

For all the Farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Milk Producers Split on Detroit Survey

PRACTICALLY the only factor of discord in nearly two years of harmonious relations between the milk producers of the so-called "Detroit Area," and the distributors of Detroit has been the surplus question. According to the contracts between producer and distributor the latter must buy all of the milk of the former or none at all. Consequently at seasons of the year when the milk flow is large (the past two years this has been during the months of March, April and May) there exists a surplus; or theoretically at least there exists a surplus, not only in excess of the normal daily consumption of the whole milk but according to the claims of the distributors, a surplus which is in excess of the local consumption of whole milk and all the products manufactured from milk combined. And because the distributors were able to produce satisfactory evidence that such surplus could not be disposed of profitably when purchased at the contract price, the Detroit Milk Commission, acting upon the evidence placed before it, fixed the prices which the distributors must pay for the surplus at an approximate average of \$2.65 per cwt. pounds or 50 to 60 cents per cwt. less than the price paid for the regular supply during the same months. Of course, the producer meets a loss upon milk sold at this figure, and, of course, he complains and has a right to complain.

Probably no other factor has played so large a part in disclosing the weaknesses of the compromise plan between the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n and the Detroit distributors as the surplus question. Under this plan, enormous quantities of milk, called surplus, were bought from the farmers, whisked away into cooling rooms, cheese factories, butter factories, ice cream plants, condensing factories, powdering plants, etc., there to lose identity and be transformed into semi or non-perishable products capable of being transported to all parts of the world. The distributors have always claimed that they made no profit on the surplus; the Detroit Milk Commission took their word; the Michigan Milk Producers accepted the verdict, and everybody was satisfied, but the farmer who produced the milk and sold it at loss. He wasn't and he isn't.

BIGGEST BEAN BOOST

TO TIP OFF readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING to what is perhaps the biggest scoop of the year, the editors have held up the presses to insert the following long-distance phone message, from a very reliable source:

From a survey it has just been discovered that Michigan's bean plants are defective this year, so that it will be impossible to produce a full crop.

The demand for last year's hold-over is coming and coming fast. For instance, dealers have received more orders within the last twenty-four hours than they received in the last thirty days all told. And one big jobber got more orders in the last day than he had in the last quarter. During a five-minute telephone conversation, this same jobber just received one order alone for four carloads.

California growers are sitting tight absolutely, and it looks as if the export demand taken with our short crop is bound to force prices up and keep them up, despite fact that certain elements are fighting to break it.

One big Michigan dealer is out right now buying all the beans he can get, before this information becomes public.

It is a case of supply going down and demand going up, making higher prices look sure.

This tip to farmers on bean (and other) prices is one of a series. The scoop given in this issue justifies previous arguments of M. B. F. that beans were likely to go up.

Not only are Michigan bean men optimistic, but also private reports from the Pacific Coast tell of bullishness in the bean business. Nothing has been stirring along the Pacific. With the treaty approved in Great Britain and with Clemenceau given a vote of confidence in France, Pacific dealers state that bean prices are going to shoot up.

Reports from Detroit markets show an increase of 15 cents in bean prices during the last 24 hours.

Some fluctuation is foreseen, to be sure, but the trend looks encouraging to farmers with beans to sell.

He wants to examine the proof of the distributors' statements that they make no money on the surplus; he wants to know how many tons of cottage cheese, ice cream, powdered milk, etc., may be made out of a given quantity of whole milk; he wants to know what it costs the distributor to manufacture these products; where they ultimately go to, and what the distributors get out of them.

The 10 Per Cent Bugaboo

The recent organization of Dairy Councils in Oakland, Wayne, St. Clair, Macomb and Lapeer counties came about as the result of a desire among the producers to know more about the distribution of their product. An officer of the state association is said to have declared that so long as the producer got cost of production plus ten per cent it was none of his business what the consumer paid or what profits the distributors made. Of course, any farmer will take exception to that statement and show that under a supposedly equitable arrangement between producer and distributor the former is entitled to as large returns as the latter.

By the way, who started the bugaboo that the farmer is entitled to no more than ten per cent on his investment? Industrial concerns may legitimately collect profits, ranging from 20 to 50 per cent; why confine the farmer to 10 per cent? If the Detroit distributors are making 20 per cent on their investment, the farmers should have 20 per cent, and any compromise that gives them less is not fair. At least, so argue the producers.

As stated in a recent article in M. B. F., certain of the locals applied to the federal authorities to make a survey covering an entire year to determine the amount of the surplus and its final disposal. This plan received the opposition of

certain officers of the state association because the locals had not handled the matter through the proper heads of the association. At least that is the reason that is given. It is known, however, that several members of the Board of Directors of the association opposed the plan because it savored of a reflection upon the ability and decisions of the Milk Commission. Unquestionably the association heads had a right to be offended at this disregard of their position, but the producers will not (Continued on page 11)

Bankers Refuse Support to Sheep-Wool Project

THIRTY-NINE farmers have already written BUSINESS FARMING that they would like to take some sheep under the 50-50 plan discussed in our issue of May 17th. But they cannot know their own minds, for the MICHIGAN FARM under date of June 28th says "No intelligent farmer would think of feeding and caring for a flock of sheep during the year and giving some slick city promoter one-half of the income from the business." Coming from such high authority this statement will undoubtedly throw a wet blanket over the entire scheme; the farmers who have wild land they would like to pasture to sheep will be spared the labor of caring for them, and the "slick city promoter" will be forced to ply his evil trade in other fields.

Claim 50-50 Division not Fair to Investors; Promoters Seek Other Plans for Helping Farmers to get Started in Sheep Business

Britain—and then God help us because today the farmer is the only conservative part of our social body that stands between the country and Bolshevism. Feeling as I do about this proposition I cannot help saying in this connection that the service you can do the cause and to the country at this time should not be underestimated."

A GRAND ENTERPRISE
I think that the Sheep-Wool Society is the grandest enterprise I ever saw in print. Now there are thousands of acres right here in Antrim county, cut over land, well-grassed, abundance of good water and close to railroad. I don't see why any man with ambition couldn't do well up here with sheep on the plan you suggest. Possibly I could take 50 head or more. M. B. F. is O. K. A. W., Mancelona, Michigan.

Money in Sheep on Cheap Lands
Having been the only farm paper in the state of Michigan to show any interest in the proposition of organizing a sheep-wool society, Business Farming feels called upon to explain its sponsorship. During the last two years the farmers of Michigan have shown a great interest in sheep raising. This interest was greater in the northern sections of the state but was not entirely lacking in the southern sections. Literally millions of acres were lying idle, either too poor to grow crops or the owner too busy to cultivate them. The price of wool and mutton were high. What better way to use these lands at a minimum cost and effort than by turning sheep out to graze upon them? Many farmers who had the capital bought foundation flocks and have made good money, but as everyone knows, or as everyone ought to know who is "familiar with sheep farming here in Michigan," (again quoting our solicitous contemporary) and likewise familiar with the financial circumstances of many farm-

HAS 300 ACRES FOR SHEEP GRAZING
Have just been reading about the Sheep-Wool Society in M. B. F. and am writing to get lined up for a bunch of sheep. I have a ranch of 300 acres all fenced and 100 acres cleared and stumped and the balance well watered and good passably good success with them, having wintered them on roughage mostly and have raised twelve good lambs, 6 of which are ewes. As I have not sufficient capital to buy more I would like to get from 25 to 100 more breeding ewes as per the ture. Have been keeping cattle, but last June I bought 10 Colorado yearling ewes of the state thru Mr. John I. Gibson and have had exceptional plan suggested. Please send me full particulars. I would respectfully refer you to Mr. Simon Harkama, Newaygo County agent as to my responsibility. — W. F. White Cloud, Mich.

ers, large number of land owners were unable to get a start with sheep because they did not have the money for the original investment. Moreover, few of the banks in Michigan will loan money against live stock, at any rate of interest, and so what could not be cured had to be endured.

Promoters Motives Expained
The first of May three gentlemen, Messrs. C. C. Quinlan of Petoskey, S. R. Corbitt and John W. Talbot of South Bend, Ind., called at the offices of Business Farming and explained a semi-co-operative plan they wanted to launch in Michigan to help build up the sheep industry. We immediately recognized that the moving spirit of these gentlemen was based upon a desire to make money, but inasmuch as all human beings are actuated by pretty much the same motives, we gave the plan a careful consideration. The gentlemen assured us that they would encounter no difficulty in getting farmers to take all the sheep they could supply, citing a similar experience in Indiana, but there was some question whether they could secure

WANTS SHEEP FOR 1,300 ACRES
Was much interested in Sheep-Raising matter. I am a farmer with three grown sons. Have 300 acres of land and 1,000 more that can be leased. Understand sheep thoroly and would like 50 for myself and 50 for each of my sons, making 200 in all. Wha information can you give me?—Wm. Y., Traverse City, Michigan.

the necessary capital to finance the proposition. We made no promises to these gentlemen, simply saying we would go into the matter. Under date of May 7th, our editor, Forrest Lord, wrote to Mr. Talbot as follows. "I regret that I have not yet had the opportunity to go into the merits of your plan for organizing

Farmers Ask for 5,000 Sheep

THE letters M. B. F. has received from farmers desiring to take advantage of the SheepWool plan have come from a widely scattered territory. Two applications are from Houghton county, one from Chippewa, a dozen or more from the central and southern parts of the state and the balance from counties in northeastern or western Michigan. Requests are for 10 to 200 sheep for grazing upon tracts varying in size from 35 to 1,300 acres. Some are from men who have never raised sheep; the majority are from those who had experience in the sheep business and want to get another start or wish to increase the size of their present flocks. One or more application have been received from the following counties: Osceola, Montcalm, Emmet, Otsego, Mecosta, Saginaw, Cheboygan, Wexford, Presque Isle, Houghton, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Manistee, Antrim, Charlevoix, Ogemaw, Newaygo, Gladwin, Gratiot, Midland, Huron, Eaton, Shiawassee, Chippewa. Every letter but one is from an actual, resident farmer, and is convincing proof that our readers think well of the proposed plan. Below we publish a few of these letters. The originals, together with other letters which we have not the space to publish, are in our files and can be produced to satisfy anyone's doubts as to their authenticity.

sheep-wool societies. I am favorably impressed with the idea itself but have not yet decided to my own satisfaction whether or not the proposition you make to the land owners is a fair one. I can promise you, however, that before entering into any discussion on this matter, I shall become thoroughly familiar with the merits of the scheme, and if satisfied that it is a good thing for the farmers, shall want to get actively behind it."

Talbot Defends Plan

Mr. Talbot replied to this letter as follows: "I note you say you have not decided to your own satisfaction whether or not the proposition made by our society to the land owners is a fair one. I take it that matter must be regulated by custom. One cannot wait, however, in promoting a movement of this public and advanced character to settle all the details of each contract for the society. Naturally conditions may depend on the quality or the number of the sheep and in other things. But one must start with some tentative plan. That can't be doubted. Samuel Johnson is reported by Boswell to have said 'no proposal can be brought to success if before its launching every possible objection has to be removed.' The custom in Berrien county and Cass county in which I

500 SHEEP FOR ONE LOCALITY
I am interested in the plan of the Sheep-Wool Society. I would like to get at least 25 and I am sure that 500 sheep could be placed in this locality. G. P., Kenton, Mich.

personally have flocks out on shares is a 50 per cent rental. There is a man in Cass county who is called Bill McGill. Bill is a fellow with no encumbrances or responsibilities except himself and for years he has been helping his neighbors. It began years ago by his loaning a cow to a man who had lost one and could not replace it. And he followed that by renting another fellow a team and by and by he began renting out sheep and prior to his becoming very old and quite feeble while he was still able to go about in a buckboard looking after his little flocks here and there he informs me he had several thousand sheep out on shares in Cass county and he still has considerable. The good that Bill McGill has done for poor devils here and there who undertook farming with small means or who overloaded themselves with debt in purchasing their farms and who had a hard time to dig out, can never be estimated.

"We are on the right track and if we don't keep on the right track, the farming and land question in America will become as serious as it has become in Russia Mexico, and Great

Mr. Quinlan Makes Plea for Farmer
Upon a little investigation we found that Mr. C. C. Quinlan had made numerous efforts to induce others to launch a project of this kind, and we were unable to discover where he hoped to secure any immediate financial bene-

WILL PUT MICHIGAN ON MAP AS SHEEP RAISING STATE
In your issue of May 17, 1919 I read with much interest your article on Sheep-Wool Society. If this project is put over I think it will put Michigan on the map as a sheep state. I have ample pasturage for a flock of sheep but not the capital to invest in sheep. If I can obtain sheep from this Society would be very glad to contract for 10 head of ewes. Wishing the M. B. F. the best of success.—F. B. (township clerk) Marilla, Michigan.

fit therefrom. For instance as early as November and December of 1916, Mr. Quinlan suggested to the Detroit Board of Commerce that it organize an industrial company, similar to the company launched by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the objects of which would be the development of unused resources of both industrial and agricultural natures. But the Board of Commerce took no action. Jan. 16, 1917, Mr. Quinlan wrote to Edwin Denby, president of the board, as follows:

"In view of the fact that the board has taken no action, at least to my knowledge, I have undertaken the responsibility of organizing a private corporation to carry out the purpose, as far as possible contemplated in my former suggestions to you, and in addition thereto, the development of the agricultural, industrial and financial resources of the entire state of Michigan.

"Members of our firm at Petoskey have been actively identified for years with the Western Michigan Development Bureau and various other improvement associations and have spent time, energy and money in advancing the resources of

LIKES SHEEP AND SHEEP PLAN
I sold my flock of sheep here several years ago and now I could not buy any to save my soul. You can easier buy a cow than sheep for there is not much difference in the price. Tell your society to send me a bunch of 25 good thrifty Shropshire ewes and I will do the rest, for I like to be around sheep. I always for the past 18 or 20 years had sheep except now. Cannot buy them for love, money nor marbles. Your subscriber,— F. E. S., Rhodes, Mich.

our vicinity. The progress achieved thus far is gratifying. We are convinced however that the time has come when we must devote ourselves to the establishment of an institution that will assist and carry on the financing of this work in a concrete and substantial manner. * * *

"That a closer relationship between the agricultural, industrial and financial interests must be created, not only in this state but thruout the entire country, needs not the vision of a prophet to discern? It will help solve the problem of the high cost of living. In the state of North Dakota, the government is absolutely under the control of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League and affairs are on the verge of socialism. The hand-writing is plain to those who care to read.

"We own and operate several farms; I therefore, am advised first hand of the farmers' struggles against the greed, vanity and selfishness that have stalked the earth." My sympathy is with the farmers as they have been unorganized, heretofore, for their own protection." * * *

The above letter was written over two and a half years ago to a man who by neither nature or training could be expected to be moved by Mr. Quinlan's plea for the farmer. The author could not have known that it would ever be made public. We quote it here without either permission or request merely to prove the sincerity of his

PETOSKEY FARMER WANTS SHEEP
I was much interested in the Sheep-Wool ass'n about to be formed and so concluded to write you for some information How old would these sheep be? If between the ages of two and six I think I could handle about 100 ewes this fall if the proposition goes thru. I live 21 miles east of Petoskey and had been considering writing to Mr. Quinlan before reading of this movement. N. R. P., Wolverine, Michigan

motives and to remove the stigma of a "slick promoter" which our contemporary has placed upon him. A further purpose which it will serve is to convince the farmers that there are men in Michigan who are giving thought to the problems of agriculture, and even granting that perhaps

self-interest may prompt them in their efforts, their accomplishments must bring about better things for agriculture as a whole.

Banker Wants Larger Share

Mr. Quinlan has not succeeded as yet in organizing the sheep-wool society. He has visited many of the wealthy men of the state who have money to invest, but despite the claims of our contemporary, the potential profits are not large enough

A FINE THING FOR MICHIGAN

I have been reading in M. B. F. about the Sheep-Wool Society and I think it would be a fine thing for Michigan, and if they are looking for farmers to contract for sheep according to terms stated in paper I would like to get at least 100 good sheep. — E. L. P., Onaway, Mich.

to attract them. One banker frankly stated that the company's share was not large enough considering the risk involved, and refused to have anything to do with it. Another banking institution, in which Henry Ford is interested, was impressed with the idea but thought it should be broadened to include the loan of all kinds of live stock or preferable loans upon live stock. This firm suggested the organization of a Live Stock Development Company, which would make loans to farmers for the purchase of live stock. Such a company,

RAISED SHEEP FOR YEARS

Am very much interested in plan. Have raised sheep for years but in clearing up the land have gotten rid of them. Have been thinking I would like to contract for about 25 ewes and a buck. — J. M., Harbor Beach, Michigan.

LACKS CAPITAL; WANTS SHEEP

I would like about 30 head of sheep as a start. I have been out of the sheep business for want of capital. The M. B. F. has helped me in more ways than one. — G. J. C., Posen, Michigan.

If its interest rates did not exceed seven or eight per cent, would do a powerful good in Michigan and speed the day when the peninsula state shall take front rank as a live stock producer.

As a later resort, Mr. Quinlan asked the Michigan Community Council Commission to take hold of the project in the interests of the farmers, but Mr. Sweet, the chairman of the commission, was unable to see how such an undertaking would come within the scope of the commission's work.

SUCCEEDED WITH SHEEP IN IOWA

I was a very successful sheep raiser in Iowa but have been unable to get started in sheep since I have lived in Michigan. I think that it is a fine plan and would like to contract for at least 50 ewes. — J. F. W., Kenton, Michigan.

BELIEVES IT A GOOD PLAN

I have read of the Sheep-Wool Society and believe it to be a good plan. I would like to take 10 sheep. — A. T., Rhodes, Michigan.

Advantages Of Sheep-Wool Plan

We believe with many of our readers that the

proposed plan of a Sheep-Wool society would be the means of starting thousands of farmers in the sheep business. Granted that the interest is high; that the owner of the sheep stands in a fair way to make a large profit. Is that any reason why the farmer with idle grazing lands should spurn

USED TO RAISE SHEEP

Please inform me all about the sheep proposition started by Mr. Quinlan of Petoskey. I would like about ten head of sheep to start with. I used to raise sheep in Shiawassee county Mich., and would like to get started here in Otsego county, and think that a good plan as I have a very limited amount of capital. — G. H., Gaylord, Michigan.

the chance to make a fair profit himself? The loan of these sheep is not to be compared in any way with the loan of money. When a farmer borrows money at a bank he signs a contract to return every penny of that money together with interest. If he invests the money in an unprofitable enterprise, that does not lessen his obligations to repay it. He takes all the risk; the banker who loaned the money on good security takes none. Under the sheep-wool plan, the farmer promises to feed

WANTS 75 SHEEP FOR SELF AND BROTHER

Regarding the Sheep-Wool organization, I know of a number of men that would take sheep on such a plan. My brother and I could use 75 sheep each. G. M. P., Lupton, Michigan.

LOTS OF FEED AND WOULD LIKE SHEEP

We have 160 acres of land and part is cut-over and we have lots of pasture and raise lots of feed. We would like to get 50 head of sheep under the plan mentioned in your paper. — Mrs. M. A. O., Bannister, Michigan.

and care for a certain number of sheep for a certain period of time. If anything happens to destroy or cause losses among the sheep, the farmer is out nothing except his time and feed. He takes practically no risk; the company that loaned him sheep without security takes it all, so far as the original investment is concerned.

We consider it no sign of a lack of intelligence if a farmer of limited means is willing to graze

COULD USE 75 TO 100 SHEEP

Regarding the Sheep-Wool Society, this seems to be a plan that should appeal to the farmers in the northern part of our state. I would be interested in handling 50 on my ranch, but could carry 75 to 100 depending somewhat on the kind of contract they ask me to sign. When the association is ready to give this plan I shall be pleased to hear from you. — Wm. S., Saginaw, Michigan.

sheep on a 50-50 basis. Let us suppose even that a farmer may have enough cash in bank to engage in the sheep business, but he hesitates to invest his all in a new enterprise when there are other branches of his business that are in need of fi-

nances. Would it be any sign of weak-mindedness if he used his money for his other departments and borrowed sheep from a sheep-wool society at no risk to himself, but involving the same amount of labor and feed and one-half the profits that would result from the feeding of his own sheep? From the farmers' viewpoint, the whole thing resolves itself into a matter of capital and risk.

It is plain to be seen that such a society would have no difficulty in placing its sheep and thereby giving many farmers the only chance they might ever have to get started in the business. It is a pity that there are those who will permit ulterior motives to lead them into opposition to meritorious measures intended to help the farmer, while they pose as friends to protect the "ignorant farmer" from himself. Such tactics are a bar to agricultural progress and should not be countenanced.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SHEEP-WOOL SOCIETY

The following coupon is published for the use of those who desire to get a start with sheep. The Sheep-Wool Society has not been organized; it may not be organized; but if it is organized the applications of farmers will probably be filled in the order received. We want our readers who are familiar with the proposed plan and desire to take advantage of it to fill out this coupon and forward it to us, upon our pledge that it shall remain in our hands until the plans of the Sheep-Wool society are completed. This coupon is not binding in any way upon the signer. It merely gives the M. B. F. the assurance that our readers are with us in our modest efforts to assist in the development of the sheep industry in Michigan. If there is a sufficient demand from farmers for sheep, BUSINESS FARMING will endeavor to launch some kind of a plan either thru a Sheep-Wool society, or a Live Stock Development Company, to satisfy this demand. Use the coupon at once!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,
Mount Clemens, Mich.,

Dear Friends: I would like to get started

in the sheep business. I have _____

acres for grazing purposes, and could prob-

ably use _____ ewes. I would be will-

ing to take sheep under the plan discussed in

the May 17th issue of BUSINESS FARMING,

or under any other plan fair to the farmer.

It is upon the understanding that this coupon is not binding upon me in any way that

I affix my name below.

Name _____

Town _____ R. F. D. _____

County _____

Department of Justice Has Bean Testimony, Reports United States Grain Corporation

WE HAVE progressed just as far as we thought we would in our efforts to get hold of a copy of the testimony submitted at the hearing of the bean manipulators. The Grain Corporation says its only copy of the proceedings is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n passes the buck by saying that the only copy brought to Michigan is in the hands of a member of the committee who went down to New York to press the charges, and hence is not available for use.

The above letters are published below together with our replies:

Michigan Business Farming,
Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 10th to Mr. Barnes is received. The bean controversy has finally been adjusted on the basis of the elimination of profit of the part of business concerns which undertook to sell the Grain Corporation beans at excessive prices.

"The record of the officers of the Food Administration connected with this transaction has now been placed before the legal officers of the government for consideration, and the matter is therefore out of our hands."

"United States Grain Corporation.

Watson S. Moore, Second Vice Pres."

The U. S. Grain Corporation,

42 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

"Gentlemen:—We regret to learn that the record of the officers of the Food Administration, connected with the bean controversy, is no longer in your hands. Surely, there must be a court record available to those who desire to make a copy thereof. Can you advise us if this is true, and also state where such a copy and transcript can be secured?"

"Editor, Mich. Business Farming."

Michigan Business Farming,

"Dear Sir:—Answering your letter of July 10:

"Referring to the evidence in the investigation of the Bean Division conducted in Washington and New York by the attorneys of the Food Administration in which investigation a few of the Michigan Bean Jobbers rendered assistance:

"At the close of the preliminary investigation

BEANS TO GO HIGHER

THE Vancouver Milling and Grain Company Limited, sends a report from the Pacific Coast indicating that bean prices will be higher. The company's report follows:

"There is practically nothing doing on the Coast at the present time. It seems that we might expect with the Peace Treaty to see an improvement in bean prices. Personally I feel that it will be at least July 31 before any material advance takes place, as it will take considerable time for European Government or private interests to arrange finances and steam-space for any goods.

"On the other hand I would not be surprised if the Japanese market advances to a point where business would be impossible here. I understand foreign buyers are now scouring the Orient for green peas and they are expected to enter the market for beans, both white and colored at any moment. Our Kobe manager reports in his letter just received, that he feels international financial arrangements will be completed whereby Japan will loan sufficient funds to numerous neutral countries such as Spain, Sweden, Norway and Holland, which enable these countries to make purchases of both food stuffs and manufactured articles in Japan. We know for a positive fact that a heavy movement of goods has already started for direct shipment from Japan to Europe.

in Washington and New York by the attorneys of the Food Administration in which investigation a few of the Michigan Bean Jobbers rendered assistance:

"At the close of the preliminary investigation in Washington and New York a copy of a part of the testimony was delivered to one of the committees of the Mich. Bean Jobbers Association. We have not the copy of that testimony in our office and up to the present date have been unable to secure the evidence which was developed at the later hearings. Consequently we are unable to comply with your request.

"I am under the impression that you published quite a lengthy article copied in part from the "San Francisco Call." While I am positive in the matter I am under the impression that the only place where you can secure the evidence that you ask for would be at the Department of Justice at Washington.

"F. B. Drees, Sec., Mich. Bean Jobbers Ass'n."

Mr. F. B. Drees, Sec'y Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n.,
Lansing, Mich.

"Dear Sir:—I note from your letter of July 14 your apparent inability to provide us with a copy and testimony taken at the New York hearing. I am unable to understand by what license any member of your association, or any other individual in Michigan, for that matter, retains in private possession a record of information which properly belongs to the public, and I respectfully request that you not only provide us with the name of any member you know who has this information, but also use the good graces of your office to induce him to part with it temporarily. I repeat, I am sure that you can not disagree with me, that all the facts uncovered at the New York hearing should be made public, and that no one has the greater right to their possession than the farmers of Michigan.

"Once again, I most respectfully ask you, as Secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n. to place in our hands such information that you have access to, as was secured in New York.

"Very truly yours,

Editor, Mich. Business Farming."

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

"Gentlemen:—You will find enclosed herewith a copy of our letter written July 10 to Mr. Julius H. Barnes, Pres. of the U. S. Grain Corporation, which is self-explanatory. There is also enclosed a copy of the Grain Corporation's reply under date of July 13.

"Inasmuch as the Grain Corporation is unable to give us the information requested, our only resource is to turn to you, and we respectfully request that you advise us whether or not a copy of this record can be procured, and from what source.

"By all the rules of justice, the bean producers of the U. S. are entitled to the information contained in this record.

"We shall very greatly appreciate whatever assistance you can give us in securing this information for the benefit of our readers.

"Editor, Mich. Business Farming."

Michigan Farm Leader Acclaims Nonpartisans

North Dakota Press Quotes Milo Campbell As Endorsing the Reforms in That State

MILO CAMPBELL, of Branch County, Michigan, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, Dr. W. J. Spillman, formerly head of the Department of Farm Management of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and other farmer leaders made a tour through North Dakota recently, during which some startling statements were quoted in the Nonpartisan League press as coming from the distinguished guests.

"What the Nonpartisan League is doing in North Dakota is just what the farmers everywhere want," is among the statements attributed to Mr. Campbell. "If I lived in North Dakota, I certainly would be a member of the Nonpartisan League. Dr. Spillman, who accompanied Mr. Campbell in his visit to Bismarck, the state capital of North Dakota, backed up his friend in these statements. It will probably be remembered by all that Secretary of Agriculture Houston was accused of suppressing Dr. Spillman's figures, showing that the farmers are not receiving the cost of production for their crops in many cases, and following this act Dr. Spillman resigned.

Dr. Spillman said that farmers all over the nation are intensely interested in the work of the farmers of North Dakota and are watching with curious, eager eyes. "My heart is with the Nonpartisan League," he said. "Everybody is looking at the movement in this state. If you succeed here, the idea is certain to spread to all parts of the country. The farmers of North Dakota are putting their program into effect constructively and conservatively." This statement was made following many hours of investigation at the state-house, while visiting Director General F. W. Cathro.

Mr. Campbell and Dr. Spillman were accompanied by Senator Thomas P. Gore, the famous blind senator of Oklahoma, until recently the chairman of committee on agriculture in the senate, where he was a consistent advocate of higher wheat prices and of other reforms to benefit the farmers. Senator Gore was the first speaker at a luncheon given by Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, to the distinguished visitors. The senator praised Frazier for standing out for a higher wheat price.

Terminal Elevators

"The eyes of the nation are upon you, readers of the Nonpartisan League," said the blind statesman. "Remedies and reforms grow out of abuses and grievances. The politicians who re-



MILO D. CAMPBELL

ample powers. In business a great many things can be learned by experience; it would have been a mistake to give men trusted with the enterprise as free a hand as the private banker.

"The farmers have made up their minds to try out an entirely new marketing system. Every man is entitled to a fair trial. A tree is known by its fruit. In North Dakota the tree is in full blossom, and the fruit is to bear soon.

"I joined the Farmers' Alliance before I was 21 and have always been an advocate of organization. The farmer has too long been unorganized in this country, and no one except the beats of prey can object to his organizing. While the market monopolists have been the beasts of prey, the farmer has been the beast of burden. He is now learning how to get out from under the burden. From my experience in Congress, I know that when the farmers are organized, and speak, the Congressmen listen. The farmers have numbers and they can obtain whatever they want if they go after it, not one by one, but all together."

Charles S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, echoed the senator in the statement that the world will have to scrap a lot of antiquated notions as soon as the success of the Nonpart-

isan League of the North Dakota Farmers becomes known.

Milo Campbell Enthusiastic for League

Milo Campbell is praised by the North Dakota press for his enthusiastic support of the League. He is in a position to know the evils of the marketing system as it now stands and through the fighting dairy organizations which he represents has done something toward cutting out the middleman's profit and toward getting for the farmer the pay he deserves.

In New York and Illinois the farmer dairy organization he heads used a sort of a milk strike to bring the middle-men to terms. There remains much to be done in Michigan, however.

"I have not the slightest doubt about North Dakota's laws," said Dr. Campbell. "In my home in Michigan, I have read these laws and studied them. With two classes of your legislation I am especially familiar. These are the acts encouraging the dairy industry and the insurance measures. I was for several years insurance commissioner of Michigan and there learned much of the graft in the insurance business. I am glad to see North Dakota going into the business of hail insurance and hope that before long it will write fire insurance policies also. You have already made a beginning in setting up state system for insuring all public buildings on the mutual plan."

Farm leaders in North Dakota were gratified by the expressions of Mr. Campbell and his associates, because it gave evidence of the effect of their having stuck together through thick and thin until they won out. Down in Washington, Mr. Campbell is reported to have said, whenever the question of agriculture comes up the Congressmen, "What will the Nonpartisan farmers think of this?"

"I want to tell you," a Bismarck reporter quotes Mr. Campbell as saying, "that the Nonpartisan League has put money into the pocket of every farmer of the United States. It is not only in the states where the League is organized that it is doing good work. In every Middle Western state the politicians have had their ear to the ground. They know that if they do not give their own farming population good laws and reforms, these farmers will call on the League to come in and organize them to capture the machinery of government in the next election."

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Supports Farmers ; Shows Guarantees are Harmful

G. I. CHRISTIE, assistant secretary of agriculture, caused a mild sensation at the convention of the National Hay Association, which was held at Detroit last week when he arose to a vigorous defense of the farmer and told the hay men in blunt terms what must be done to satisfy the unrest now so evident among the farmers. Mr. Christie discussed at some length the wheat price and claimed that the farmers were justified in their disapproval of fixed prices on their products while other articles of trade were permitted to take their natural course.

"There has been too much talk throughout the country of the farmer getting rich, of the farmer getting an undue share of the advance in prices all along the line," said Mr. Christie. "There has been too much talk of the benefits of the government guarantees on wheat and pork all going to the farmer.

"You hay men who are close to the actual situation know that that kind of talk is untrue and unjust. I tell you that the farmer would have never guaranteed the prices of these things.

"When we guaranteed a price of \$2.20 for wheat it was selling at \$3.50 in the open market. And when hogs were guaranteed at \$16.50 labor delegates came to Washington, saw the president and the department of agriculture and everybody else who had anything to do with the matter, saying that the farmer was being enriched at the expense of the workman. They declared that if the guarantee were lifted the price of pork would immediately drop.

Hog Prices Climb

"Well, these men were listened to and the guarantee was removed. What happened? Under the ordinary law of supply and demand the price of hogs began jumping immediately until now they are selling at \$23!"

While we are upon the subject of fixed prices we wish to call attention to a bulletin just issued by the department of agriculture which contains comparative figures of the minimum prices fixed on wheat in the United States and other countries. Out of twenty-two nations

FARMERS URGED TO EXHIBIT

A SUM of \$10,000 will be presented in premiums for grain and forage crop exhibits by the Chicago Board of Trade at the first International Grain and Hay show to be held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition November 29 to December 6, 1919.

The farmers of Michigan should be able to win the majority of the premiums given in the classes eligible to the residents of this state.

The Michigan Agricultural College will have an exhibit representing Michigan's ability and possibilities in crop production, but this exhibit will not compete for premiums. The Michigan Crop Improvement Association will help look after any crop exhibits to be entered by farmers of the state and in fact urges that a large and representative number of exhibits of all kinds of grasses both sheaf and threshed be saved now in preparation for this show which will give opportunity to the farmers of this state to show just what they have been able to do with improved varieties of grain, and to show the diversity and excellence of Michigan's crops.

Besides this show, the Michigan State Fair at Detroit, August 28 to September 6, offers three premiums to farmers in EACH COUNTY for each kind of grain and forage crop common to Michigan. The winners in the county classes will then compete for state championship. The name and address of the grower will appear on each sample.

All exhibits sent to State Fair and desired to be sent to West Michigan State Fair will be forwarded there by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.—J. W. Nicholson, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

which fixed minimum prices on wheat, ten of them fixed prices higher than the guaranteed minimum in this country. The fixed price in France was \$3.94; in Italy, \$4.33; in Spain \$3.96.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates on June 14 '19, estimated the yield of winter and spring wheat for the season 1918-19 as 1,236,000,000 bushels which would provide an export surplus of approximately 636,000,000 bushels.

It is estimated that the removal of Russia, India, and Roumania from the list of exporting countries reduced the world's export surplus of wheat about 300,000,000 bushels.

The estimated total exportable surplus of old

and new wheat from the principal exporting countries of the world available for 1919 (July 1919—June, 1920) may be summarized as follows:

Argentina bushels, 156,095,000 bushels; Australia bushels, 195,017,000; Canada bushels, 299,543,000; Algeria bushels, 1,152,000; United States bushels, 636,000,000; total wheat for export bushels, 1,287,807,000.

In this connection it is of interest to know that some of the foremost grain experts of the world have estimated the import requirements of Europe for the season of 1919 at a minimum of 560,000,000 bushels and a maximum of 600,000,000 bushels, and this appears to be in agreement with the estimates of the Inter-Allied Food Commission of from 700,000,000 to 850,000,000 bushels of bread cereals, including both wheat and rye.

DID YOU GET YOUR STATE FAIR BOOK

Secretary G. W. Dickinson offers in the announcement which appears on another page of this issue to send a copy of this year's Premium List, containing over 200 illustrated pages to any reader of Business Farming who will use the coupon.

"These books cost us a lot of money," said Mr. Dickinson, "but it's the farmers we reach that will want to have them. This year we are bending every effort to make this a real farm exposition, the best of its kind ever held in America and one that no real business farmer can help bringing his family to for a day or two at least. We are going to make ample provision for accommodating all of the up-state automobiles, and with the good roads and good crops in sight, there is not a real business farmer in the state who can refuse his family this educational vacation."

Get your copy of the Premium Book, by using coupon appearing in the last M. B. F. issue—it's a case of "first come, first served."

The cross roads oracle says: If the farmer knew how much it cost him to produce his crops, he'd get well-to-do a heap sooner.

Going that Million Dollar Bull One Step Better

John Rinke, Macomb County Farmer, Holds Splendid Sire As Head of His Herd

TALK ABOUT million dollar bulls has been started by Colonel F. M. Woods, of Nebraska, but here is a bull which no money can buy. The bull is Flint Maple Crest Butter Boy, heading a herd of thoroughbred Holsteins, belonging to John A. Rinke, a farmer in Macomb county. Mr. Rinke says the bull is positively not for sale at any price.

Before learning the remarkable story of the Rinke herd, one should know that when Mr. Rinke started out eleven years ago to raise thoroughbred stock, he got the merry haha from many neighbors. In those days he had only \$200 but now his farm alone is worth more than \$15,000; and the value of his herd of cattle can not be accurately figured. But it surely is high. This was achieved through hard, intelligent toil and study in eleven years. Perhaps a few other farmers in Michigan and other states have a record as surprising, and perhaps they have better herds and greater fame and fortunes; but the story of John Rinke is one every farmer should know.

Many a night he worked beside the kerosene lamp to study the blue books of pedigrees and the black herd books. He signed up for all the current literature on the subject of raising thoroughbreds, especially the Holstein-Friesians, and he read every article and wrote questions and attended shows and meetings dealing with live stock. In short, he became an expert in his line of farming. And did he succeed? Well, you just ought to see his bank account, and his farm and above all, his herd, not one head of which is for sale, he says, from Maple Crest, down to the youngest offspring.

Perhaps as many as fifty ribbons hang around the walls of his office in his farm home in Warren township. Sure, he has an office with a roll-top desk and with book cases and ledgers. It pays, he says and he did not learn that in any college either, except the school of hard knocks. Silver cups galore decorate the farm office. For example, he holds the grand championship cup, for female, from the 1915 Michigan State Fair. He holds both the male and female grand championship cups for the Michigan State Fair of 1917. We might go on through a long list of successes which have poured in fast during the last few years. But it was not until after a mighty hard pull that success blessed the Rinke farm.

How He Made the Business Boom

When asked how he had made such a big success of raising of thoroughbreds, Mr. Rinke rather bashfully gave the usual answer offered in such cases, "Oh, I don't know." But when pressed as to details, he pointed to a long row of the famous blue and the black herd books, all essential in his profession. He had taken these authoritative books every year and studied them, so that he knew how to go at it to treat the herd right and to get highest results. Then he pointed to a certificate on the wall. He had joined the national association of Holstein men in 1913 and had kept posted on the situation throughout the world.

"I mix up my own feed," Mr. Rinke emphasized. "For thoroughbreds, I avoid much commercial feed. I avoid cottonseed feed except for short term tests, of course. I always watch out for the stock myself, because if you want a thing well done do it yourself."

"The big factor, as any farmer knows, is the

By VERNE E. BURNETT

getting of good foundation stock. And I was mighty particular and looked everywhere before investing money. Finally I bought from D. D. Aitkins, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association. While looking for foundation stock, I wasn't so particular about pedigree as a lot of fellows are. I found many world wonders as far as pedigree was concerned, but in many of them there was no cow too speak of. I wanted first of all to get a real cow and a real sire, and if they had fine pedigree, so much the better. A lot of fellows used to ride me for not being more particular about pedigree, but now I have got the cows and good pedigree besides.

"I didn't have hardly anything to invest, even after years of working, and I never could buy more than one or two at a time. Perhaps that was just one of the reasons I learned a great deal. Some fellows borrow and invest heavily at



FLINT MAPLECREST BUTTER BOY, 4-year Holstein, heads Mr. Rinke's successful herd.

first and sometimes lose heavily because they haven't had years of experience with smaller investments. I learned little by little and was always pretty sure of my ground before going ahead."

Mr. Rinke laughingly told of hearing Nathan P. Hull, now president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, giving a speech about ten years ago in which Mr. Hull said that he wanted to get a cow which could produce 50 pounds:

"That ideal, though high in those days, was too low to suit me," said Mr. Rinke, with his contagious grin. "I doubled Mr. Hull's figure and set out to get a cow producing 100 pounds. And b'gosh I got one."

Only One Cow Sold This Year

Mr. Rinke sold one cow this summer for \$1,200, due to friendship with a farmer living nearby, who was eager to start up a similar herd. But none of the remaining cows are for sale. Just to give an idea of what the herd is like, look over the record of this Junior four-year-old which was sold this summer. The cow was the daughter of Pontiac Warren DeKol and Belle De Kol Colantha, the dam, and had a record of 669.7 lbs. of milk and of 27.15 lbs. of butter in a 7-day test, and had won second prize at the Michigan State Fair. William Moxon, Macomb county, was the purchaser.

Flint Maple Crest Butter Boy is surely no slouch when it comes to pedigree and besides that he is a fine sire to head a herd. His five nearest dams averaged 30.50 lbs. of butter in 7-day tests. He is a grand champion of the Michigan State Fair and certainly is a beauty.

Old Belle, as Belle De Kol Colantha is affectionately named, is now 16 years old but she is producing better than ever before. A record of this remarkable cow is being reserved for another time. Old Belle was bought in December, 1912, by Mr. Rinke, who says the neighbors told him he was a plumb loco and nuts for buying such an old beast, (she was then 10 years old), and especially for paying such a high price. But Old Belle seemed to like her new boss and she has presented him with four heifers and three bull calves, and in 1918 produced 15,157 lbs. of milk in six months. One of Belle's daughters on some days gave 102.3 lbs. of milk, thus realizing Mr. Rinke's ideal of a cow able to produce 100 lbs. From just 10 cows in the herd Mr. Rinke sold 68,450 lbs. of milk between Jan. 1 and July 1. This is over and above the amount consumed on the big farm.

Mr. Rinke's story is only one of many amazing accounts of farmers making good with thoroughbred stock. Some rivals may scoff, but the rank and file of farmers will rise in a body to hand it to a man who has succeeded well after a hard fight backed by no capital at the start.

Other stories of successful business farmers in the circulation area of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING are not only interesting but helpful when printed. So all are invited to contribute stories of success against odds by real farmers.

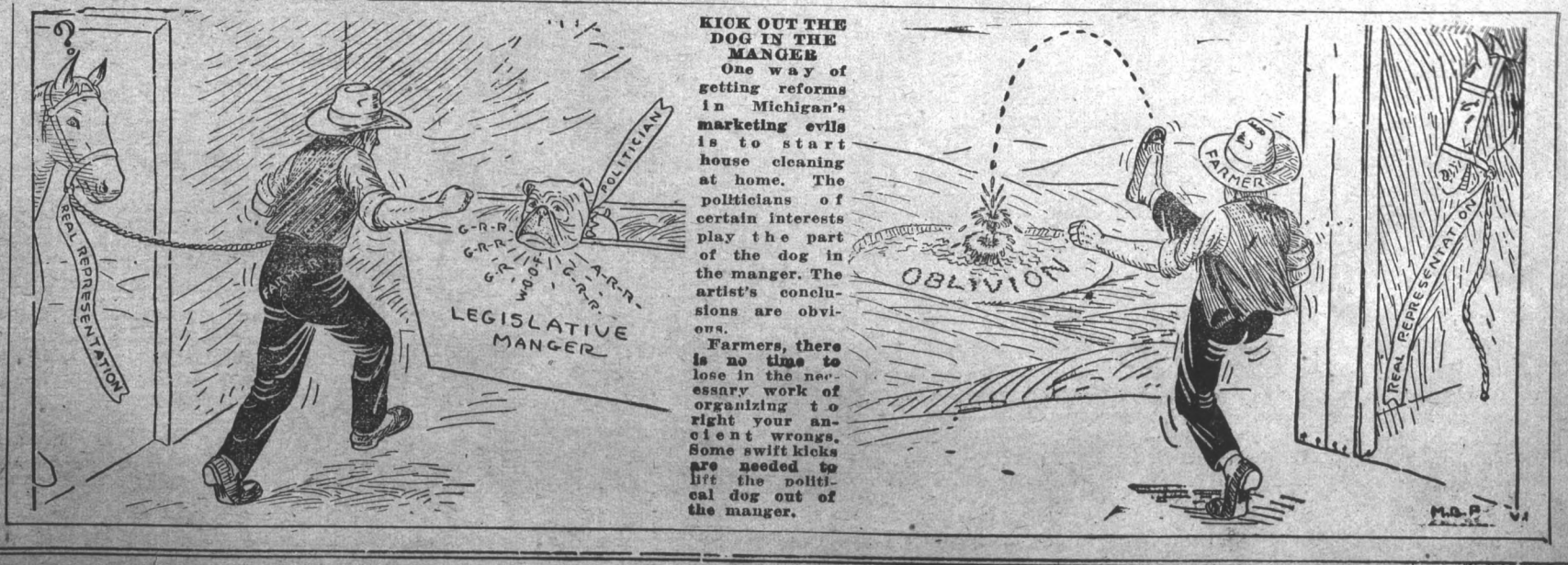
PEACH SUPPLY IS MODERATE

THE PROSPECTIVE commercial peach crop of 30,082,000 bushels forecasted in July by the Bureau of Crop Estimates appears liberal beside the very light crop of 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 last year but the present crop is moderate when compared with those or recent years.

Probable shipments appear more limited when it is considered that fully half the crop or over 16,000,000 bushels is credited to California. Nearly 90 per cent of California crop is commonly used for drying and canning which would leave only about 3,600 cars to be shipped as fresh fruit. Actual shipments may equal 4,500 cars. Michigan's crop is nothing to brag about this year. Berrien county, however, was the only big fruit county which lost disastrously.

In previous years the California crop has not been over one-third the total. Georgia the leading southeastern producing section, according to early indications will ship about 7,700 cars including 3,000 cars of Elbertas compared with 8,400, last year's totals. Arkansas leading in south-central section may ship 3,200 cars, or nearly half as many cars as Georgia. Oklahoma promises to become a fairly heavy shipping section for the first time with possibly 800 cars. New York, usually the heaviest shipping state of the Northeast may have twice the very short crop of last year. Forecast of carlot shipments indicates possible 34,000 cars compared with 15,903 cars shipped last year.

About one-third the Georgia peach shipments in 1918 and about the same proportion in 1917 went to New York City.



KICK OUT THE DOG IN THE MANGER

One way of getting reforms in Michigan's marketing evils is to start house cleaning at home. The politicians of certain interests play the part of the dog in the manger. The artist's conclusions are obvious.

Farmers, there is no time to lose in the necessary work of organizing to right your ancient wrongs. Some swift kicks are needed to lift the political dog out of the manger.

for all the farmers of Michigan

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Louisiana's Marketing Facilities

WILL BRANAN, editor and publisher of the Merchants' Trade Index of New Orleans, who has been engaged by Business Farming to prepare a special series of articles upon Louisiana's state-owned marketing facilities, makes a most illuminating admission. He says:

"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." We are then reminded that of all the states in the union to embrace any project favoring of state socialism, Louisiana would be expected to be the last because of the traditional conservatism and individualism of the French and Spanish forbears.

When we gave Mr. Branana an outline of the information we wanted from Louisiana, we asked him whether or not any objections were raised to the state's initial venture in state-owned utilities on the ground that it savored of state socialism. "No, indeed," replied Mr. Branana, "not an argument of that kind was heard." Very strange, we thought, that the commercial interests of Louisiana would sit quietly by while the people amended the constitution for such purposes. But the mystery is solved. The people amended the constitution in the interests of the big middlemen, who were perfectly willing that the people of the entire state should stand the expense of constructing wharves and railroad yards for the use of the import and export trade centering in the city of New Orleans. Many years later when the farmers asked for terminal storage facilities and it was found that the same machinery of administration and system of finance governing the port facilities could be used for maintaining the facilities asked for by the farmers, naturally no valid objection could be raised. That's how the farmers of Louisiana became beneficiaries of the state without a struggle.

The cry of "state socialism," "Bolshevism," etc., that was raised by the middlemen of the state and their servants in the legislature against the warehouse amendment came from the depths of pure selfishness. It was not that these moss-covered antiquarians feared that the precious liberties of the people were about to be encroached upon. Nay, nay. 'Twas that they feared they might be deprived of the opportunity to hoard and speculate upon food-stuffs, and their lamentations and crocodile tears won the hearts of the people's representatives who could not bear to reduce the middleman to nominal profits while their farmer and labor constituents were rolling in wealth! Does anyone with an ounce of common sense think that the warehouse and elevator inter-

ests would have protested against the warehouse amendment had it been intended to provide storage facilities for them instead of for the farmers?

The pigs who squeal the loudest are those farthest away from the trough. Millions feed out of the state and national patronage troughs each year, but there are no squeals from them; nothing but grunts of contentment. State socialism is an argument only for those who because of supporting an artificial system or performing an artificial service cannot benefit from its application. The term in itself means nothing. It is a misnomer as applied to any state-owned enterprise that reduces the high cost of living, eliminates wasteful and useless competition, prevents speculation in food products, and performs other valuable service for the majority of the people.

State-owned marketing facilities in Louisiana have injured the legitimate interests of none, and have brought great benefit to the farmers and the majority of the commercial groups. Would they bring the same results in Michigan? Well, we shall see what we shall see.

Are You Insured?



BY STRAINING every muscle and working like beavers the men got the last of the wheat into the barn. Lighting their pipes they stood around the doorway watching the flashes of lightning in the distant sky, with that feeling of contentment that always comes over one who has just got under shelter two jumps ahead of the elements. After a brief rest from their strenuous efforts the men began to stack the wheat while the storm raged on.

"That was a fine piece of work, boys," says Farmer Jones as he pitched a bundle of wheat into a far corner, at the same time pridefully plumb the depth and the width of the fast-growing stack. "Soon's we get this unloaded we'll knock off for the day, and I'll have the wife get a little somethin' extra for ——" He never finished the sentence. A red streak of fire shot thru the roof of the barn and struck him where he stood. His helpers were thrown to the floor and by the time they had gained their feet again, the fire was all about. In two hours' time Farmer Jones' body was burned to ashes upon the red altar of his burning wheat.

The burning of many barns which were struck by lightning during last week's thunder storms brings up the subject of insurance. It is surprising the number of farmers who carry no insurance whatever, either upon their lives or their property. Of course, disaster or fatal illness always come to make them regret, but all the regrets in the world do not provide a livelihood for those who are left victims of the fire or death.

Insurance against fire, the fury of the elements, and death is an investment which every farmer should make. Many companies will insure newly harvested crops held in storage for threshing or marketing. The cost is slight compared to the risk that every farmer takes during July and August from electrical storms. If you must stack your wheat or hay in the barn have it insured just as soon as you can. Lightning will go forty miles out of its way to strike a barn filled with freshly-cut grain.

Reciprocity With Canada

A SPEAKER at the recent convention of the Hay Trade Ass'n. held in Detroit, asserted that reciprocity with Canada was very near, and urged the hay dealers to work for it, as it would open up a new and profitable line of business for the trade. In many respects reciprocity with Canada might be a

good thing for the farmers but it would have to be industrial as well as agricultural reciprocity. No other trade agreement could be fair to all concerned. Naturally the benefits of reciprocity with Canada depends upon that country's status as an import nation. Many things which Canada formerly imported she now exports, and vice versa. The balance of trade would have to be very nearly equal on both sides to make it an object for both countries to sign a reciprocity agreement. Tariff walls are barriers to trade. Tariffs should be removed upon the imports of other countries just as fast as possible without endangering the interests of the domestic producers and manufacturers. The most ardent opponent of reciprocal trade relations with any country must admit that free trade between Canada and the United States, separated as they are by imaginary lines or easily traversed natural barriers, is bound to come sooner or later. If it is true that Canadian reciprocity is again engaging the serious attention of our statesmen and economists, it behooves the farmers to keep their eyes open and see their own interests are protected.

Propaganda

BEFORE THE WAR we vulgarly called it "bunk" (short for buncombe), but since the German government dignified the fine art of deceit and its agents used it so effectively in this county, we have fallen into the habit of calling it "propaganda." Most propaganda is unadulterated bunk.

We Americans take great pride in the assumption that we are a well-informed people. We point to our great newspapers, to our powerful national magazines, to our lecture platforms and all other media for dissemination of information, and tell ourselves that there is nothing known to the civilized world which is not the common property of all who would read and listen. But the sad truth must out. We are not a well-informed people. We merely THINK we are.

Know you that a large percentage of the "news" that is published in the daily press of the country is propaganda, pure and simple? Perhaps the base of a story may rest upon a fact, but in many instances a skillful reporter has colored and twisted and exaggerated and deliberately lied to give the story a meaning or significance far different than that which the facts would warrant. Why? To please an advertiser, to satisfy the editorial policy of the newspaper, to gratify a powerful politician, to distort the public mind upon important issues. A score or more reasons might be stated as to why a great deal of the daily news matter is not in keeping with the facts.

Column after column of propaganda has been published in the press the last six months upon the Mexican situation, Bolshevism, the Non-Partisan League, the League of Nations, prohibition, industrial and agricultural unrest, and other current and important issues. These have likewise been fruitful themes for professional and paid agitators who have formed organizations for spreading the propaganda upon a large scale.

It is a tragic thing that the public mind be deliberately led into an erroneous conception of vital affairs. And we call it nothing less than a crime against the people and the government that an individual or a newspaper should lend himself or itself as a medium for the giving out of this misinformation. There is only one way to stem the powerful and growing influence of the professional propagandists. The receding public must not be so eager to swallow bait, hook, line and sinker. News stories on the great issues and problems of the day should be taken with a grain of salt, and judgment suspended until the actual facts of every development are ascertained beyond a doubt.

Sen. Hiram Johnson has some strong objections to the League of Nations, which almost leads us to believe that the senator will be a candidate for president in 1920.

DANGER OF WEALTH ACCUMULATION

Of the many ills which have from time to time afflicted nations, the malady of wealth accumulation holds the record for fatalities. It is a subtle disease. It has seductive ways. Nations have warned of the approach of the disease through those who speak frankly about the appearance of the symptoms. Statesmen, by training, experience, knowledge and motives, are the only competent doctors of state-craft, fit to counsel and administer. Yet they are discharged from service and their place given to professional political quacks, whose soothing lulls the patient to calm and quiet indifference. The true surgeon of state-craft knows and insists that to save the patient's life there must be removal of the unsound limb. But the quack of politics holds the confidence of the patient and makes it believe it cannot survive the operation and the patient dies. It is the common experience with individuals. The average man dislikes to be told that certain modes of living will in time destroy his health and take him off before his time. He dislikes to be told the truth about his physical condition. He refuses to refrain from his pleasure even though it contains the germ of decay. And notwithstanding that there are those gone before on account of like indulgences he refuses to submit to necessary operation or to change his mode of living. The life of a nation rests upon a like principle. It can be saved by refraining from certain practices or checking untoward symptoms which point to decay. By taking account of the causes which wrecked other nations we are in a position to diagnose accurately our own national condition and prescribe the needed remedy.

BAD EXAMPLES FOR AMERICA

When Babylon fell, one per cent of the people owned all the wealth of Babylon. When Egypt was wrecked, the wealth of the nation was in the possession of two per cent of the people. Rome fell at a time when all of the wealth of Rome was in the hands of six hundred people. In America today ninety per cent of its wealth is owned and controlled by ten per cent of the people, while two per cent of the people own sixty-five per cent of the wealth.

What a striking similarity of conditions! It must give us pause. America gives promise of a great and happy future, and the poisonous fangs of centralizing wealth must not be anywhere fastened to impede the health and growth. There must be a check on such vast fortunes piled horde upon horde if we are to escape the fate of Babylon, Egypt and Rome. The great masses of Americans are agreed there must be a check, but the method remains a puzzle. The mere suggestion of a change meets with violent opposition from the money barons. Any proposal to stop the deal is at once branded with the mark of "socialism," as if socialism were a corrosive sublimate to devour the body politic. The powers that be have heaped odium on the word socialism until the people have come to view its approach with alarm. All proposals for the common good, which in any way change the existing order of things, are rejected by the muck worms of greed as "socialistic."

When the powers want to crush an idea or an ideal which in any way infringes on their specially privileged preserves the cry "socialism" is heard, and the idea and the ideal sink into "innocuous desuetude." And all this without any attempt to inform the public as to what socialism stands for! They have made the public believe without definition that socialism is a hydra-headed monster, and they have assumed the role of Hercules.

Just leave it to them and they will kill it! The wrong and handicap toward an understanding of socialism can be laid at the door of the malefactors of wealth, who are largely in control of publicity. Literature designed to educate and inform the public as to what socialism really means is cunningly suppressed. The powers do not care a whit what it means so long as they can use it as an effective weapon against any encroachments on their special privileges.

As a political party, we are not prepared to state its mission. Neither am I prepared to define its economic proposals here. It is probable that socialism does not contemplate any such ruinous course as its opponents charge,

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

and it is quite possible that it is headed in the opposite direction. Jefferson said, "We approach democracy by inches," and it is more than likely that socialism proposes another inch toward that much-desired goal.

Furthermore, these are so-called socialists who are misguided and mistaken as to its intentions. They call upon it to perform service which it has not yet gained the strength to render.

We must have enlightenment on its true aims. The trouble is that socialism has been clouded with gross misrepresentation and painted with such horrors that further and genuine enlightenment is unsought. It has been confused with communism and collectivism, and frequently put next door to anarchy.

The powers have left no stone unturned to characterize, blacken and distort its true aims. But if they think they've crushed it and kept it from coming to light they are doomed to disappointment. Some short day it will emerge, stripped of the mark with which sinister interests have disguised it, and we shall know its real worth and understand its purpose.

SHAM OF POLITICAL PARTIES

That a new order of humanity is coming under some such name or form as social democracy is certain. And it is coming sooner than any of us may now think. Political parties and systems will undergo radical changes. The dominant parties of the times are styled Republican and Democrat, and

on under our noses. Benefits are flowing by countless millions into the pockets of special privilege. Just in proportion to the centralization of wealth is the impoverishment of the masses. The people by law have never granted any such right nor delegated any such authority. How, then, is it accomplished?

The people allowed the creation of the corporation for the purpose of combining units of capital that development might be undertaken on a scale impossible for the individual. The corporate method contemplated a more rapid and necessary development to meet the growing needs of a constantly increasing population. It contemplated ownership of stock through the corporation by the people and the operation and management of the corporation for the benefit of the people. It further contemplated reduction of cost of development, reduction in cost of production and marketing, and in consequence reduced cost of living. The shame of it is that the scheme has not been honestly carried out as it was honestly created.

The system discovered that it could secure other people's money from the people's deposits in banks, thereby obviating the necessity of collecting it through the people themselves. This appears legitimate enough, but the fact is this scheme puts the huge earnings and profits into the pockets of the men of the system instead of a wide distribution among the people who really owned and furnished the money. Thus they defeated the real object of the creation of corporations. **VICTORS DIVIDING THE SPOILS**

Big bankers and big business joined hands and circled around the corporation. Interlocking directorates became common. The heads of big banks and the heads of corporations were one and the same. The people's money in banks earned an average of three per cent. In industry and development, the same money earned twenty-eight per cent. So they took the people's money through the banks and made twenty-five per cent for the system.

The banking fraternity thus becomes the agency through which the system operates. The ocean of money representing the savings of the masses flowing through the channel of small banks to the financial centers and there manipulated by the heads of the banking fraternity for their own private benefit.

As a matter of law, good faith and conscience, banks become trustees for the safe care of the people's money. Banks are entitled to a fair margin on account of the trusteeship and for lawful investments on behalf of the people, but beyond that the profits should go to the people. Banks are in reality government agencies and as such are public servants. Therefore bankers have no more right to take advantage of their opportunity than elected officers of the government.

It is the system by which the vast wealth of the nation is being centralized. Because it is not a wilfully corrupt and criminal method under the laws of the land make it none the less a menace and to continue is suicidal. The wealth of Rome was centralized through the unbridled power of the Roman Senate just at it is being centralized in America through the banking fraternity. Not that the bankers as a class operate the system, but that the system operates through the banks. Of course banking and bankers there must be and there is here no intent to indict the good faith and honesty of all the men engaged in the banking business. On the whole the banking fraternity is composed of high-minded, public-spirited and patriotic citizens, and most of them are content with the legitimate use of the funds entrusted to their care and a fair return for their service. This however, is beside the point. It is the system and the wrongful use and abuse of the agency at which this blow is aimed. The system that opens the door of opportunity to the favored few and closes it to all others. The system that centralizes wealth and prevents the equitable distribution.

We can only judge of the future by knowledge of the past. We can avoid the pitfalls and evils which have wrought ruin to other nations. The

dangers are evident—we see them in time. It is the obligation of good citizenship and the duty of statesmanship to eradicate the evils which threaten to destroy. An ancient maxim holds that "The law provides a remedy for every wrong." Public sentiment makes the law. Therefore we must look to the people. Without doubt the people demand a larger measure of publicity on the inside details of corporate management, financing and operation and a greater exercise of supervisory power by the state or federal government. Prevent the centralization of wealth and preserve democracy.—*Mervin W. Shultz, Mecosta County.*

SOME NEWSPAPER BUNK

The Associated Press reports that the Allies are planning to feed the starving population of Petrograd, but that the Bolshevik government must be expelled first.

Submit to the form of Government we desire you shall have, or starve, is the word of the "Democratic" allies of Russia. People who believe in and support a form of government different from that of capitalist democracy or capitalist constitutional monarchy, do not deserve to be fed, is the evident view of our christian statesmen.

It is a christian thought. Let us pray.—*S. Slagte.*

SOCIALISM NOT PAST DEBATING

It seems that some of our friends are not much acquainted with the word "Socialism." Of course we understand that there is no word in the English language that is abused any more than that word. Look up "Daniel Webster", or any encyclopedia, or furthermore get a copy of "Carl Marx" and you can very easily determine what the word means.

There is no sane man or woman who would buck anything of this kind if they only understood it.

Of course, we understood why why that word, and "the wrong" was in full force. It would end are tricked so hard,—of "socialism," exploitation and graft. The "Big Fellows" would soon be getting off the backs of the workers. They would have to work or not eat at either manual or brain labor.

"Socialism" implies that the Government own all railroads, telegraph, telephone, steamship lines and factories, etc. It would give everyone a chance to own a home, without being exploited. Probably you think of "Smith" or "Jones" has two or three thousands dollars he must divide up. But that's not so.

It will also give the laboring class a little more recreation, a chance for a little leisure and not working their heads off to support a lot of idlers or exploiters. The workers will get paid for what he produces. If workers produce \$10 or \$20 a day they will get that and no more. Things will be made for use, instead of profit. There will be a pension provided for those who have performed their function of work. They will not be driven to the poorhouse, as they are today. Because they have been beaten on all sides and robbed, and the pound of flesh exacted, the grafting system will disappear. The "Socialist Party" believes in case of war, that the question be put before the people to vote on, and the ones that vote in favor of war will be the first ones put to the front. That of course will end the managing, for the money power is the ones generally that starts it and the poor devil fights the battles for men and they reap the benefits, and people gets the bullets for a reward of patriotism.—*J. N. S. Eagle.*

CHEBOYGAN CO-WORK

The Cheboygan Co-Operative Market Association held its annual meeting July 12th and there are now 220 members, this being one of the largest Market Associations in the state. Manager H. T. Glezen, who has been managing the institution very successfully, handed in his resignation to take effect Aug. 1st.

The Wolverine Market Association in the first annual report showed the following: twenty-three cars of potatoes marketed; \$1,000 paid on warehouse; all expenses met; and \$565.00 in the bank.

The local Cow Testing Association is the first one north of Oceana County, in the State of Michigan.—*W. B. M. Marley, County Agent.*



VERY MUSICAL

Mrs. Mouse: It certainly does improve one's musical taste to live in a ukulele.

have distinction in political terminology, but in fact distinction is without difference. Each desires control for the sake of the prize and pride of office with scant regard for public service. Each is controlled by a party organization of office seekers and hangers-on, and both organizations are in turn controlled by BIG BUSINESS. The electors follow the one or the other because their fathers did and not because of principle. The allegiance is to party name and tradition rather than to party principles. Party allegiance is a little short of the fetishism of the savage, who bended his knee in worship of a stone image. Such allegiance is soon to pass. The new parties must hold to something more than a label. The new alignment will be along lines of liberalism and parties must be in practice and service what they profess in name and principle.

Social democracy contemplates more than the abstract right of popular government—more than the mere right to vote and have a voice in shaping the destiny of the nation—it demands participation by all the people in the benefits derived from all the resources and industry of the nation. Here is the bone of contention. The scope and character of the dividing line between public and private ownership.

Do the natural resources of the country belong to people or are they subject only to private ownership and exploitation? Private money didn't buy them; they were purchased with the lifeblood of the forefathers and devised to all the people of all coming generations for use and enjoyment. And the use and enjoyment must be equitably distributed, else the boasted democracy becomes a mockery.

Suppose for a moment that the government would be so bold as to undertake the exploitation of the natural resources and the industries for the private benefit of the elected officers? The opportunity is there. But what would happen? Revolution would follow in the wake of the first attempt. And such exploitation by a favored few is going



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



"God made the country, and man made the town—What wonder then, that health and virtue should most abound, and least be threatened in the fields and groves."—Cowper.

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD.

SUMMER STYLES

No. 2887—Ladies Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 42-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 1 1/2 yard.

No. 2886—Junio'r Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 2569—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires for a 38-inch size, 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/2 yards at the foot.

No. 2872—Mens Shirt. Cut in 8 sizes: 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18 and 18 1/2 inches neck measure. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

Nos. 2885-2865—Ladies' Costume. Waist 2885 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, and requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the 38-inch size. Skirt 2865 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 22 requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge with plaits extended is about 2 1/2 yards. Two separate patterns.

No. 2893—Girls Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2333—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 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2460—Child Dress. ut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.



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

M

Pattern No. Size

Be sure to give number and size. Sent orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

AS THE TRAIN PULLED OUT of the dingy Grand Trunk Depot the other day, it carried as one of its passengers a frail girl, who, though young in years, had grown world-wise as to working conditions for an untrained country girl, in a city. As the train sped on, she gazed wistfully at the fields of sweet-smelling, new-mown hay, and farther away at the waving fields of red-gold wheat and the barley with its fresh green, veiled in silver, and slowly the tears began to force their way through her half-closed lids, and she leaned her head back on the hot, red plush back of her car-seat. And they were more tears of relief than disappointment, for in that short month that she learned the true value of the things in life which make it worth while.

She was a smart pupil, apt at figures and a fairly good penman, and she had supposed that that was all that was necessary to command a good position, so she had written to a large manufacturing firm, who hired girls such as she for general office work, where no especial training was necessary. The letter coming to her advised her that they would pay her \$65.00 per month—\$15.00 each Saturday night, and the country immediately took on a very drab appearance for her and the city beckoned with its will-o-the-wisp call. At home her mother had given her money for her clothes or had bought them, and she had gone to school and helped about the house, and during the fruit season and vacations had helped harvest and preserve the crop, but here was an opportunity to make a fortune. Her mother offered her the same wages she would have to pay a hired girl to stay at home and help with the house work and the fruit—but the farm had lost for her its attractiveness, and so she wrote to friends, asking if she might board with them, and upon being told that they would give up their one small, extra bed room, she had come on to make her fortune.

The friends had experienced the lot of all other renters,—had moved and moved to escape the higher rents, until finally there wasn't an available house to move into at a lesser rate of rental, and they were paying \$50.00 per month for five rooms in an upper flat—no garden space, and only half of the small back yard in which to hang clothes, etc. They allowed her to share this extra room with a younger sister who was living with them, and gave her two meals a day for \$10.00 per week, allowing her to do her own laundry work, but of course she had to buy her soap, starch and blueing. These were the little extras she had never thought of when she left home. And then there was the matter of car fare. That was ten cents per day—and her lunches were the greatest problem of all for at home she had had her dinner at noon, and she simply couldn't satisfy her appetite for less than 40 to 50c per day. One evening that first week she had the girl with whom she roomed went to the movie in the neighborhood, paying 17c each, and that was the extent of her pleasures.

And so the weeks stretched out into a month. The other girls in the office were wearing the new sport silk hats and she wanted one, but they cost \$5.00 and she found that she couldn't even afford one of them, and then the question came to her—what would she do, if she couldn't even buy a hat, when her wardrobe should begin to need replenishing?

And she felt so hungry too—when the excitement of the day was over—there was a craving—not for ordinary food, but for the privilege of going out into the garden and picking some red raspberries or gathering a nice bunch of crisp lettuce and some tender young green onions for supper. She didn't quite know what she wanted—she hadn't exactly analyzed it—but she was really hungry for the woods and the fields—in fact for God's out of doors.

Then a letter came from Mother which changed the whole tide of affairs. Cherries were ripening—the trees hung heavy with them, but bushels would have to be lost as pickers couldn't be secured for any price. She was a wise mother—she didn't ask daughter to come home—but the very suggestion of bushels of food instead of small portions served at long intervals was too much for her, and so Saturday afternoon found

not allowed to wash out as much as a handkerchief here and that such homes are far too few to supply the demand. A survey of conditions in our own city reveals the fact that at the two best homes of this sort they have had a long waiting list for over a year. Therefore, unless you are trained and efficient, or else are willing to work in some one's home where board and room are provided, think twice before leaving your home in the country for the tinsel of the city.

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

MRS O. H. G., Manton, Mich., writes to compliment us on the stand we have taken with reference to the corrective farms for boys, but wants to suggest another measure—this time a preventive one—which is certainly good. We had supposed that all our side shows at the local fairs had been properly

A Summer Song

THEY sang a song of summer time, but set it to the tune
Of twinkling scythes a-ringing from dawn to burning noon.
For their dreams were of the harvest; they glimpsed the golden grain,
And toiled along in sunshine and thanked the Lord for rain.

The world with music ringing—
The one glad song of toil,
Winds, rivers, joined the singing
As the plowshare turned the soil.

The hills were in the singing, and the valleys of the dreams
Soft-echoed back the music as they caught the harvest-gleams;
And the meaning of the singing by the summer choir led,
Was in the toil that answers Life's daily prayer for bread.

A world with music ringing
The thankful song of Toil;
O, the summer's in the singing
Where the plowshare turns the soil.

—FRANK L. STANTON.

her, with her last pay clutched tight in her hand, boarding the train for home—where she could earn in a month than she could save in a city all winter—and where she would not be restricted to one room, or a small flat, but to the whole house; where she could go to the parties with the school mates which she now reluctantly acknowledged to herself she had sorely missed.

This is not an exaggerated case. Unless a girl takes some kind of a business training and fits herself for life in the business world, she cannot hope to earn a wage which will permit her to live in a good locality in a city, board at a place where nourishing, wholesome, well-cooked food is served and clothe herself. For what once was considered a splendid salary is now merely a living wage—while in the country, where the cost of food is never counted unless perhaps it may be fresh meat; where a girl has her own large, airy room, and the whole house in which to live, she will find that she is living, not merely existing, which is the case in the artificial boarding-house life of a busy city.

True you have read of the wonderful homes for working girls in the cities, where both board and room can be secured, and where chaperons are provided so that the girls are living under ideal conditions, and in such hotels, in dormitories, accommodations can be secured for from \$6.50 to \$7 per week. But did you stop to think that they are

censored so that the amusements might be safely visited by old and young alike, but this subscriber tells us of the side shows at local and county fairs where the sign "For Men Only" advises that within those canvass walls there is on display that which, if it is indecent for women and children to see, should be closed up.

For rightly conjectures this lady, that is just the kind of advertising that attracts young men—they want to do what seems to them a little daring—and once inside, their baser natures are appealed to. If you find a show such as this on your County Fair grounds, there is one effective way you can thwart it—just get up a petition and have it signed by every law abiding man and woman of voting age, addressing it to the President and Secretary of your Fair association and advising him that the Fair will not be patronized until such show or shows as the case may be are closed.

We are glad to say that the State Fair of Michigan at least has eliminated this type of show, and if public spirited citizens everywhere will demand clean side shows, they will get them elsewhere.

The Quip Sprightly

"You there in overalls," shouted the cross-examining lawyer, "how much are you paid for telling untruths?"

"Less than you are," retorted the witness, "or you'd be in overalls, too."—[Boston Transcript.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Every week the letters I receive from my little friends become more interesting and it is harder to choose which ones to publish, as we haven't room for all you know.

The first prize of a Thrift Stamp for the best story of "How I Spent the Fourth," goes to Esther Seiter, of Rosebush, whose letter and story appear below.

Mildred Farrell, of Blanchard Michigan, also gets a prize of a Thrift Stamp for the best original story.

The story of General Pershing which was sent in by Alice Ambler is so good we should publish it, although as she has not guessed all of the men whose pictures have appeared so far, she is not eligible for the final prize. Another one of our contestants sent in a correct answer and will be counted in the prize contest, but we cannot publish the story of General Pershing she sends in because it is not in her own words. Remember children, read all about these men you can, and then put aside your books and just tell me about them in your own words, not referring to the books again except for dates.—LADDIE.

Letters from Our Boys and Girls

First Prize
Dear Laddie:—I read about your giving a prize for guessing pictures of great men I think I will try to write about one I received yesterday, June 30. Sincerely yours—Alice Ambler, Brooklyn
The picture I found in the June paper of M. B. F., is General Pershing. He is the greatest general of the World War. You should publish his picture because I think if it hadn't been for him we would be having war now. And as it is near the fourth of July our thoughts as Americans, naturally turn to him, as we think of the war and who helped win it. General Pershing was always thoughtful for others same as himself. He wanted his country to get its credit that it had a right to have for helping in this war. He has always been loyal to his country and his God.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade. My father takes the M. B. F. I enjoy reading the children's page very much. My father has 120 acres of land. I have a colt and two kittens for pets. I am trying to win the prize on how I spent the Fourth of July.—Esther Seiter, Rosebush, Mich.

How I Spent The Fourth of July
I spent the Fourth of July at Eight Point Lake; it is about twenty-five miles from our place. We went early in the morning. We drove our car. The lake was too rough to go for a boat ride or go fishing but we went wading. We took our dinner and supper with us and ate it in the woods. There were about twenty-eight of us that went. We had fireworks in the evening. I enjoyed that holiday more than any other because it was the

day that the Declaration of Independence was signed and the World War has ended.

P. S. I hope to see my letter in print.
Dear Laddie:—I thought I would try to write again. I thank Miss Ena M. Fany and Miss Rosa Morrison for their letters. Won't some other little girls write to me? I like the Doo Dads and the girls' and boys' letters. I am 14 years old. I am going to write a story and try to win a prize. Please let this escape the waist paper basket. Yours truly—Mildred Farrell, Blanchard, Mich.

The Fox and the Cat
A sly old fox, who was very proud of his cunning, one day met a modest cat. "How do you do, Mr. Fox?" said the cat. "Very well," replied the fox. "Come now, Mrs. Cat, it is said that you are very quick-witted; tell me, I pray you, how many tricks you know for escaping the dogs, the enemies of us both?" "Oh, I know but one," answered the cat, "and that is to scramble up a tree as fast as I can." "Is that all?" said the fox; "why I know at least a hundred. How I pity your ignorance." Just then they heard the baying of the hounds. "Good-bye," said the cat and running up a tree she hid in the branches where she could see all that happened without being seen. The fox tried all his tricks in vain. The dogs quickly seized him. As they were dragging him away, he called from the tree, "Good-bye Mr. Fox, how I pity you and how glad I am that I know one good thing well."

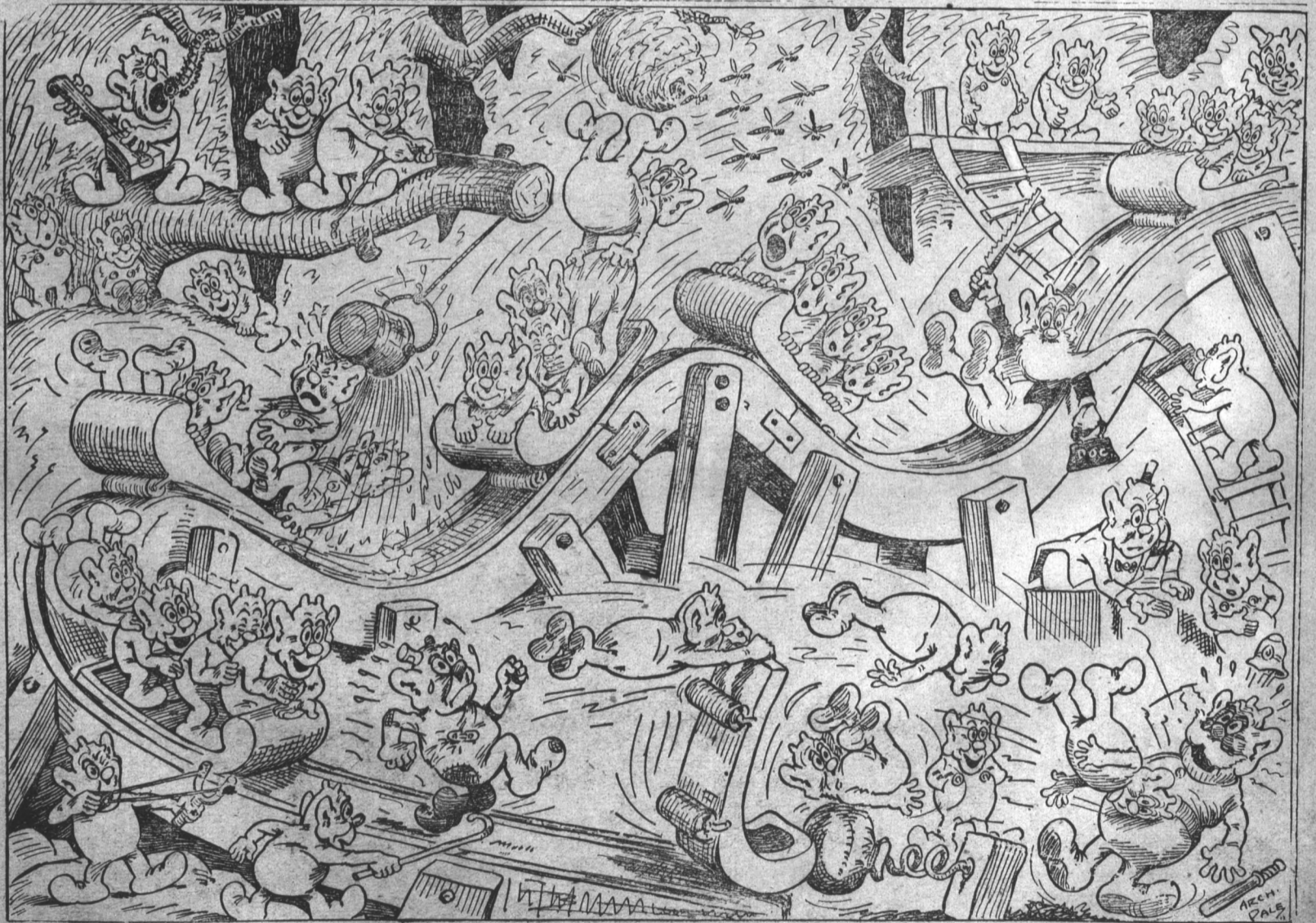
Moral—It is better we should know one thing well than know lots of things just half ad we should never leave things undone

OUR PUZZLE PICTURE.



Who Is It?

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before so I thought I would. I think the man's picture who is in the paper is General Pershing. My school was out June 7. I passed to the 2nd grade and am 6 years old. Well I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Chester Provost.—Hartford, Mich.



The Doo Dads are having an exciting time of it as usual. Now that they are free from any danger from the Hun Dads they have doffed their uniforms and seem bent on nothing else than breaking each other's necks. One day the artist told them of a Roller Coaster that he had once seen in a big city and what merry times the people had on it. The very next time he visited the Wonderland of Doo this is what he saw. The clever little fellows had fixed

The Doo Dads and Their Roller Coaster

up a Roller Coaster of their own and had just started to put it in operation. First they climbed up that long crooked ladder and then they crowded into the funny looking boats. As soon as each boat was full away it went rolling down the long track. But they made one awful mistake in making their Roller Coaster. They put nothing but a big spring bumper to stop the

boats. See what has happened to the first boat when it hit the bumper. It shot the poor little Doo Dads right through the air. One of them flew head first against old Flannel Feet, the Cop, and knocked the wind out of him. Old Doc, Sawbones, who was climbing up the ladder started out to give him first aid but slipped on the track and down he comes sliding on his back. If that

next boat hits him he will have to give himself first aid before he can attend to the cop. Poor old Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, got on the track and is running for his life to keep out of the way. And what is that up in the tree? If it isn't a hornets nest. The hornets will make it warm for the merry-makers. It is to be hoped the old Doc will not be badly hurt for it looks as if there may be some broken bones before the Doo Dads are through.

MARKET FLASHES

HOW THE MARKETS STAND

Just when the removal of export restrictions was beginning to show itself in the freest export movement of farm products since the country entered the war, the shipping trades went on a strike and the biggest of the eastern ports are tied up, export supplies are accumulating at the docks, and if the strike continues long the congestion and resultant depression of prices must be felt back in the producing sections. They who claim that the industrial workers and farmers have much in common and therefore should unite politically, may be sure how friendly ties could be maintained when the laboring men go on a strike and shut off the movement of food products to the financial loss of the farmer. We cannot.

The European demand that we have insisted would be felt has made itself manifest. From the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands even Russia, there comes a call for food and more food, and great ships loaded to capacity are awaiting at the docks of New York City for the workmen to return and fire the engines, lift anchors and start the ships on their journey. Other ships are lying empty and idle for want of the hands to load their holds with the treasures stacked among the wharves, and still other ships are coming in only to lie at anchor. Shipping out of the port of New York is practically at a standstill as we go to press and threats of strikes are menacing other export ports.

WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.25	2.24	
No. 3 White	2.23	2.21 1/2	
No. 2 Mixed	2.23		

Late harvesting returns are not so encouraging. Much of the winter wheat in the big wheat districts is soft; spring wheat is disappointing, and black rust has destroyed a great deal. The total losses from soft grain, disease, etc. will reduce the total yield by considerable and while these losses are insignificant compared to the total supply, they nevertheless have a strengthening influence on the market, and the demand for wheat is as good as ever. Perhaps after all the predictions of Mr. Hoover that the world price of wheat will be higher than the U. S. guaranteed minimum, may prove true.

A grave error was made in our wheat story last week when it was stated that the comparison of prices paid for wheat based on shipment to Detroit and on shipments to eastern ports showed a discriminatory freight rate. This is not correct. As a matter of fact, on the face of figures submitted by the Grain Corporation, the price paid to the farmer for wheat intended for shipment to New York should be higher if anything than on wheat consigned to Detroit. A Monroe subscriber wishes to know if \$2.12 is a fair price for No. 1 Red Wheat at Monroe. We are of the opinion that it is a little low, but have written the Grain Corporation for the exact price that should be paid.

Farmers having difficulty with the new grades should keep us informed.

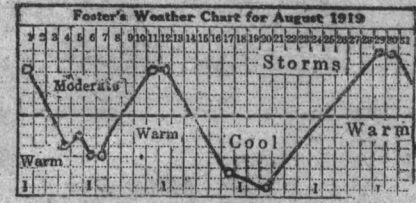
CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.97	2.14 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	1.58		

Our readers report an excellent condition of corn in all sections of the state. Unfortunately, many farmers, discouraged because of their unprofitable experience with corn the last two seasons, due to poor seed and early frosts, did not plant a large acreage this year. Farmers who planted their usual or a greater

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1919.—Last week gave for warm wave to cross continent July 24 to 28, storm wave 25 to 29, cool wave 26 to 30.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about July 28 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 29, plains sections 30, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 31, eastern sections Aug. 1, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about August 2. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

The last great storm wave on my charts was set for July 3 to 11 and the results were a destructive tornado in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and eastern

Ohio. The fragments of that death-dealing tornado passed over Washington, D. C., and their angry clouds indicated that a monster upheaval had occurred westward. Indications have all the time been that Sept., Aug. and last half of July

number of severe storms than usual and therefore less rainfall than May, June and first half of July. A Mexican Gulf hurricane also did considerable damage on the Atlantic coast during the severe storm period.

August will be a tame weather month. A moderate storm period covering 19 to 28 will no bring any such dangerous storms as occurred July 5 to 11. The great rains of the Summer occurred in the previous three months and are not expected to be so heavy in August. High temperature waves are expected to cross continent July 30 to Aug. 3, Aug. 10 to 14 and 27 to 31. Cool waves will cross continent during the five days centering on Aug. 5 and 19. Most rain is expected south of latitude 45, east of Rockies crest, particularly in the cotton states.

W. T. Foster

acreage should realize a nice sum of money from their crop. The speculators have tried to bear the market the last few days, using favorable reports and the eastern shipping strike as weapons, but aside from a temporary downward fluctuation, the price has remained steady and there are many who believe it will continue to advance at least until the new crop is harvested. Corn prices will be good, and hog prices will be good.

OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.82 1/2		.91
No. 3 White		.89	
No. 4 White		.78 1/4	

Oats are doing better. The condition of the new crop is very poor not only in Michigan but in many other states, and quite a definite export demand has developed.

BEANS

The strength that developed in the bean market last week is still seen. The market has advanced from ten to fifty cents a hundred in many places, and the report is that the demand is quite active. It is very evident that the shortage of the navy bean variety is now being felt. The Detroit market quotes beans at \$7.50 per cwt. Chicago quotes — and per cwt. Red Kidney beans are very scarce and higher. We hope many of our readers acted upon our advice and planted a goodly acreage of Red Kidneys this year. We are assured from reliable sources that the acreage will be small and prices are sure to be good.

POTATOES

There is not much developing in the potato situation of interest to M. B. F. readers, and it will not be until two or three weeks when the first of Michigan's new crop comes on to the market that we shall have much to say upon the 1919 crop prospects and prices. New potatoes from the south and west have been none too plentiful, shipments ranging around 600 cars a day and prices have advanced some during the last two weeks. Farmers who planted early potatoes this year will get a good price for them.

The State of Nebraska has passed a potato grading bill embodying many of the features of the federal measure. We have written for a copy of this act and will present it to our readers. We ought to have a law in this state which will insist upon proper grading of potatoes and honest methods of trade. At the next session of the legislature the potato interests should certainly see that such a law is enacted.

HAY

	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	32.50	37.00	31.50
Chicago	34.00	35.00	32.00
Pitts.	37.00	37.50	33.00
N. Y.	33.00	39.50	26.00

	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Timothy
Detroit	31.50	34.00	31.00
Chicago	32.00	33.00	30.00
Pitts.	33.00	34.00	28.00
N. Y.	27.00	36.00	24.00

HAY TRADE CONDITIONS OF THE WEEK

Eastern markets continue to decline on account of the inferior offerings of old hay. Receipts have been somewhat lighter this week as farmers are all busy in the fields harvesting the new crop, the weather in most sections being reported fine for curing. New hay receipts are increasing especially in the West and South, where the hay is reported generally in good condition. The receipts of new hay in the East have been in pretty poor condition and are not influencing the market to any great extent at yet.—Hay Trade Journal.

RYE & BARLEY

Rye is quiet and steady, according to Detroit market reports, with prices hovering around \$1.60 for cash No. 2. Barley is quoted at \$2.30 @ \$2.40 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

DETOIT PRODUCE LETTER

POTATOES—There are some receipts of new potatoes arriving on the market. They are worth about \$7.00 a barrel.

BEANS—The bean market is not as yet good. Hard to dispose of carlots. Prices on small lots somewhat improving.

FRUITS and VEGETABLES—Michigan raspberries and cherries demand good; receipts light.

VEAL—Veal market higher for good quality. Receipts light but there is a good demand.

DRESSED HOGS—Dressed hogs are in good demand and bringing better prices.

EGGS—Market firm. Weather conditions unfavorable for freight shipments. Fresh receipts by express are preferred. Good quality bring good prices.

POULTRY—Receipts light but good demand. Broilers in good supply. Large varieties bring top prices. Market lower on broilers. Hens sell quick at quotation.

BUTTER—Dairy butter in good demand but receipts are light. Prices ranging close to last week. Good quality of dairy in demand.

BUSINESS AND TRADE

Business momentum is so great and demand is so heavy and so eager that reflection is hardly yet visible in either trade or industry of the more disturbed outlook in the labor situation, or of the further shading of estimates of early planted crops, notably wheat and oats, according to Bradstreets. Of the latter it may be said that winter wheat yields have again been shaded, while drouth, scab, or other troubles in the west northwest has cut spring wheat and other crops' prospects and caused very large shipments of half-matured cattle from Montana and North Dakota to better feeding grounds eastward.

The crop situation, however, finds an almost complete balance in the much improved reports as to corn and cotton, which have continued the gains previously noted: The labor situation is serious, first, because of the practical tying up of shipping on the upper Atlantic coast holding threats of serious interruption of export trade, already feeling the bad effects of demoralized exchange markets, and next, because the threats of a lockout of building hands at Chicago is a sign of unrest of this class of labor at a time when building construction the country over was never so active. Weekly bank clearings were \$8,831,626,000.

GOVERNMENT REPORT

Hay—Receipts in Michigan's section light, prices somewhat higher for all grades, most of arrivals new crop, quality good, demand generally good for all grades old and new.

Ground Feeds—Wheat feed prices higher, supplies not equal to demand caused by flour mills not operating to capacity. Cottonseed meal almost unobtainable. Grain: Corn—Corn seems active and prices higher. Receipts light, demand moderate, prices lower than a week ago. Oats—Oats are in good demand with prices higher than a week ago. Rye—Rye market not active, prices lower. Barley—Prices lower with liberal receipts.

CHICAGO FRUIT REPORT

With cantaloupes losing out in popularity because of their generally undesirable quality, fruits are gaining the upper hand. Apricots and cherries are winding up, late fruits are just beginning to move, and with other seasonable varieties arriving in moderate quantity, the market is satisfactory. The demand is lively for everything, and the supply far too light to satisfy the market. With these conditions combining in its favor the fruit market is ruling firm on all varieties and a feeling of strength is noted.

California apricots are practically cleaned up, with only a few tail-enders arriving. These, when sound and of good quality, sell quickly, \$2 crate while fancy in Royal lugs find fast disposal, \$1.75 @ 2.25.

Receipts of Northwestern cherries are decreasing, the deal from Washington being about finished. Only four cars of Northwesterns arrived so far this week, and the result is a market fully 50c stronger and firm.

Oregon Lambers, in 16 lb. lugs command \$3.75 @ 4.25, and are meeting with rapid disposal, even at the advance. A few Washington Bings are moving fast, \$3.75 @ 4. 16 lb. lugs.

Offerings of northern Michigan cherries are also very moderate, and as they are generally of nice grading, they are in good request. The market rules firm and stronger. Fancy Mountmorency in 16-quart cases command \$4 @ 4.25. Black sweet Windsors do not go begging, \$3.50 @ 4.

The supply of plums is moderate, but just enough to supply buyers. Good Climax plums bring \$1.85 @ 2.40. Burbanks rule steady, \$2.25 @ 2.50 and Tragedy find ready sale, \$2 @ 2.50.

Illinois wild goose in 21-quart cases, are being offered very lightly.

but there is no especial demand noted, \$2@2.25.

Pacific slope pears have made their initial appearance this week, total arrivals up to date being seven cars. They sold readily, \$5@5.25 box.

Under heavier receipts of grapes the market has taken on a somewhat easier tone. Imperial seedless are being offered, \$3.75@4.50 crate. Malages are opening up and are high as yet, quotations being \$4.25@5.50 for four basket cases. Some arrivals show decay and prices are governed over a fairly wide range.

LIVESTOCK

Detroit prices opened this week as follows:

Cattle—Market steady. Best heavy steers, \$14@14.50; handy weight butcher steers, \$12.50@13; mixed steers and heifers, \$10.50@11.50; handy light butchers, \$9.50@10; light butchers, \$8.50@9; best cows, \$10.50; butcher cows, \$8.50@9.50; common cows, \$7; canners, \$6@6.50; best heavy bulls, \$10; bologna bulls, \$8.50@9; stock bulls, \$7.50@8; feeders, \$10@10.50; stockers, \$8@9; milkers and springers, \$70@100.

Veal calves—Market dull. Best grades, \$18@18.50.

Sheep and lambs—Market dull. Best lambs, \$17; fair lambs, \$14@16; light to common, \$12@14; fair to good sheep, \$8; culls and common, \$4@6.

Hogs—Market steady. Yorkers and heavy, \$22; pigs, \$22@22.50.

Fat hens 35c; light hens 32c; old cocks 20c; broilers 35-40c; geese 23c; turkeys 38c; ducks 30c; spring ducks 35c; No. 1 veal 27c; No. 2 veal 23-26c; dressed hogs, light weight 26c, heavy 23-25c; Maple syrup, extra grade \$3 per gal.; dairy butter 40-50c, according to quality; eggs, new laid, candled, poultry farm whites 50c; poultry farm brown 49c; current receipts 45c.

MILK PRODUCERS SPLIT ON DETROIT SURVEY

(Continued from page 1)

consider hurt pride as an alibi for the failure of the officers of the association to welcome and assist in a survey. So far as the members of the Milk Commission are concerned they have done their best in a very difficult and trying situation and no blame will attach to them if federal investigation shows that the figures of the distributors are not reliable.

A Job That's Too Big

The Michigan Milk Producers' Association has had a representative in Detroit for some time who makes an occasional cursory survey of the milk receipts, surplus, etc. He is Mr. Geo. W. Burt. Mr. Burt is a dairy farmer; owns a fine farm in Wayne county, and is withal a very conscientious worker, and it is no reflection upon him to say that he has neither the training nor help required to make a complete and authentic survey. In fact Mr. Burt frankly admits that the field is altogether too large for him to compile dependable data upon the subject.

Several months ago so we are advised, Mr. Hale Tennant, federal market director for Michigan, was interviewed concerning the Detroit milk situation, but inasmuch as his efforts did not receive the friendly cooperation of officers and distributors upon whom he depended to assist him, he dropped the work. The report has been circulated that Mr. Tennant made the statement that the producers were already getting .25 per cwt. more for their milk than they were entitled to and a federal investigation could only result in a lower price to the producer. Mr. Tennant emphatically denies that he made any such statement, declaring that such a survey could result only in good to the producer. His opinion is, however, that the producers of the Detroit area are not getting what they should for their milk, or that the producer is entitled to every cent he can receive for his product.

Unfortunately, there are those who do not take kindly to the proposed survey and are trying to discourage the farmers from pressing their demands. Should they persist in these efforts it is almost certain to result in a breach among the ranks, which at this time would be calamitous. The only way that the producers can hold

a whip hand over the distributors is by holding solidly together, not for compromise, but for the full recognition of their right to a profitable price for their product. The distributors have repeatedly threatened to break their contract with the Producers' Association,—and there is nothing to hold them to it,—providing certain concessions are not made. Familiarity breeds contempt, it is said, and it is entirely possible that the distributors may have sensed a spirit of compromise on the part of the association heads in their close contact with them, and are taking advantage of it.

Dairy Councils Slapped

Members of the Dairy Councils, now powerfully organized in much of the Detroit area, received what they considered a bitter slap in the face, in the following letter from Sec. R. C. Reed, sent to all locals of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association:

July 16, 1919.

"My Dear Sir and Friend:
"As you are possibly advised by this issue of the *Michigan Milk Messenger* that there will be a meeting of the Detroit Commission at the Chamber of Commerce, July 30, at 1 p. m. It is most desirable that every local shall have two representatives at this meeting. You cannot afford to ignore these things for the price of your product and the life of the organization depend upon your attendance. Every part of the Detroit area should be represented. We urge you, if you have not been in the habit of sending delegates, to see to it that two delegates attend this meeting. Come prepared to express yourself in a brief and concise way, if opportunity may present itself. Personally, I shall endeavor to give to each local, the opportunity to have a voice in this matter. This is your business and we want to co-operate with you to the limit in securing what is due the milk producers of the Detroit area. We are very anxious to have delegates from each local so that they may get correct impressions of what is being done and convey these back to their locals. It is not all the impressions you give, but also the impressions you receive, and we beg of you not to delegate your authority to others, but have your own local representative.

"Trusting that we may meet you there, I remain as ever,

"Very truly yours,

"R. C. REED."

The letter may mean trouble, say dairy council leaders. Macomb county has decided to live up to the ideals of the Dairy Council Movement—namely to strengthen the state association. It is expected that the other counties will fall in line.

STANDARDIZE THE POTATO

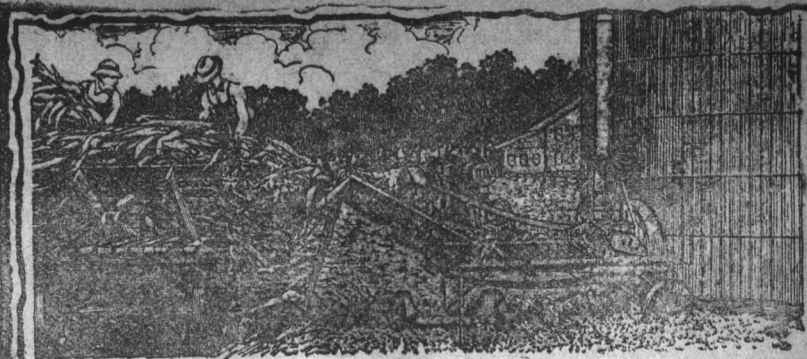
In growing a quality potato suited to this section of the state, the Green Mountain type has been found to be generally satisfactory. If all members grew the same variety of potatoes we could put up a large number of cars just alike on the market and create a demand for quality potatoes, "Cloverland Green Mountains." The Daggett Association adopted the name "Cloverland Market Association." Some such name might be adopted as a trade name for the Green Mountain potatoes of the Upper Peninsula, and perhaps become quite as famous as the "Maine Green Mountain" potatoes or the "Sun Kist" oranges of California.

On June 6th, Maine Green Mountains were quoted on the New York market according to the Bureau of Markets, Market Report, at \$1.27 to \$1.45 per bushel, while the Michigan Round Whites were \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel. The 54 organizations in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula have adopted Petoskey Golden Russets. The nine, or we hope at least twelve associations in the Upper Peninsula, could take steps to standardize their potatoes. It would be to our advantage to do so; an advantage of 25c to 27c per bushel in car load lots.

If a large enough volume of business is developed here, President Bull stated that a branch of the Cadillac Exchange might be placed here to handle the business of the Upper Peninsula.

We like your paper. Don't like to miss a copy; it is a help.—A. B. Clark, Charlevoix county.

Will do all I can to get more subscribers. Best paper I take.—Leonard Baker, Grand Traverse county.



Fill Your Silo Yourself

LIKE all progressive farmers you are sold on the proposition that a silo full of choice ensilage pays handsomely. The less it costs the better it pays. May we talk with you for a minute about the easiest and cheapest way of filling your silo?

Silo filling cost depends upon three things—the cutter's capacity for work, the cost of power and the length of time the cutter lasts. A cutter with capacity keeps your men and horses busy—that is one saving. An International ensilage cutter, using little power, feeds easily, does not choke and elevates the silage in a steady stream into the highest silo. With ordinary care you can use an International more seasons than you will believe.

There are five sizes, all of the knife and blower on flywheel type, one of which will do your work at little cost. Every International cutter can be depended upon for satisfactory work—every one is backed by a service that keeps it going throughout the filling season. To be sure of economy and satisfaction in your silo filling this year get in touch with a nearby International dealer or write us for catalogues.

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Send No Money! Just send us your name and address, and we will send you "For-do" complete, postpaid, ready to attach. You can put it on in 3 minutes. No changes necessary in car or engine, no holes to bore, easier to put on than plugs. Use "For-do" 10 days Free. If you find it does everything we claim, and you want to keep it, send only \$3. If you are not pleased, just say so—mail it back and no charge will be made. We take all the risk. Send today.
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5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

NOTE:

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

FARMS AND LAND

MICHIGAN COUNTRY HOME IN "the College County" for sale—Immediate possession; spring crops in; on long term contract if desired, fully equipped 200-acre dairy farm with established state inspected herd, registered Holsteins, headed by 34-lb. King Korndyke Sadie Vale bull; two good farm homes within 15 minutes of State Normal College, 40 minutes of University of Michigan, 60 minutes of Detroit, 90 minutes of Toledo, over good roads. With or without cattle and equipment. William B. Hatch, Ypsilanti, Mich.

240-ACRE RECORD CROP, MICHIGAN farm, \$7,700, 120 acres smooth loam tillage, clay subsoil, has grown 100 bu. corn per acre, 40 bu. wheat; 60-cow wire-fenced pasture, 15 acres wood, timber fruit; near RR town, 12-room house, 120-foot cow barn, horse barn, corn granary, etc. To settle affairs, quick buyer gets all, \$7700, easy terms. Details page 83 Catalog Bargains, 19 States, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY,** 314 E. Ford Bid., Detroit.

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

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM; 45 A. good pasture; 25 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. 8.

HAVE A DANDY 80-ACRE FARM to exchange for a Poultry and fruit farm in southern Michigan. R. F. D. 2, Gladwin, 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.

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—80-ACRES—NEW LAND, Genesee county, Gaines Twp. Best of land, 2 1/2 miles to RR station. Methodist and Polish Catholic churches. High school. Wire fenced drive, well and wind mill. No building. Used as pasture. \$4,500. Thos. Martini, Owner, Swartz Creek, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

FOR SALE—MOLINE TRACTOR IN perfect condition, our farm too rough for it. Will demonstrate what it will do on level ground. Fred K. Dibble, Frankfort, Mich.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 49 Stimson Place, Detroit, Mich.

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.

County Crop Reports

MASON, (W).—Wheat is being harvested. Wheat treated for smut is good. Untreated wheat is badly affected by smut. The drouth has been broken and crops are picking up. Raspberries are being marketed. The recent rains saved the berry crop. Oats are light. Corn fine. Potatoes also look promising. Three car loads of sheep have been shipped into Fountain and distributed to farmers in the northeastern section of the county. Telephones are being discarded by both business men and farmers in Freesoil, Fountain, Custer, Scottville and surrounding country. The cause is an increase in rates and a toll for any message going through Scottville Central. The farmers feel that increased rates are justifiable, but that free service should be maintained within the county. It is reported that the Telephone company has a crew of men busy taking out the discarded phones. The farmers of this county are getting organized and are learning the value of co-operation. They mean biz.—B. M. Ludington, Route 2.

MONROE, (N. E.).—Wheat cut, hay done, wheat, plenty straw, poorly filled. Oats and barley, outlook poor—small acreage. Some corn in tassel and corn on spring plowing poor on account of drouth. Light shower the 15th., with some wind which damaged some corn. Lot of land idle on account of wet spring and dry summer—impossible to plow it now. Crops about all sold out. A farm sold at \$200 per acre. Wheat threshing has begun. Small turn-out and of poor quality—all shrunk. The following prices were offered at New Port on July 11:—Wheat 2.18; corn 2.40 per cwt.; oats 65 to 70; hay, No. 1 timothy, no market, No. 1 light mixed, no market; potatoes 2.60; hens 25 to 27; springers 40; butter 37 to 45; eggs 42; sheep 7 to 10; lambs 14 to 15; hogs 18 to 22; beef steers 10 to 12; veal calves 16 to 19.—G. L. S., New Port, R. F. D. 2.

MONTCALM (S. W.).—The harvesting of wheat, rye and barley is nearly completed, there being a medium acreage of wheat and many fine fields, which are expected to yield much better than last year. A large acreage of rye which is yielding good on the average, as most farmers are threshing from the field and drawing from the separator to the market. There is a small acreage of barley, the straw being very short and although many fields are not cut yet and the yield is not expected to be large. The oats are poor in this section of the county, being very short and will be ready to harvest in about two weeks. The following prices were offered at Greenville, on July 16:—Wheat, \$2.15; corn \$1.85; oats 70; rye 1.40; hens 20; butter 50; eggs 38 to 40; sheep 10; lambs 15; hogs 19 to 29; beef steers 9; beef cows 8; veal calves 9 to 11. W. L., Greenville, Route 1.

ARENAC, (E).—Whoa! Glad dear friends to be with you again. Never missed anything so much in my life as I did the county correspondents. Well, to begin with, it looks as the farmer in this part of Old Arenac would be a little the loser this year as the prospects for oats, sugar beets and such are very poor. Oats are very short and in places will not be worth harvesting, while sugar beets, the farmers' cash crop, will be poor because the lateness of them will make the tonnage light. In our immediate vicinity wheat, corn and beans look good, also rye. Everybody busy haying now and news is a little scarce as the writer is also haying. Will try and give you more news next week. The following prices were offered at Twining, on July 11:—Oats 60; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$6; hens 20; butterfat 46; eggs 35; hogs 19; wool 58.—M. B. R. Twining, Route 2.

ST. JOSEPH, (EAST).—Grain all cut but oats and barley. Wheat a fair crop and rye good. Barley and oats almost a failure. Mostly whiskers to barley. Building going on as usual. Ready for wheat plowing and some threshing. Fruit good here. The following prices were offered at Colon, July 11:—Butterfat 46; eggs 40.—W. H., Colon, R. F. D. 2.

LAPEER, (E).—Farmers are very busy at present. Some are haying and some cutting wheat. Hay is a fair crop and wheat is very good. Corn and potatoes are growing fine. Some of the late corn did not come up very well, but the corn that was planted around May 20 to 25 is fine, some tasseling already. Potatoes and beans seem to be a short crop as yet, acreage is less than last year. The hay market is just opening up and the buyers are talking \$20.00 a ton. Oats and barley are growing fine now. The following prices were offered at Imlay City on July 16:—Oats, old 75c; hens 23 to 25c; butter 47c; butterfat 50c; eggs 43c; sheep 5 to 7; lambs 12 to 13; hogs 18 to 21; beef steers 8 to 12; beef cows 5 to 8; veal calves 13 to 15; wool 50 to 65c.—C. A. B. Imlay City, R. F. D. 2.

MONROE, (W. C.).—We are having some very dry weather in this part of the county. Corn and late potatoes are looking fair; early potatoes are almost a failure. Hay was a good crop, and was taken care of in good shape. Oats and barley are short on account of the drouth. Wheat has a large growth of straw, but the grain is not what we expected. The kernel is small and some are shrunk. The yield is 20 to 30 bushels per acre. The following prices were offered at Petersburg, on July 18:—Wheat \$2.12; corn \$2.48 per cwt.; oats 68c; rye \$1.30; hay, No. 1 timothy \$30; hens 34c; springers 40c; ducks 28c; geese 28c; turkeys 29c; butter, dairy 45c; butterfat 52c; eggs 41c; hogs \$20; veal calves \$13. W. H. L., Dundee, Route 1.

WEXFORD, (C).—Grain in this part of the country looks excellent and if nothing happens there will be a big yield. Corn and potatoes look good. There are some grasshoppers in the northern part of the township that are doing lots of damage. The dope that some are selling don't seem to have much effect on the hoppers.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Route 1

SANILAC, (N. E.).—Farmers are busy in hay and wheat, both crops being good. A good rain recently. Most of spring crops coming on nicely. Corn promises good. Commercial Fertilizer used quite generally. Some red berries being picked now. Help of all kinds scarce. Almost every one is selling milk or cream. Stock doing well. Only a few pigs about here. Potatoes and beans, light plantings. Spring grass seeding doing fine so far. Fruit a light crop, especially apples.

ISABELLA, (S. W.).—Hay is a small crop in this vicinity. Oats and spring wheat damaged by dry weather. Corn looks fine and far advanced of previous years. The following prices were offered at Blanchard, on July 12:—Wheat, \$2; oats, 65; rye \$1.40; hay, No. 1, timothy \$25; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$6; butterfat 48; eggs 40; hogs 20; beef steers 10 and down; beef cows 7; veal calves 12; wool 70.—W. D. T. Blanchard, R. F. D. 1.

OSCODA, (S. W.).—The farmers are busy cutting hay. Quite a lot of rain. Soil is good. The following prices were offered on July 15:—Oats 80; hay, No. 1 light mixed 70; potatoes 75; hens \$1.00; butter 45; butterfat 50; eggs 30; sheep, high; lambs, high; hogs, high; wool 50.—M. E. C., DuZerne.

BAY, (North).—Farmers are harvesting wheat and barley. The recent rains are helping beans, corn, beets and oats. Soil is dry and hard. Oats and barley will be rather light. Beans are looking good. The pastures are pretty well dried up. A little plowing done. Wages are high and labor hard to secure. Not much being sold but a few oats and corn. Some alsike clover is being threshed at this time. The following prices were paid at Bay City July 17:—Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.75; oats, 70; rye, \$1.20; buckwheat, \$2.50 cwt.; barley, \$215 cwt.; beans, \$650; potatoes, \$275; hens, 22; springers, 30 to 32; butter, 53; butterfat, 49; eggs 40; sheep dressed, 16 to 18; lambs, 25 to 28; hogs light, 24; heavy, 16 to 18; beef steers, 15 to 17; beef cows, 14 to 15; veal calves, 20 to 22.—A. G. Linwood, July 19.

--is YOUR farm for sale?

Read this letter

Monroe, Mich., May 15, 1919
Gentlemen:—I sold my farm near Wolverine through the ad in M. B. F. I received over 40 inquiries to the ad.

Yours respectfully,

E. S. GRISWOLD.

M. B. F. brought Mr. Griswold RESULTS.
It can do the same for YOU.

Grow Wheat in Western Canada One Crop Often Pays for the Land



Western Canada offers the greatest advantages to home seekers. Large profits are assured. You can buy on easy payment terms.

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 per Acre—

land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to

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For particulars as to location of lands for sale, maps, illustrated literature, reduced railway rates, etc., apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

W. V. McINNESS

Canadian Gov't Agt. 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.



FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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

ANOTHER LINE FENCE DISPUTE

A has a back forty acres of land and B has land all around it. Can B force A to put a woven wire fence to keep B's stock out when a barb-wire fence will hold A's stock in?—L. B., Cheboygan County.

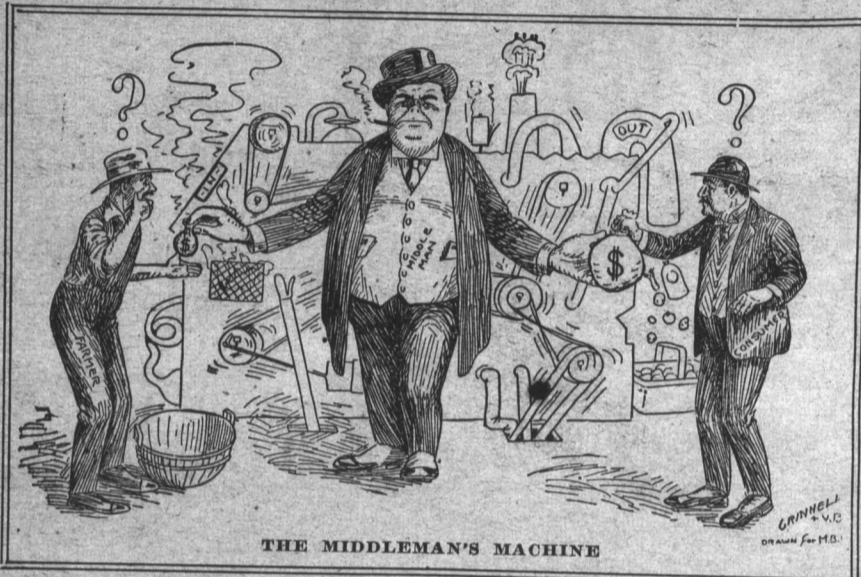
If the land of each is improved and the portion of the line fence has been assigned to each then A must build such a fence as will be a lawful fence as defined in the statute. He does not have to do so until the land of each has been improved and the portion belonging to each has been assigned.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MORTGAGE DIFFICULTIES

I gave my wife a joint deed to my farm. Her father paid a mortgage of \$500 in 1910 which was placed on the farm to build a house. The father gave her this mortgage. The house burned and she received \$275 insurance. No interest has been paid or nothing has

been done to this mortgage since 1910 when it was paid by her father. Have I got to pay interest since that date and also the face of the mortgage? Will you kindly give me full information?—F. R., St. Charles.

If the mortgage was assigned to the wife and not "paid" by the father then she will own the mortgage and may foreclose for the amount due. The amount due will be the face with interest to the time of the payment from the insurance. Then deduct the insurance and compute the interest to date. Upon foreclosure enough of the land may be bid off to pay the mortgage and the balance will still belong to husband and wife. It can not be said that each owes half as this is an estate by entirety but it would be about as fair as any for each to pay half, and discharge the mortgage. If the wife refuses to adjust the matter the husband may file a bill to redeem.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



THE MIDDLEMAN'S MACHINE

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

MISSAUKEE, (N. E.)—Farmers are cultivating, and poisoning grass hoppers. Rye and wheat harvest are on. Haying is all done and very little of it. Late potatoes are on a poor stand, owing to the hot, dry condition of the soil when they were planted. Grass hoppers are eating the millet and buckwheat as soon as it comes up and in some places they are eating the potatoes. There will not be many apples this year. The following prices were offered:—Oats 80c; potatoes, no market; hens 28c; butter 45c; butterfat 49c; eggs 36c; hogs 17 to 18c; beef steers 7c; beef cows 5 1-2c; veal calves 15c. H. E. N. Cutcheon.

CLARE (N.)—Farmers are busy haying, and harvesting with light hay crop, and good rains recently. Little produce being sold. The following prices were offered at Harrison, July 12:—Wheat \$2; oats 70c; hay, No. 1 timothy \$34; No. 1 light mixed \$30; stray, rye \$10; hens 20c; springers 24c; butter 45c; butterfat 50c; eggs 32c; hogsg 18c; beef steers 7 to 8c; beef cows 7c; veal calves 20c; wool 58.—S. J. M. Harrison.

GRAND TRAVERSE, (South)—We are having nice weather; had a nice rain last Monday but could stand some more. Farmers are harvesting rye and cultivating. Hay was a very light crop, owing to the dry weather. Nothing doing yet in new potatoes. Crops will have to have more rain if they amount to anything. Grasshoppers are very bad in places. A silo blew over last week in a big wind storm. The following prices were paid at Grand Traverse: Oats, \$1; beans, \$6.50; butter, 40; butterfat, 54; eggs 38.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, July 18.

JACKSON, (Central)—The threshing has just started. Rye is not yielding as good as expected, about 20 bushels per acre. Not much wheat raised and have not heard of any being threshed. The following prices were offered at Jackson July 18:—

Wheat, \$2.10; corn selling; oats, 71; rye, \$1.30; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$27; No. 1 light mixed, \$26; straw, \$11; wheat-oat, \$10; potatoes, \$1.35; hens 27; springers, 35; butter, 54; butterfat, 55; eggs, 44; sheep, 9; lambs, 15; hogs, 19; beef steers, 11½; veal calves, 16.—B. T., Parma, July 18.

OAKLAND, (North)—The haying is about all done. Hay is a light crop but good quality. Most of the wheat and rye cut, and it is a fair crop. Some wheat sold for \$2.10; not threshed yet. Corn is coming along well. Potatoes that were planted in season are doing fine and no bugs yet to bother. Pasture is getting short. Help is a scarce article. There is not much to go to market, only some beans and no market for them. Beans will be a small crop here as noone planted.

ST. CLAIR, (Central)—Wheat and rye nearly all cut; Rosen rye and Red Rock wheat stand ahead of other varieties by a wide margin. Hay is a good crop and about one-half harvested. Oats and barley look good altho a little later than usual. Corn is the best for a number of years, many fields beginning to tassel out. Potatoes are good but a small acreage. Beans are a very small acreage here but look good. Pastures drying up owing to continued hot dry weather. The following prices were paid:—Oats, 66; hay, No. 1 timothy, 30; No. 1 light mixed, \$28; potatoes, \$2 bu.; cucumbers, \$2.20 cwt.; hens 33; springers, 40; butter, 55; butterfat 52; eggs, 40; wool, 65.—H. E. R., Goodells, July 12.

CALHOUN, (S. W.)—Most of the grain cut; threshing will commence next week. A bad wind storm passed over this vicinity Wednesday doing some damage to silos and mills, etc., also blowing grain down, but the rain was much needed. Corn is looking fine. Oats are very near a failure. Late potatoes are looking good but the early ones will be late on account of the dry weather. The following prices were offered at Athens July 11:—Butter, 45; butterfat, 50; eggs, 40.—E. B. H., Athens, July 11.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of MARKET CONDITIONS

Seize the moment whenever the price is at the top to get your fruit, garden and dairy products to market quickly and in perfect condition.

Built of Standard Parts

NAPOLEON TRUCKS

To meet the requirement of the Farmer

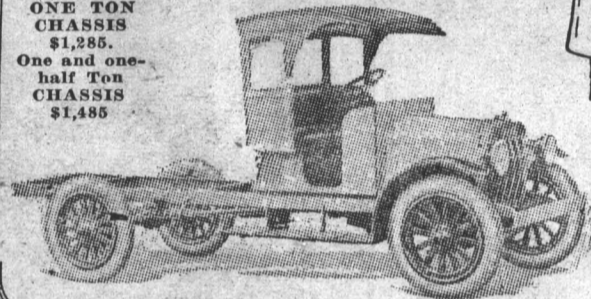
are ideal, in just these busy days, to meet the conditions of the

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Lighten the work, increase the load and Shorten the haul.

Any type of body can be used.

ONE TON CHASSIS \$1,285.
One and one-half Ton CHASSIS \$1,485



Special proposition to FARMERS. Write for it

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The well known Hawkeye combination plyers



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

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(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



A GENERAL PURPOSE BREED

The Holstein-Friesian breed excels in milk production; it is superior for veal production and valuable for beef production.

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

SIRE IN SERVICE

Johan Pauline De Kol Lad, sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, a son of Flint Bertjascia 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 Maplecrest Korndyke, Hengerveld from a 19.96 lb. daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad. A show Bull and ready for light service. Average for four nearest dams 24.23 lb. Dam will be re-tested.

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 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 Holstein cows; good individuals; bred to a 32-lb. bull; due soon; ages 3 and 4 years. Price \$300 and \$325. C. L. Hullett & Son Okemos, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

I want to tell you about our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lande Korndyke Segis," a son of King of the Pontiacs, his dam is Queen Segis of Brookside, a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol and Prnce 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.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

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 23.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

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

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.

BULL RECENTLY ADVERTISED IN M. B. F. is sold. I now have a fine 3-month old bull, 7-8 white, his dam an untested heifer, grand dam a 17-lb. 4-year-old. Sires, dam a 24 lb. cow. I also have 2 heifers near 2 years old, one to freshen in September and the other in January. First check for \$400.00 takes the 3 animals. Photos and pedigree on request. Vernon E. Clough, Parma, Mich.

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

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

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

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculosis-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. 3

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

SHORTHORN

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

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

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.

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. Cram, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michig.

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 300 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKWOOD 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 Price. I thank my customers for their patronage. A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

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

Large Type Poland China Hogs

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

WM. J. CLARKE, Eaton Rapids, Michigan

DUROC

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

"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."

O. I. C.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C's.

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

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

BERKSHIRE

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

SHEEP

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

RABBITS

BELGIAN HARES AND FLEMISH Giants. Healthy and well-bred. Stock for sale. Sheridan Rabbitry, R. 5, Sheridan, Mich.

DOGS

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

POULTRY

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN 400 Yearling Pullets

S. C. Leghorns with colony laying record. will be sold in lots of 6, 12, 25, 50 and 100—August delivery.

Fall Chicks for Spring layers—White and Brown Leghorns; Barred Rocks. Cockerels, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Belgian Hares, New Zealand, Flemish Giants.

BLOOMINGDALE FARMS ASSOCIATION 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; breeding pens of five yearling hens and male bird at \$20 for quick sale. Dyke C. Miller, Dryden, Mich.

LEGHORN

FINE, HUSKY WHITE LEGHORN chicks of grand laying strain, shipped safely everywhere by mail. Price \$12.00 per 100; \$6.50 for 50; \$3.25 for 25. Rush order direct Last hatch due August 4. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue, Holland Hatchery, Holland, Mich., R. F. D. 7.

WYANDOTTE

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

CHICKS

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

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, E 2, Zeeland, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

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. B. Woodruff, Melvin, Mich.

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S. & S.
5,000 Mile Guaranteed Super-Service Tires

Sold from factory to consumer. "The Tire With A Future." Order yours today. Federal Tax paid.

SIZE	REG-GRAB	TUBES
28 x 3	\$11.15	\$2.15
28 x 3 1/2	14.50	2.50
28 x 4 1/2	17.55	2.85
28 x 4	21.20	3.25
28 x 4 1/2	22.55	3.50
28 x 4 3/4	22.55	3.50
28 x 4 1/2	22.55	3.50
28 x 4 1/2	22.55	3.50
28 x 4 1/2	22.55	3.50
28 x 4 1/2	22.55	3.50

All other sizes in Plain and N. S. 2% discount for cash with order. We ship C. O. D. subject to inspection. Order today. Specify Checker, Q. D. or S. S.

244 N. Broad St., Phila., Penn.

PHILA. MOTOR TIRE CO. PHILA., PA.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Continued From Women's Page
SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

EVERY SEASON, just about when we get our hot weather, our summer clothes all ready to wear, the stores begin displaying the fall millinery. Oh well, it won't do any harm to window-shop and see what the advance styles may be, even if we are conservative and wait until the crisp fall days make our lighter head wear give way to the heavier styles.

Again this year they are displaying the Tam-O-shanter. Every year this comfortable little cap-hat appears, and for the younger folks it has many advantages. It is not expensive, sticks on easily, is well adapted for motoring in the early fall, and when winter sets in makes an ideal skating or sleighriding cap, so that its sphere of usefulness is somewhat longer than most of the headwear. Then they are displaying the tight-fitting little feather and velvet toques and turbans. They are always good style, are comfortable to wear in the fall winds or in a machine, and a veil can be worn more satisfactorily with one than with any other type of hat. With a neatly tailored suit, nothing is prettier.

With linen still climbing, it is not to be wondered at that the art shops are displaying the dresser sets of some other material. More popular than ever this year are the sheer flowered materials combined with imitation filet insertion and lace, the edge to be put on perfectly flat. The effect is very pretty, especially when it is used to carry out a color scheme in a bedroom, and when made at home, not expensive. If all white is desired, then dotted Swiss can be combined with the filet insertion and edge, and the result is very dainty.

Last week we predicted that skirts were to be shorter—the tip came from the buyer in a skirt department of a down town store, and this week we are informed that all the stores are having sales on their narrow long skirts and dresses, for Mrs. Wilson, our President's wife, returned from Paris wearing a skirt five inches from the floor and wide enough so that she could walk in it with comfort and not have it split at the seams.

WARNING

JUST A WORD of warning to our business women of the farm, who hold the family strong box:

We are most of us born with some sort of a gambling instinct and the desire to make money quickly is a perfectly natural one. It is this knowledge of human nature which the fakirs play upon and right now they are playing a pretty profitable game with the Liberty bonds, so we wish to caution you.

Haven't you noticed that everyone who has anything on earth to sell is overly anxious to accept your Liberty bonds in full payment thereof, and especially are the promoters of oil stocks making very attractive offers of doubt. They are careful not to put these promises in writing. Their advertising matter is cleverly worded, so as to evade prosecution by the Government. The Government has been fighting these unscrupulous salesmen for some months, but in spite of strenuous efforts, reports come in of their activities, and it is to warn persons against these fakirs that the Associated Advertising clubs of the world have issued the following statement:

"At least 95 per cent of the oil advertising is flamboyant, misleading and deceptive. It has become an orgy of lurid words and bombastic figures. It not only contains false statements, but is built on promises which, in the opinion of well-informed oil men and financiers, do not stand one chance in a thousand of being fulfilled."

Considering nature of the transaction, before you change your Liberty bonds for stock in oil or any other such securities, consult a reputable banker and if possible, a Federal State bank.



"TIMESCO" TIRES

GUARANTEED 5000 INERT TUBES GUARANTEED MILES ONE YEAR

30X3	30X3 1/2	32X3 1/2	31X4	32X4	33X4
11.60	15.10	17.75	23.20	23.60	24.65
34X4	34X4 1/2	35X4 1/2	36X4 1/2	35X5	37X5
25.30	34.05	35.55	36.15	40.65	43.00

PURE GUM RED RUBBER TUBES

30X3	30X3 1/2	32X3 1/2	31X4	32X4	33X4	34X4	34X4 1/2	35X4 1/2	36X4 1/2	35X5	37X5
2.56	3.12	3.16	3.88	4.04	4.12	4.24	5.24	5.49	5.52	6.52	6.88

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD BY US IS GUARANTEED BY THE "WORLD'S" LARGEST AUTO SUPPLY HOUSE.

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Main Office NEW YORK, N.Y. — Broadway and 56 ST.

STORES IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

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Chicago, Ill.	Memphis, Tenn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Tulsa, Okla.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Milwaukee, Wis.	Providence, R. I.	Wichita, Kans.
Columbus, Ohio	Minneapolis, Minn.	Rochester, N. Y.	

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

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

Michigan Live Stock Insurance Co.

INDEMNIFIES Owners of Live Stock—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

Against Accident by Death or Disease

Saginaw Grand Rapids

You are as sound as a dollar.—A. R. Claggett, Macomb county.

The best paper ever published for the farmer.—Archie Levey, Clinton county.

Enclosed you will find one dollar for a new subscription. It would not be necessary for me to write but wish to say I am a new subscriber myself, but do not want to be without it again, as it certainly hits the spot of the farmer's problems every time.—Wm. Hensch Sr., Macomb county.

BOOST THE CAUSE

Any subscriber who happens some week to receive an extra copy of M. B. F. can "boost the cause" if he will hand it to a neighbor, who may not be a regular reader.

Good Low-Priced Farms

can be had in Vermont. The tide is running back to the fertile, home-like valleys of the Green Mountain State. Right at the door of the great eastern markets, with productive farmlands at surprisingly low cost, Vermont holds big opportunities for industrious farmers. Vermont's average yield per acre for nine staple crops are nearly two and one-half times the average return for the same crops in the United States. Vermont is among the leaders in per-acre production of corn, potatoes, wheat, buckwheat, barley and oats. Area and population—combined—of Vermont is the first dairy state in the Union.

Own Your Own Farm in Vermont

Learn about your big farm opportunity by writing for free book, "Vermont Farms for Sale"—published by the State of Vermont.

Harry A. Black, Secretary of State
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Don't Wear a Truss



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

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

THE SELF-OILING WINDMILL

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



"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

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

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

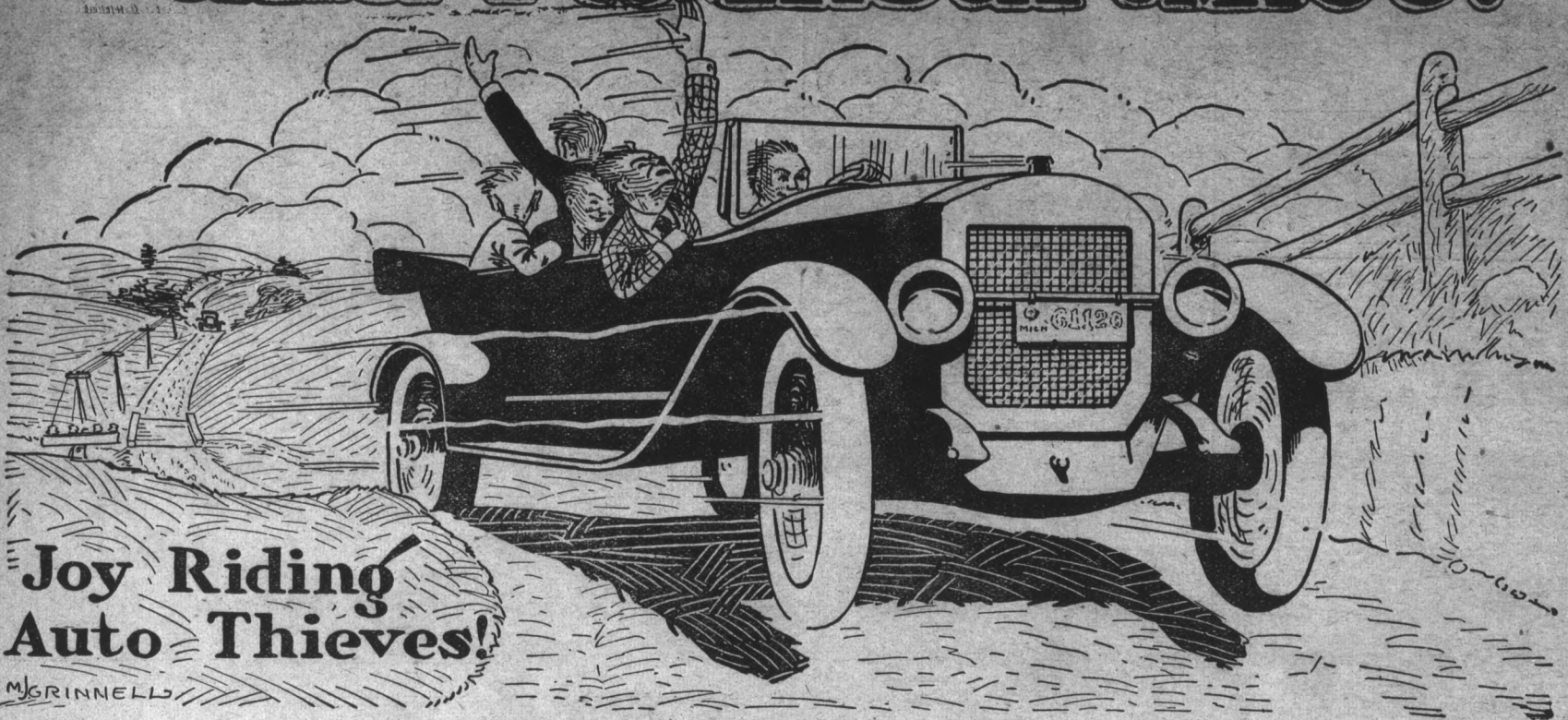
One Subscription price to all! (ONE YEAR.....\$1) (THREE YEARS.....\$2) (FIVE YEARS.....\$3) No Premiums, No free-list, but worth more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends:—
Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for..... years for which I enclose herewith \$..... in money-order, check or currency.
Name
P. O. R.F.D. No.
County State

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

"and No Insurance!"



Joy Riding
Auto Thieves!

CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

IN NO STATE is auto-thievery more common than in Michigan. A few months ago it was common only in the larger Cities, now it has spread through towns, villages and even to the farmer's yard.

Rigid laws have been passed recently, but they cannot protect the auto owner in this state.

Small cars are less conspicuous and therefore most popular with the auto-thief who must drive several hundred miles away to sell it through some regular "fence," who may convert it by changing bodies so that it is almost impossible to ever find it.

The autos that have vanished as if swept up by an unseen hand are counted now in thousands.

Last year, the auto owners of United States, lost

Over \$13,700,000.00

in stolen cars and by fire that was not covered by insurance!

What are we to do about it? Only this; be sure that the automobile you own is covered by insurance so that you do not bear the risk.

Luckily here in Michigan we have built for you a great mutual organization of over 50,000 auto owners, like yourself, who live outside of the great cities, so we can sell you insurance on your car that will protect you in case of Fire, Theft or Liability at

\$1 for Policy and 25c Per Horse Power.

So we send out this message to warn you time and time again that no business farmer in Michigan can afford to drive an automobile which is not insured.

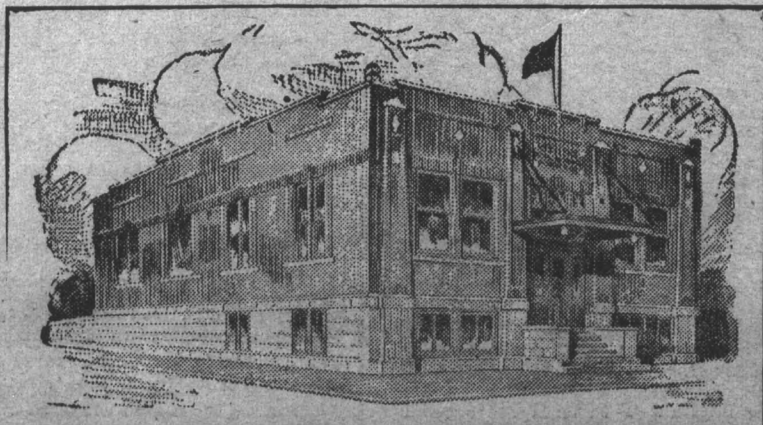
The next important thing is to insure in the right company—we are the oldest in Michigan and today the largest of our kind in all America. Our courteous agents are located everywhere in Michigan to help you when trouble comes. Please accept our warning, don't let the auto-thieves catch you unprepared, when a card today giving us the name, model and year of your auto will bring to your hands immediately and without obligation the cost of insuring it with us.

WM. E. ROBB, Secretary,

Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.,

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

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