wanted to, in the field if necessary, but to do work for his nearest neighbors when his own threshing was over.

Few realize that so small and still so practical a machine has been on the market for years and it is only now that the big demand from individual farmers has been created. No farmer who owns power from three horse up should be without a small threshing rig that will give him not only good service but service right when he wants it.

If you are interested in an individual machine write me for the Ellis Champion catalog and let me help you solve one of your big problems.

## Bidwell Threshing Machinery



### For Threshing Associations

ESPECIALLY BUILT FOR BEANS AND PEAS, HANDLES GRAIN AS WELL.

No line of machines could be better adapted for Michigan business farmers, threshing associations, or companies than the Bidwell line which has for so many years been favorably known. A variety of sizes are offered which will meet the needs of any association and the power equipment, which we do not sell, is optional with the buyer.

Any medium sized tractor will handle the Bidwell and thus where a group of farmers own one for plowing, a threshing machine completes the triangle and makes an outfit that will pay for itself practically in a single year.

IF YOU ARE TALKING AN ASSOCIATION IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

Write me, perhaps we can help you and you need not feel under any obligation to buy from us, unless we prove that we can sell you a better machine for your needs at an equal or lower price than any other house in Michigan.

We have entered into the threshing problem in earnest this year. We want to be of genuine help to the business farmers of our state and you can feel free to write us or call on us for any help because we will make it our business to see that you get prompt attention.

If you live near Lansing telephone us when you are coming to see us and we will meet you with an automobile at any station at the time you arrive.

Of course, you know us best as the sole manufacturers of the famous PRESTON-LANSING vitrified Tile Silos, which have been erected in every state in the Union.

Write us today

## Produce More Food

INCREASE your production of beef and dairy products with a

### Lansing Vitrified Tile Silo

—the silo that lasts indefinitely without upkeep expense. Never needs painting—never affected by weather conditions. Built with "ship-lap" joined blocks, reinforced with twisted steel. Steel hip roof—steel chute—fireproof. Get your silo now—beautify your farm—and be ready for your silage crop. Write for catalog.

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Also get our offer on Climax Silage Cutter and Bidwell Thresher.



As agents for the famous Climax ensilage cutter we carry a stock, together with all repair parts, at Lansing.

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