

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

## "State Taxes Double This Year"

James Helme, Prominent Farm Leader, Explains Reasons for Higher Cost of State Government

"STATE taxes will be doubled this year," declared James Helme in a statement to Michigan Business Farming. "Why," we asked. "Well, you see,—," but it's a long story which Mr. Helme has agreed to tell our readers in a series of articles soon to begin in these columns.

The last legislature was the most expensive, if not the most extravagant in the state's history. Practically every bill that carried an appropriation clause went through without a skirmish. The great majority of these appropriations were necessary; some might have been left over until the next session; a few were wholly unnecessary and savored strongly of "pap." Proper discrimination should be made between these several kinds of appropriations. No one is more greatly concerned in the annual tax budget and the manner in which the state's money is spent than the farmer. It is with this thought in mind that we have engaged Mr. Helme to delve into the expenditures, made and authorized by the last legislature, and to tell our readers the purposes thereof. Mr. Helme will also discuss some of the most important measures passed as well as those rejected by the legislature, and will show how every senator and representative stood on these measures.

"Jim" Helme has been a powerful and aggressive factor in the state's political history for many years. He has served the state in many capacities, always conscientiously and well. Mr. Helme's greatest services to the

**WATCH FOR THESE ARTICLES.**  
THE FIRST of Mr. Helme's articles will appear in the August 9 issue of Michigan Business Farming and the series will be continued through the balance of August, September and October. They will constitute the most complete treatise upon Michigan's political and economic issues ever published and should command the close attention of every farmer.

commonwealth were rendered while he was dairy and food commissioner, when he exposed hundreds of violations of the pure food laws and aroused a wholesome respect for its office and its important duties. Mr. Helme has also served in the State Senate.

Mr. Helme stands especially high with the farmers of Michigan whose cause he has consistently and fearlessly sponsored. He has held numerous offices in the State

Grange, and as such has strong following among members of the Grange.

In his capacity as state food and dairy commissioner, Mr. Helme has been solicited by many great newspapers for special articles. Just to show how he stood during the recent fight of the real farmers in the Michigan legislature to allow the people to talk over and vote on the terminal warehouse proposition, we quote part of a statement by Mr. Helme, published in the press recently.

"Now suppose the state owned a big warehouse in Detroit, that farmers might ship to in the fall. Let the state charge bare cost of operation to the farmer. The city consumer and the stores could buy at any time at reasonable prices for both consumer and farmer producer. The state warehouse would prevent a monopoly of high prices by the big fellow."

With his understanding of both farm and city conditions, with his basic sympathy for the farmer and with interesting, clear writing, Mr. Helme promises a real treat to readers.

## Farmers Busy with Big Harvests; Few Holding Back from Market



Threshing on the farm of F. A. McFarren, east of Shepherd, Isabella county. The grain was loaded from the separator onto trucks and hauled directly to the elevator at Shepherd. Few of the farmers are holding their wheat this year. The bulk of it has gone into the elevators as fast as threshed.



# State Will Handle Harvesting in North Dakota

MICHIGAN BUSINESS farmers have been watching how the North Dakota farmers have just won the big popular referendum in the face of furious resistance from big interests. With a victory at the polls, the Non-partisan farmers buried the bugaboo of big biz in their state, and they have resumed work on their recent reforms which have been striking the nation's attention.

Now that the harvests are on, it is especially interesting to note how the Non-partisan League farmers plan to handle the big knotty problem of marketing the grain.

The farmers of Michigan who are planning much needed reforms in this state find much mental food in the plans of North Dakota.

In short, the people collectively, are to go into the elevator, warehouse and flour mill business. Not only marketing but also manufacturing, incident to the farm business, is being undertaken by a state-instituted system known as the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association.

A digest of this association, largely prepared in the field in North Dakota, follows. A section of this has been printed some time ago, but now that the referendum has o. k'd the Non-partisan program, it is of more emphatic interest.

## State Will Handle Grain

"Senate Bill No. 20 declares the purpose of the State of North Dakota to engage in the business of manufacturing and marketing farm products and to establish a warehouse, elevator and flour mill system under the name of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association.

"All money raised by the mill tax for terminal elevators is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act and in addition \$5,000,000 in bonds was authorized by the legislature for capital of the North Dakota Mill and Elevator association.

"People of North Dakota already have a very definite idea of the immense benefits to accrue from the state-owned terminal elevators and flour mills. The people of this state know that in the past farmers of North Dakota literally have been robbed of millions of dollars annually thru unfair dockage, systematic undergrading and the manipulation of market prices. It is generally conceded that state-owned elevators and flour mills can put an end to these practices. The North Dakota Terminal Elevator and Flour Mill association—under the management of the Industrial Commission—has the power to build, buy and lease elevators and flour mills fix the price of grain and its by-products, and to buy, manufacture and market all grains and their by-products. In short, the state will undertake to do what is now done by monopolistic interests which have so long controlled the grain industry.

"Heretofore, most of the farmer's obligations fell due during the threshing season, so that it often has been necessary for a farmer to haul his grain to town as soon as it was threshed and sell it immediately that he could meet his debts. Usually the market at this period is driven by those grain gamblers, who own the storage facilities, to the lowest point of the year, and thus the farmers of this state have been deprived of millions and millions of dollars rightfully theirs.

"Under the provisions of this law, it will be possible for a farmer to haul his grain to town and store it in or consign it to one of the state terminal elevators. When his grain is in the state terminal elevator he will be given a warehouse receipt for it and upon this warehouse receipt he can borrow money from the Bank of North Dakota or any of its subsidiary agents. The farmer does not sell his wheat. He merely deposits it with the terminal elevator, which attends to the marketing and his grain may not be disposed of until weeks or even months later, when the market is likely to be much higher. The warehouse receipt, however, permits the farmer to get part of the selling price of his grain in advance so that he can pay off his obligations and not be compelled to sacrifice his wheat

## Farmers Go Into Warehouse, Elevator and Flour Mill Business to Solve Marketing Problem

at an unreasonably low figure. Later, when the grain is finally sold, he gets the difference between the final selling price and the amount advanced on his warehouse receipt, less the actual cost to the state.

"This plan has been in operation in Australia, New Zealand, many of the countries of Europe and in terminal elevators on the Pacific coast and in Canada. This system will effect a

*This is the fifth of a series of explanations throwing light upon the much-discussed new laws of North Dakota. So much has been falsely said for and against these laws, that light needs to be thrown upon them, especially since some of the same reforms are being advocated for Michigan.*

saving of several cents on every bushel of grain grown in North Dakota and as this state produces about 250,000,000 bushels annually, this saving will aggregate several million dollars to the farmers of the state and indirectly benefit the business man as well.

## State Will Set the Pace

"Furthermore, under the grain grading act, all elevators in North Dakota are licensed and cannot practice discrimination, so that the state elevators will practically set the pace for the old-line companies and, in self-defense, these private institutions will be compelled to treat the farmers just as fairly as the state-owned elevators.

"But this will not be the greatest saving brought about by the terminal elevator and flour mill association, for when this system is in operation it is intended to establish an entirely new method of grading North Dakota grain that will make the farmers of this state independent of the Federal and Minnesota grades, both of which are unfair in that they under-value North Dakota wheat.

"The new North Dakota grain grades will be determined by the milling value of the wheat. In other words, if a mill test shows that No. 1 Northern and grain now given an inferior grade make flour of practically the same standard and amount, the new grades will be fixed to show the true comparison of value and prices will adjust themselves to correspond. This will mean that the farmers of this state will receive on the average several cents more a bushel for wheat, for it is notorious that there is not nearly so much difference in the value of flour made from wheat of different grades as there is in the price paid for the grain itself.

## Bonds to Finance Utilities

"For the purpose of creating capital for the Bank of North Dakota and the North Dakota Mill and Elevator Association and to provide a fund to loan on first real estate mortgages, the legislature authorized the issuance of \$17,000,000 in bonds.

"Two million dollars of this amount is to provide capital for the Bank of North Dakota; \$5,000,000 for the Mill and Elevator association and \$10,000,000 is to be issued only on first real estate mortgage security.

"These bonds may run for a period of from ten to thirty years and cannot bear more than six per cent interest, both interest and date of maturity to be determined by the Industrial Commission.

"The opposition has attempted to show that these bonds will be a burden upon the people of North Dakota and are likely to ruin the credit of the state. These charges are absurd and not made in good faith. Equally false are charges that \$1,020,000 in interest on these bonds must be paid every year thru taxation imposed upon the people of North Dakota.

"The \$10,000,000 real estate bonds cannot possibly become a burden on the people of this state. The law

plainly provides that not one penny of these bonds can be issued until the state treasurer holds first mortgages on real estate twice the value of the bonds. Furthermore, the terms of these mortgages provide that the entire amount of interest due and one-twentieth of the principal must be repaid every year by borrowers.

"The state of North Dakota is simply loaning its credit on good security. By no possibility can the people ever be called upon to pay either principal or interest on these bonds.

"The \$5,000,000 bonds authorized to raise funds to build state-owned terminal elevators and flour mills also will be secured by first mortgages on these state utilities. Terminal elevators and flour mills are productive assets, so that here, too, the people always will have ample security for the indebtedness.

"The law provides that the principal and interest of these bonds are to be repaid by earnings of the terminal elevators and flour mills. It is very likely that in 30 years these great productive enterprises will be owned by the state free from all debt; that the bonds will be retired; and that the people will have built these great publicly-owned utilities merely by using their collective credit.



This seems to be what's coming sure and fast, a Rural Flying Delivery for our R. F. D. Then maybe all subscribers can get their papers and other mail as quickly as we all desire.

## Co-Operative Threshing Club By-Laws

SCORES of groups of farmers in Michigan have been writing for copies of the by-laws used by co-operative threshing associations.

These requests followed the printing in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING of the story of the splendid success of co-operative threshers at Greenville, Mich.

The Cass Bridge Threshing Company is using the following by-laws, which are said to be of a very satisfactory form. The by-laws follow:

Article 1.—The name of this Company shall be the Cass Bridge Threshing Company.

Article 2.—For directing the affairs of the Company, there shall be elected, each year, or until the successor is appointed, a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and five (5) directors.

Article 3.—Section 1, The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings when present. Sec. 2, The duties of the secretary shall be to keep record of all meetings, and to keep a record of the affairs of the company. Sec. 3, The Treasurer shall receive all money and shall also pay all orders.

Article 4.—Section 1, The Company shall send not more than three men each year for the purpose of operation of the Threshing Outfit. Sec. 3, Board of directors shall be authorized to hire such engineer and operation tenders and also fix the amount of their wages each year.

Article 5.—Section 1, This Company may thresh for any one outside of the members of the Company providing no member of said Company wishes to thresh at that time, and only with the consent of officers. Sec. 2, No member of company may sell his or her share without the consent of the Company. This Company reserves the right to buy such shares at a reasonable price.

"The \$2,000,000 bonds to raise capital for the Bank of North Dakota will always remain in the bank, unless loaned out on ample security. This money will be drawing interest and well protected so that it is extremely improbable the people will ever be called upon to pay either interest or principal upon this amount.

"Those who assert that the \$17,000,000 in bonds authorized by the last legislature will have to be paid back by the people by taxation either are deliberately falsifying or not familiar with the facts.

"The \$7,000,000 mill, elevator and Bank of North Dakota bonds might—provided both these enterprises were total failures—have to be raised by taxation. This is improbable, but possible, for the law provides the interest on these \$7,000,000 of bonds must be paid semi-annually, and, if it is not paid from the earnings of the bank and mill and elevators it must be raised by general taxation.

"The principal of these bonds does not have to be paid until five years before maturity—and then only in case the earnings have not been sufficient to create a sinking fund.

"This is the truth about the bugaboo of 'confiscation' which the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce interests have raised in an effort to frighten and fool the farmers of this state into abandoning this program. These charges are not made in good faith and the city of Minneapolis—where the Chamber of Commerce heads reside—is bonded for more

than \$27,000,000 for municipal improvements.

"The Chamber of Commerce crowd seem to think that for some reason they ob bonding system is all lect to the state of North right in Minneapolis, but Dakota issuing bonds. This probably is because the proceeds from these bonds will be used to compete with private monopolies now owned by these out-of-the-state profiteers.

"The cities of North Dakota—Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot, Devils Lake, Bismarck, Williston and all the rest, great and small, are now bonded for an aggregate sum far in excess of the \$17,000,000.00 bonds which the legislature authorized."

Article 6.—All members of the Company shall pay to the Treasurer, per bu. 3½ cents for Oats and Barley, 4 cents for wheat, 5 cents for rye, and 12 cents for beans, \$7.00 per set.

Article 7.—All repairs and wages shall be paid from the receipts for threshing, and \$200.00 for expense fund, and the balance shall be distributed to the members of the shares represented.

Article 8.—Section 1, Every stockholder shall have the privilege of using the engine at any time after the grain threshing and silo filling season is over, or at any time the engine is idle, but for his own purpose and own benefit only, namely, for cutting wood, husking corn, etc.

Section 2.—During the period of filling silos, anyone using the engine shall pay \$60 per hour. The engine, however, shall be hired under the supervision and with the permission of the officers of this company.

Article 9.—The president or manager shall appoint one of the men hired for the outfit to keep a daily record of all the transactions and give the record of the same to the secretary. He shall further be obliged to keep separator and engine in firstclass condition.

Article 10.—The stockholders may make amendments in the bylaws at any annual meeting by a two-thirds majority of the share holders, each share having one vote.

Article 11.—The annual meeting shall always be held within three weeks after the threshing season is over, and the officers of the company shall designate the time and place for such meeting.

Article 12.—All work during the threshing and also silo repairing, shall be under the supervision of the officers.

Article 12.—The stock of the company shall not exceed (\$5,000.00) five thousand dollars, and there shall not be over thirty (30) members. Five hundred dollars shall be the limit of stock of any one member.



# Are Fertilizers Necessary for Michigan Soils?

TO THE FARMER the history of agriculture is always of interest and doubly so when the locality in question is his own State. Recently I had occasion to look up the history of Michigan's production of cereals and some of the points this review brought to my attention were very surprising. The average yields per acre for ten year periods of the leading cereals grown in the State are shown in the accompanying table.

	1866	1876	1886	1896	1906
Wheat	13.4	16.1	14.8	13.8	16.7
Oats	32.2	33.0	28.9	32.7	31.5
Barley	18.78	16.56	12.04	11.76	25.5
Rye	11.23	8.32	7.24	7.25	14.9
Potatoes	97	85	71	82	94
Corn	32.2	31.8	26.7	32.2	33.5

These figures show that, with the exception of the yields of barley and rye for the last period, the yields per acre of the common cereals have not changed appreciably in the last forty years. During this period improved varieties of small grains have been developed and imported. Varieties of corn better adapted to the various localities of the state have been produced. Methods of combating diseases and insect pests have been perfected. Better machinery for fitting the soil has been patented and more accurate seeding machines have been made. Our knowledge concerning the rate and time of planting the different crops has been advanced. Much land that in 1866 to 1875 was covered with stumps and stones has been cleared up, making the producing area of an acre appreciably greater. The vital question is, why with all this advancement have not our yields per acre much increased? There seems to be but one answer. Our soils have been robbed of their fertility. We have abundant evidence that this is true for in many communities the older residents tell us of lands from which they formerly harvested 30 to 40 bushels of wheat that now produce only 15 to 20 bushels.

## Variety of Fertilizing Methods

The question of greatest interest is, how may the fertility be restored to our soils. Obviously the only way to restore fertility is to return to the soil those plant food elements which have been depleted by the removal of crops. There is some disagreement as to how this may be done. Among some the opinion prevails that the feeding of livestock offers a solution to this problem. There is little doubt that this practice is a great help when the manure is properly cared for but there are unavoidable losses of plant food in feeding dairy cattle and fattening steers, which make this system inadequate unless exceedingly large quantities of feed are purchased.

The alternative seems to be the supplying of these elements from some external source and such a source is found in commercial fertilizers. When one contemplates the use of fertilizers three questions should be considered. 1—Is the use of fertilizers profitable? 2—Are fertilizers harmful to the soil? 3—What fertilizer shall I use? Fortunately, the answers to these questions are easily found.

## Is the Use of Fertilizer Profitable?

Statistics show a large percentage of the farmers in southern Michigan use fertilizers on wheat and that the number is rapidly increasing. The use of these materials on the other common farm crops is also becoming more popular, the reason being the profits returned. Some of the results obtained from experiments conducted by the Soils Department of the Agricultural College in cooperation with County Agricultural Agents and farmers may be of interest.

In Eaton County the yield of oats in 1918 was increased from 36.92 bushels to 59.57 bushels by the use of lime, acid phosphate and nitrate of soda. Acid phosphate alone increased the yield to 45.98 bushels. In addition the residue from the fertilizers has increased the wheat yield this year at least 50 per cent.

In Cass County a mixed fertilizer increased the yield of rye from 15.6 bushels to 28.66 bushels in 1918.

## Expert Shows Increased Efficiency on Farms Brings Same Crop as 50 Years Ago

By C.E. MILLAR, Assoc. Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

### This Farmer-Teacher Has Made Expert Study of Soils



M.R. Millar, the author, when asked to give a brief biography, wrote the following:

"I am the son of an Illinois farmer. I received my common and high school education in the schools of Coles County and then attended the State University of Illinois. After graduation I taught in the university for a year, at the same time continuing my studies, and was later granted the Master's Degree. From Illinois I went to the Kansas State Agricultural College from which institution I was also graduated. For two years I was soil chemist for the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and then turned my attention to soil investigations, including field experiments in rotations, tillage and fertilizer practice. In 1915 I came to the Michigan Agricultural College where my time has been divided between experimenting and teaching."

while the residue from the fertilizer has more than trebled this year's wheat crop.

In Ingham County on a sandy soil unadapted to oats the crop was increased from 18.5 bushels to 26.3 bushels by the use of marl, manure, and phosphates, in 1917. The succeeding year the residue from the treatments not only increased the yield of clover but improved the quality of the hay very materially. The farmer reported the hay from the unfertilized ground to be about one-third weeds, while that from the fertilized land was clear clover.

In Van Buren county very profitable increases in the yields of oats, corn and clover have been obtained where fertilizers have been used in experiments on the county farm.

In some of the northern counties equally beneficial results have been noted, as is shown in the accompanying photographs.

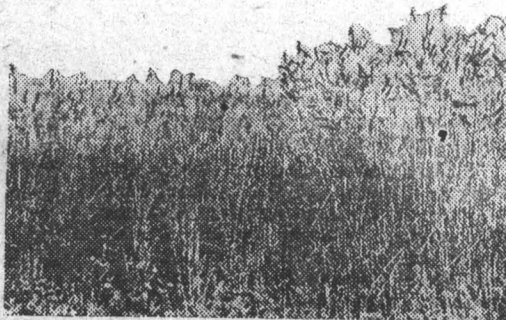


Unfertilized corn is in the two center rows, and fertilized rows appear on both sides. (Photo by courtesy of C. M. Kidmon, Presque Isle County.)

Last year the Soils Department asked the farmers, who had sent samples of soil to the Department in 1916-17 for examination and suggestions regarding their management, for a statement regarding the results obtained. One hundred and fifty men replied. Of these thirty-three did not follow the suggestions made due to changes of ownership, tenants and lack of cash to purchase fertilizers and lime. Eleven had not yet had time to note results from the treatments, since their samples were received late in the season. Two reported negative results and the remaining one hundred and four reported increases in crop yields ranging from 10 to more than 100 per cent, as a result of the application of fertilizer and lime. The

farmers of this group represents soils from many sections of Michigan.

The information derived from the above mentioned sources together with numerous observations of the results of fertilizer trials by farmers seems sufficient to warrant the conclusion that of the majority of Michigan farmers fertilizers when



This shows the effect of 200 lbs. of acid phosphate on a wheat field in Newaygo county, (photo by courtesy of N. B. Blandford.) Unfertilized wheat at left half of picture and fertilized at right side.

properly used as a profitable investment.

## Harm in Fertilizers?

The above question is one often heard and in some localities of the state the prejudice against fertilizers is very strong. In answering this question it seems advisable to note the condition and productivity of soils which have been fertilized many years. Fortunately such fields are in existence in several states of the Union and also in Europe. Perhaps the oldest fertilized fields concerning which accurate records are available are found at the Rothamsted Experiment Station of England.

The following figures show the yields from plots which have been planted to wheat every year.

## Yield of Wheat

Farm yard manure—35th year, 28 1-4 bushels; 65th year, 42 1-2 bushels; 46th year average 35 1-4 bushels.

No treatment—35th year, 12 1-4 bushels; 65th year, 12 bushels; 46 year average, 12 7-8 bushels.

Complete fertilizer—35th year, 37 1-4 bushels; 65th year, 37 1-2 bushels; 46 year average 36 1-8 bushels.

The latter half of the Spring of the 35th year was warm and very wet which resulted in damage to the wheat, especially on the manured plot; this accounts for the low yield that year. The data show that after 65 years of treatment with com-

mercial fertilizers the yield of wheat was practically three times that obtained from the untreated land and as an average of 46 years the commercial fertilizers gave a slightly better yield than the farmyard manure. It is also worthy of notice that the yield the 65th year was fully equal to that obtained 30 years earlier. It is evident that no injury has been done this soil by the application of fertilizers.

The following table gives the results of 35 years work at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. The rotation followed is corn, oats, wheat and hay.

## Pounds of Produce per Rotation

No treatment—1882-86, 14391; 1887-91, 14259; 1892-96, 12198; 1897-01, 9399; 1902-06, 9199; 1907-1911, 8934; 1912-16, 8762.

Complete fertilizer — 1882-86, 18054; 1887-91, 18794; 1892-96, 19005; 1897-01, 16704; 1902-06, 17901; 1907-11, 18773; 1912-16, 17043.

These figures show that the produce grown on the untreated ground from 1912 to 1916 was only about sixty per cent of that grown on the same ground in the period 1882 to 1886. In other words the crop producing power of this soil has been decreased forty percent by continuous cropping without the application of fertilizing materials. On the other hand the land treated with commercial fertilizers yielded practically as much produce during the rotation from 1912 to 1916 as it did thirty years previously. The figures as a whole show a gradual depletion of the unfertilized land while the fertilized soil shows no such depletion, the yields varying only slightly from rotation to rotation.

## What Fertilizer Shall I Use?

The proper fertilizer to use is modified by the type of soil, its content of organic matter, previous treatment and the crop which the farmer wishes to grow.

The Soils Section of the Experiment Station has made analyses of representative soils from many sections of Michigan. Some of the results obtained are reported in Popular Bulletin No. 284, which may be obtained by application to Dean R. S. Shaw, Director of the Experiment Station. In general it may be said that many soils were found which are low in organic matter and, therefore, deficient in nitrogen. Some types, however, were found which contained considerable quantities of this element. The majority of the soils tested contained sufficient

potash to make it exceedingly unlikely that profitable returns would be received from the use of this fertilizing element except for trucking and for special crops. Such as mucks and light sands contain much less potash and may respond to applications of fertilizers carrying this element. When the price of potash is somewhat reduced a trial of potash bearing fertilizer compared with a non-potash fertilizer should be made by men cultivating such lands.

On the heavy loams well supplied with organic matter 16 or 18 per cent acid phosphate applied at the rate of from 200 to 400 pounds per acre every two years will probably give more profitable returns than the more expensive mixed fertilizers. This material is generally applied for wheat, rye, oats, barley or corn. On loams low in organic matter, especially the lighter loams, a mixed fertilizer containing some nitrogen in addition to a liberal supply of phosphoric acid is often advisable. When manure is available the straight acid phosphate may be used since sufficient nitrogen will be supplied in the manure. Since manure is low in phosphoric acid and fairly rich in nitrogen and potash it is a good practice to apply the two together.

In connection with the above recommendation it should be born in mind that no system of fertilization will give the maximum profit on soil which is in need of liming. A rational system of farm management, therefore, involves not only proper fertilization but the use of lime and the returning of vegetable matter to the soil.



# Potato Growers' Exchange Celebrates Success

ONE MILLION, eight hundred and eight thousand, nine hundred and forty six dollars and seventy four cents (\$1,808,946.74)—such was the amount of business transacted by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange during the first nine months of its existence, as shown by its bank deposits in the Peoples' Savings Bank of Cadillac. This amount represented the proceeds on 2,164 cars of potatoes, and several hundred cars of other farm products sold by the Exchange for its member associations.

These figures were made public at the first annual meeting of the Exchange which was held in the city of Cadillac on Monday and Tuesday, July 21 and 22.

## Nearly All Units Represented

Delegates were present from the following subordinate associations: Alcona, Barry, Bay Mills, Benoni, Benoni, Boyne City, Cadillac, Cedar, Central Lake, Cheboygan, Charlevoix, Dighton, East Jordan, Elk Rapids, Elmira, Empire, Ewart, Falmouth, Fife Lake, Gaylord, Hart, Hobart, Kalkaska, Kingsley, Lake City, Leaning, McBain, Mancelona, Mesick, Millersburg, Onaway, Petoskey, Posen, Provost, Plainwell, Rapid City, Rapid River, Rodney, Scottville, Stanwood, Suttons Bay, Traverse City, Wolverine, Grant and White Cloud.

In addition to the delegates a large number of members were also present to participate in the discussions and the triumphal festivities over the first year's success of their venture. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the sessions of the organization, and everyone present expressed himself as more than satisfied with the showing that the Exchange had made.

Many excellent addresses were given at the Monday session. Mr. Charles E. Bassett, director of field organization of the North American Fruit Exchange, with which the Potato Growers' Exchange is affiliated, gave an excellent talk on "Co-operation from Coast to Coast." Mr. Bassett was formerly connected with the Bureau of Markets and 'tis said he organized more successful co-operative associations than any other man in the United States. The potato growers were particularly impressed with his plea for a standardized product and a distinctive trademark, the commercial value of which Mr. Bassett easily demonstrated.

## Nation and Farmers Co-operate

Mr. Hale Tennant, field agent for the Bureau of Markets in this state, gave a review of Michigan's organization work for the past year. Mr. Tennant was the moving spirit back of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and it is due to his untiring efforts that so many successful associations were organized the past year. Mr. Tennant declared that the co-operative spirit was not confined to potato growers. He showed how the desire to co-operate for the marketing of their products was gripping men in every branch of the farming business in the state.

Some idea of the interest shown by farmers of other states in the work of the Michigan potato growers, was given by Mr. E. L. Luther, state leader of Co. agents for the state of Wisconsin. He told the spud growers what Wisconsin farmers had accomplished along co-operative lines but admitted that Wisconsin had "nothing on the Michigan growers."

Mr. G. E. Prater, Jr., sales manager of the Exchange, showed that he had some very ambitious plans for the future of the Exchange. Mr. Prater sees no reason and so stated, why the Exchange should confine itself to the handling of potatoes. He urged that the Exchange handle distribution of all the crops produced by its

## \$1,802,946.74 Business in 9 Months is Record of 52 Units in Great Co-Operative System

members just as soon as it could make safe and feasible plans for so doing. Mr. Prater cited figures which showed that the Exchange was in a position to distribute over six million dollars worth of farm products a year for its present members and with its present machinery only slightly extended.

Through the courtesy of the Acme Motor Truck Co., a Cadillac institution, the hundred and seventy odd delegates, members and guests were taken in four huge Acme trucks to the "Park of the Lakes" where a banquet was served in a huge pavilion. Enroute, the company stopped at the Acme plant and were given a course of instruction in the assembling of the motor truck.

At the pavilion where lights were subdued by Japanese lanterns and the Acme orchestra played stirring strains of music, the guests sat down to a wholesome and appetizing banquet, during the course of which business was forgotten and every farmer given a chance to get acquainted with his next door neighbor.

## Speaker Compliments Farmers

Following the banquet, Mr. F. O. Gaffney, president of the Cadillac Board of Commerce, welcomed the potato growers and paid many fine compliments to the farmers and to the worthy enterprise in which they were engaged. President Dorr D. Buell of the Exchange responded, and in behalf of the potato growers expressed his appreciation of Cadillac's hospitality and the interest the Board of Commerce had shown in the work of the Exchange.

Sen. Herbert F. Baker of Cheboygan, who is a director in the central exchange, was toastmaster. Both formal and impromptu remarks on a wide variety of subjects were given by the following:

H. J. Lurkins, County Farm Ag't, Berrien County; E. L. Luther, State Leader of County Agents, Madison, Wisconsin; Willard Cribbs, County Farm Agent, Antrim County; Roswell Carr, County Farm Agent, Kent County; Forrest A. Lord, Editor Michigan Business Farming; Bert Wermuth, Associate Editor, Michigan Farmer; The Directors of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange; Mr. George Chapman, Cashier, Peoples' Savings Bank, Cadillac, and Jerry F. Powers, of Cadillac.

The business session of the Exchange held the next day revealed the facts and figures which told a graphic story of the first season's success. Dorr D. Buell, president and general manager, upon whom a large part of the responsibility has rested and to whom is due considerable credit for the accomplishments of the Exchange, reviewed the con-

ditions which brought the organization into existence, stated the objects of the Exchange and gave a brief resume of the amount of business done.

## Proves "Strength in Union"

Mr. Buell said in part:

"This report will be largely a matter of history which will have not only a timely interest to us and the other members of the organization but to the Farmers of the whole United States who are watching our progress with a great deal of interest and be valuable as a matter of record when this and other co-operative movements will have joined together in a nation-wide movement for the efficient marketing of the farmer's produce. I predict that there are those among us who will live to see that time.

"The idea is not new. Ever since men began to think they have known that 'In Union There is Strength' if that union is made up on the right kind of units. According to the best information we were able to get the failures of some former co-operative ventures has been on account of lack of loyalty on the part of individual members so those in whose hands was placed the organization of this movement profited by the experience of the less far sighted brothers and when a farmer joined any of the co-operative organizations that go to make up the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange he was bound by a contract that had 'teeth in it' to stick for the period of a year.

"The objects for which we were organized as set forth in our by-laws are as follows:

1. To provide the facilities and equipment and establish such agencies as are necessary for the development and maintenance of an efficient and economical system of selling and distributing the products of its members.
2. To collect and disseminate the information among its members relative to crop conditions prospective yields and final crop estimates in Michigan and other competitive producing sections and to co-operate with state and Federal agencies in an effort to make this information of a most reliable character.
3. To investigate the demand and buying power of the consuming public and the conditions under which the products of Michigan are consumed for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the producers with the want of the consumer and protecting the interests of both against the inroads of speculative and other adverse interests.
4. To work for the best condition and service in transportation, especially as regards the securing of cars, prompt deliveries, just and equitable freight rates and uniform methods of insulation and frost protection in winter shipments.
5. To establish a claim department for the collection and adjustment of all claims of members against the transportation companies purchasers, etc.
6. To supervise harmonize and co-ordinate the efforts of the local organizations who are members of this Association and assist those members in the so-

lution of all problems with which they are confronted.

7. To establish or adopt uniform grades and standards in connection with the handling, storing, and marketing of potatoes and other farm crops.

8. To correct trade evils and abuses by discouraging all customs and practices not in accordance with sound business principles.

9. To extend and develop carlot markets for Michigan Potatoes and other farm products and specifically endeavor to open new markets.

10. To strive to increase by judicious and scientific advertising the demand and consumption of Michigan Potatoes and other farm products.

11. To furnish an agency for buying cooperatively farm supplies.

12. To adjust grievances and differences between members of this Exchange and upon request of members of associations, between growers and their respective associations.

13. To co-operate with state and federal agencies along such lines as may be beneficial to the agricultural interests of Michigan.

14. To foster ways and means for the utilization thru by-products of waste and surplus farm products.

15. To cultivate the spirit of co-operation among members and suggest means whereby they may be mutually helpful in every legitimate and lawful way.

16. Generally to do any other lawful work for the benefit of the members and the building up of the Agricultural interests of Michigan.

## Selling Program Difficult

"One of the biggest problems that confronted the Board of Directors from the time of organization was the matter of selling arrangements. They considered a number of propositions but the one that looked the best from all angles was to employ the service of the North American Fruit Exchange which they did. The arrangement with them was that they should furnish a sales manager, pay all the sales wire expense, both telegraph and telephone in and out, and give the complete services of their salaried branches and bonded commission men at \$16.50 per car. The Board of Directors is convinced that for the first year of the business of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange they used good judgment to employ this service. They know that it would be absolutely impossible for any new organization to do the volume of business we would be called upon to do without representation in the markets, and the organization was completed too close to the shipping season to make necessary brokerage arrangements in the consuming centers that would be as satisfactory as the services offered by the selling agency they did employ. The work done by the sales manager furnished by the North American Fruit Exchange, namely Mr. G. E. Prater, Jr., has been highly satisfactory to our general managers, directors and growers in general. He has been an untiring worker for the good of the cause whether the work to do was in the sales department or otherwise. I am sure his efforts have been appreciated.

"The first shipping business done by any of the local associations was September 20, 1918, when the Elk Rapids association shipped the first car of potatoes marketed through the Exchange. A month later eight cars were shipped per day and sixty days later forty-five cars of potatoes.

One can see that our volume of business increased by leaps and bounds. We are making no excuses for the way in which the business was handled last fall. The wonder to me is how we got through it so well as we did. With a new proposition, all inexperienced, even to the general manager himself, with no precedent to go by either in management or accounting system, and then up against the volume of business we had to handle. I am glad to have it to look back upon instead of looking ahead to it.

"For the most part I find that the members are well satisfied. I have always contended that all the trouble in the world comes thru misunderstanding, and I feel that any dissatisfac-



Over a hundred and fifty potato growers en route to annual banquet of Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, via the "Acme Limited." The photo was taken in front of plant at Cadillac where the Acme is manufactured.



tion that now exists in our ranks is no exception. The chief difficulty seems to be the length of time it takes to get returns to the growers. We have all given a lot of thought to this problem. We, here at the Central Exchange, sensed this fully as soon as the local managers did, but with the good sound system under which we must always work there is a question in my mind whether or not any other system would be more sound or satisfactory in the end. We are a selling organization and not an outfit that buys the members' produce to sell again at a profit. If they get all it sells for less the cost of operation how can they get that money before it is received by the Central Exchange. These things should be thoroughly discussed. I feel that those who wish to hold their potatoes until it is dangerous and hazardous to ship and thus gamble against the odds of the weather, market and all, should not squeal if they get a licking. Surely the members should be satisfied that they got anything out of their potatoes that were not shipped until late. Very few buyers would handle them for the growers at all and carload after carload has rotted in unorganized territory for lack of any marketing facilities.

"There are a few things that I would like to see done and hope they will be fully discussed. One is closer supervision of the locals. I would recommend that we place on the road experienced potato men who can go among the local associations and advise with them regarding methods of handling, sacking and loading, warehouse efficiency and also keep the Central Exchange advised as to the general quality of stock in the vicinity. We want the condition to exist that every car that is shipped by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange to be just as uniform and as near like every other car as is possible to make it. We want every association to be managed in a way that will be satisfactory to all concerned and we feel that a warehouse superintendent going from one association to the other carrying the best ideals of all and disseminating them among the managers, directors and members will make far more efficiency and better satisfaction all the way around.

"As an incentive to put up the stuff in the right kind of a way and establish a friendly rivalry between the different associations I recommend prizes to the ones that make the best record this coming year. The manner of distributing the prizes to be decided by a competent committee or the Board of Directors.

"I am sure you will be interested to know something about the local associations. The Cedar association is the largest with 274 members. East Jordan next with 250. Hart is next with 242. According to the reports I have Hart has done the largest volume of business. Their total deposits as shown by their bank book are over one hundred thirty-seven thousand dollars. Boyne City next with one hundred thirty-six thousand, East Jordan next with one hundred seventeen thousand. Elmira association has shipped the largest number of potatoes per member. They have seventy-three members and have shipped seventy-six cars.

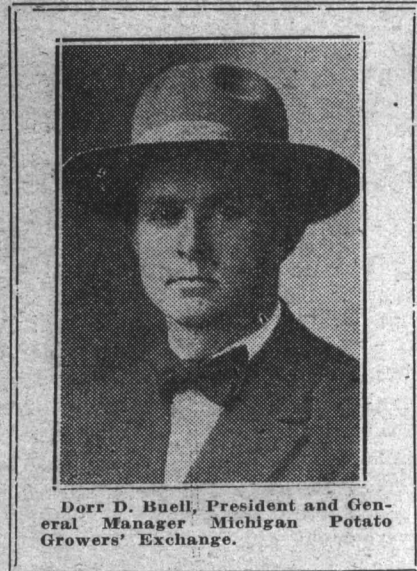
"As I mentioned before, we started out with thirty-three associations represented at our organization meeting. Twenty-eight of these associations joined the Exchange early in the season. All the rest but one have joined since. We now have affiliated with the Exchange fifty-two local associations, and there are fifteen or twenty others that are either organized or partially organized that have signified their intentions of becoming a part of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

"During the month of June I had the pleasure of spending about ten days in the upper peninsula assisting in the organization of nine marketing associations. Since that time there have been others organized. One of our sister associations in the upper peninsula has already joined the Central, namely, the Rapid River association. I found the growers of the upper county ready and anxious to form themselves into co-operative associations. They have had peculiar conditions to contend with up there. Very few of the shipping stations had regular buyers. When the mar-

ket was in condition for the buyers to make a killing they would come in and load a few cars and if it did not look good to them they stayed away entirely so that when a farmer planted a crop he was not sure he would be able to sell it, to say nothing about getting anywhere near what it was worth. Now, that condition is remedied. They are sure of getting the market price less the cost of operation. They raise very fine potatoes in the upper peninsula, mostly the Green Mountain variety. There are organizations in Schoolcraft, Delta, Baraga, Marquette and Menominee counties and there will be others formed in each of the potato-growing counties of Cloverland.

#### 2,164 Cars Were Shipped

Another very interesting report was that of Mr. G. E. Prater, Jr., sales manager. Mr. Prater reported that the central Exchange started with twenty-eight member associa-



Dorr D. Buell, President and General Manager Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

tions, which had increased to fifty-two by the close of the season. The first car of potatoes shipped through the Exchange was consigned by the Elk Rapids Association on September 20, 1918 and the last car from Lake City on July 16, 1919. The total number of cars shipped during the season were 2,164, distributed follows:

Distribution Report—Potatoes			
Cities	Buyers	Cars	
Alabama	1	1	2
Connecticut	7	10	31
Dist. Columbia	1	7	11
Florida	4	6	8
Georgia	8	10	20
Indiana	21	42	170
Illinois	4	11	84
Kentucky	3	4	6
Louisiana	1	6	10
Massachusetts	12	20	48
Michigan	11	27	92
Maine	1	1	1
Missouri	1	5	25
Maryland	1	1	4
New York	20	41	150
New Jersey	7	13	53
New Hampshire	2	2	3
North Carolina	6	10	19
Ohio	24	88	444
Pennsylvania	29	57	909
Rhode Island	1	1	1
South Carolina	4	7	15
Tennessee	4	7	11
Virginia	5	9	14
Wisconsin	1	1	3
West Virginia	7	14	30

#### Directors Elected

"An election held July 22, resulted in election of the following directors: Dorr D. Buell, Henry Curtis, E. H. Wilce, Charles A. Wood, A. B. Large, Herbert Baker, Oscar Weirich, Buell and Wilce receiving the unanimous vote of the representatives.

"In summary to make this department more efficient the following suggestions were offered:

"That the local organization make contract with the Central wherein they pledge the various products which are produced most extensively in their community to the Central Exchange. Also that they make contracts for the purchasing of certain supplies thru the central organization.

"That in order to handle the beans grown by the members more efficiently a plan be worked out wherein a central picking plant can be operated.

"That some means be found whereby the purchasing organization be provided with storage facilities and the necessary capital to carry a stock of feeds and other necessities for the benefit of the locals.

#### Handled Fifth of State's Potatoes

Mr. Prater estimated that the Exchange had shipped approximately

20.06 per cent of the potatoes marketed in the state and predicted that next year the members of the Exchange, including those belonging to fifteen new associations which have recently applied for membership, would ship 3500 cars or 34.16 per cent of the entire output of the state. Mr. Prater said further:

"We feel with confidence that our local managers and each of our 10,000 growers have gained valuable marketing information the past season and fully realize that the real results of our co-operative effort are to be attained by production and delivery of a product of this quality must carry the same assurance to the wholesale buyer, the retail grocer, hotel keeper and wife that the goods are genuine.

"Therefore, it is essential for this organization to pack such of its goods under trade-mark brands as are eligible in quality to receive the stamp of approval of this organization.

"We have, we believe, the most unique Trade-Mark that could possibly be developed, and we are sure far more attractive than any trade-mark as yet being used. The combination of the Petoskey Golden Russett potato featured with an Indian's smiling face and the customary feathers forcibly draws the buyer's attention to the Indian name "Petoskey" and still more strongly featured in the envelopment of the potato itself in the folds of a genuine Indian blanket all make for the sound conviction of the buyer that the contents of that package are genuine, grown in northern Michigan



Hale Tennant, Field Agent for the U. S. Bureau of Markets, who helped in the organization of the fifty-two marketing associations affiliated with the Potato Exchange.

where the atmosphere makes for quality, stability and a territory which is known for its honest dealings.

#### Supervisor of Associations and Loading

"The value of a trade-mark in any product, whether it be grown or manufactured, is in the continued faith that the buying public have in its merit and uniformity. For this reason I recommend that a supervisor for our several loading stations be appointed with power to hire such assistance as he deems necessary in installing and maintaining a continuous educational campaign working among our several locals and loaders in a uniform system of grading and a most efficient handling of warehouse conditions, that our reputation among the buying public will be one of uniformly high quality and that our overhead expense at home may be of a minimum cost with 100 per cent efficiency.

"We are but a young association taking a wide step from the old system of the buyer handing his cash immediately to the farmer, thereby the farmer's interest in the product forever ceasing, to a point where this same farmer takes one more step closer to the consumer and assumes the buyer's position, also his risks and difficulties.

"For years these buyers have been buying these potatoes of our members and figuring in the price paid or rather from the price paid a reasonable percentage of risk to cover the average difficulties which seem to be necessary in the business. He has also heretofore taken a fairly good margin to cover other difficulties, such as his desire for a nice home, automobile, summer vacation and other things that the farmer of today is just commencing to learn the

meaning of if not the value, for they are luxuries which few of the farming class have heretofore been permitted to enjoy.

"When the farmer assumes all of these additional responsibilities and difficulties for the additional profits, or in this case we will say his just proportion of the consumer's dollar, which never should have been profits, he must at the same time assume the risk which is necessary in this change of conditions.

#### Possibilities Aside From Spuds

"By careful survey of the territory already covered by our associations we find there are the following items that can be advantageously handled by the associations and Central.

Cars	Product	Value
500	Rye	\$750,000.00
100	Beans	500,000.00
50	Buckwheat	60,000.00
30	Wheat	60,000.00
10	Peas	35,000.00
10	Oats	14,000.00
15	Corn	22,500.00
600	Hay	220,000.00
		<b>\$1,561,500.00</b>
1315	Fruit	
600	Apples	510,000.00
200	Peaches	160,000.00
20	Plums	20,000.00
10	Pears	8,000.00
400	Cherries	400,000.00
		<b>\$1,098,000.00</b>
1230	Vegetables	
100	Carrots	20,000.00
10	Parsnips	3,000.00
100	Rutabagas	10,000.00
300	Onions	90,000.00
600	Cabbage	108,000.00
		<b>\$231,000.00</b>
1110	Less Car Shipment	
Quantity	Product	Value
30,000 lbs.	Vetch	\$ 48,000.00
600,000 lbs.	Clover	210,000.00
200,000 lbs.	Wool	120,000.00
		<b>\$329,000.00</b>
		<b>\$3,325,000.00</b>
		<b>\$6,593,500.00</b>
		<b>\$1,561,500.00</b>
		<b>\$1,098,000.00</b>
		<b>\$231,000.00</b>
		<b>\$378,000.00</b>
		<b>\$3,325,000.00</b>

"It is perfectly reasonable to expect that on the above products we will be able to save our members at least 5 per cent on an average, and with a very few seasons' active business develop a condition wherein the saving will be far more, yet at this modest sum the saving to our present membership would amount to \$329,675.00

"Based on the actual saving exhibited in our purchasing department this year, we mention below just a few items wherein our locals can make immense saving by buying their purchases through the Central. We have handled approximately:

26,000 lbs. Paris Green at a saving of 9c per lb. \$2,340.00  
28,000 lbs. Arsenate of Lead, at a saving of 5c lb. 1,400.00  
36,000 lbs. Blue Vitrol at a saving of 3c lb. 1,080.00  
600,000 lbs. Sacks at \$5 per M. 3,000.00

"A reasonable estimate of the feeds consumed by our members is 3,030 ton, which at a saving of \$2 per ton would make \$6,060. It is conservatively estimated by the association of Retail Farm Implement Dealers that the average purchases of the individual farmer in the state of Michigan during the last ten years have been \$42 each year and if we saved our 10,000 members 10 per cent on this basis it would make the modest sum of \$42,000.

"Some of our growers still have a sufficient amount of wood to supply their local needs, yet the great majority are consumers of coal; therefore, if they but use but four ton each on an average, a saving of 50c per ton would amount to \$20,000.

"During the past season our average saving per bushel on grass seed was \$2.13. However in a series of years we made a saving of 50c per bushel on a basis of one and a fourth (1 1/4) bushel per member—12,500 bushels—we will have saved our growers \$6,250, or in the few items above mentioned \$81,110. This saving combined with the possibility of marketing their products aside from potatoes makes a total saving to our present membership of \$410,785 or an average of \$7,899.71 for each of the fifty-two (52) associations now active, and I am confident that in most instances this sum would go a long ways toward paying some of the high salaries reported to me as being paid our local managers."



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## Spare the Farmers from the Bolshevik Terror

THIS THING called Bolshevism is taking a peculiar hold upon the minds of some people. Because they almost daily read bold headlines of actual Bolshevik outrages in Russia or of some domestic disturbances which a dishonest press credits to Bolshevik agents, they live in fear lest Bolshevism shall seize the country over-night and the lives and property of the dissenters be imperiled.

A speaker at the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange voiced this fear. He denied that he was a pessimist or an alarmist, and yet proceeded to belie his statements. His countenance was funereal; his tones doleful; his predictions most alarming. He warned the farmers against loose thinking, loose talking and loose acting and counseled conservatism. He expressed his conviction that there was danger of the great conservative branches of the laboring and agricultural masses being swayed by the propaganda of the Bolsheviks.

Those who have the most to fear from Bolshevism and who have been putting up the most fight and cash to combat its teachings in this country have about reached the point where they are convinced that the most effective agent of Bolshevism is the active anti-Bolshevik. Actually the doctrines of Bolshevism have gained few converts in this country, but from the tone and the extent of the propaganda used against it one might almost believe that there were grounds for the fears expressed by the speaker above referred to. Consider the psychological effect of all this propaganda upon the man who, ignorant of the very term, would, of course, give it none of his thought. In this country there are many trades and professions, every one of which has its radical and conservative groups. It becomes known that a radical group of one of these classes is organized for purposes which if attained might endanger the interest of the other classes. What happens? The radical groups of all classes get the fever; they imagine their rights are about to be trespassed upon, and it is the natural thing for them to also organize to not only protect their own interests but to likewise demand things which are not rightfully theirs and the acquisition of which would certainly prove harmful to the interests of others. So instead of having one radical group which might be effectively dealt with in a quiet way, we have many such groups, every one of which has a program as destructive as the first.

The proper way of counteracting the influences of Bolshevism or any other ultra-radical movement is certainly not by such alarming and exaggerated propaganda as has been used against Bolshevism in this country. A better way is to ignore it unless its progress constitutes a real menace. It is not a very flattering commentary upon the

intelligence of the American people to practically accuse them of the lack of such power of restraint and right thinking as are required to resist the alluring promises of the Bolsheviks. Should any considerable number of American people embrace the doctrines of this thing we call Bolshevism it will be a time for investigation instead of castigation.

## The Potato Growers Meet With Success

THE SUCCESS of the first year's venture of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange should prove most encouraging to the advocates of co-operative marketing, to the farmers who are members of the Exchange as well as to the farmers who have launched upon co-operative enterprises in other fields. This success is quite phenomenal in many respects. In the first place it was unexpected. The most optimistic of the promoters of the movement prophesied no such results as have been obtained. Indeed, many were skeptical of the success of the venture but were willing to give the plan a trial. The organization of the first potato growers' marketing association was in a sense an experiment. Hale Tenant, federal marketing agent in this state, had no intention of launching the plan on a large scale until a year's trial had proven its merits. But as soon as the farmers learned of the movement, demands came from all parts of the potato section for associations and in less than one year after the first association was organized, fifty similar organizations had come into existence and affiliated themselves with the central exchange.

It is no reflection upon the soundness of the fundamentals of the plan followed by the Potato Growers' Exchange to admit that not all of the associations showed a profit at the end of the year. There were several out-right failures. There were several associations that broke about even. There were others which made a fair profit and there were a few which rolled up a surplus of several thousand dollars. In nearly all cases the failure to make a good showing was the result of poor management.

There will always be failures in the field of co-operative marketing just as there are failures in commercial and manufacturing fields. These must be expected and should never be used as arguments against farmers engaging in co-operative enterprises. Above all the principles of the plan of co-operation must be right. There cannot be any half-way co-operation. The plan must be wholly and purely co-operative if it is to succeed. Then there must be good management. A poor manager, with no experience or business ability, will ruin a co-operative enterprise quicker and more completely than anything else. A "cheap" manager will as a rule be a poor manager. There are exceptions, of course, but as a general thing the good manager knows his worth and will not work for a salary less than that. It is absurd for any farmers' co-operative association to think of hiring a man at a thousand or twelve hundred dollars a year to handle a business that may run up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The average "cheap" manager is dear at any price. Don't let him get his hands on your business.

## Personal Glimpses

ONCE IN awhile we run up against an individual from the south who "simply cannot understand the northerner's tolerance for the 'nigger'". The very people who tore the black man from his native land, brought him across the sea, and subjected him to slavery have transmitted to their posterity a shameful contempt for the black race.

A negro girl fainted dead away upon an interurban car in which I was riding the other day. The car was very crowded. Many of both sexes, including myself was standing. The negro girl stood just behind me. Suddenly she went limp and sank to the floor. Her companion, a well-dressed, intelligent-looking young man, gathered her slight figure up in his arms, and placed it upon a seat which someone had given up. Several

women sat near, but none offered to help the young man who was plainly at loss to know what to do. The commotion finally reached the attention of an attractive young miss up in the front end of the car, who promptly went to the negro girl's assistance. While the whole car looked on the young Samaritan placed her white arms about the black girl's neck and administered to her. It was fully five minutes after considerable sprinkling of water and rubbing of the face and arms that the negro girl was restored. And as she slowly came back to consciousness and understanding and saw the white girl kneeling before her a smile of gratitude not unmixed with astonishment over the white girl's service, lighted her countenance and the words of thanks that came from her lips were rich with feeling.

I recounted this incident to an acquaintance who had a southern accent. "Huh," he snorted, "It's a good thing it didn't happen down in Chattanooga. They don't treat niggers that way down south."

## The Coal Bin's Appetite

ONE OF THE most unpleasant transactions some men perform is the business of getting the coal they will need next winter into the coal bins when the sun is pouring down like smithereens—and then paying for the coal while it is still hot. The appetite of the coal bin is truly a bitter thing to most users.

But this year certain business farmers are taking real delight in scraping up enough money to lay in their winter supply of coal right now. Some farmers get along with firewood, to be sure, but those who use coal and have studied up on the situation are, as we said, taking real delight in seeing the bin's appetite satisfied right now.

Why this extraordinary sort of glee?

Well, we have it on mighty good authority that the price of coal is going to do two things this winter. First it is going to be so scarce that it will be almost impossible to get any when you want it. Second, it will cost so much this winter that few can afford much. Right now the supply is pretty ample and the price comparatively low considering the prices for the last two years, and especially in view of the shortage all over the world. Mines have not been producing half the usual amount, we are told. The Government will not have nearly enough cars to move coal this fall and winter to meet the certain demands.

Therefore, take the tip, if you are going to use coal this winter. It would be better to borrow the money or get the coal on credit, if cash is not available for those whose money is tied up. The Government, schools, and many agencies which have no reason to tell lies about this matter, all join in the campaign to get the appetite of old Mr. Coal Bin satisfied right now.

## A Better Grasshopper Poison

A FEW farmers have written to M. B. F. stating that they have used much bran or sawdust mixed with molasses and paris green or arsenates, but the grasshoppers seemed to ignore the poison scattered freely in the afflicted fields. Now we understand that the recipe has been quite successful in many parts of Michigan as well as in other states. But there is no doubt but what some farmers will find improvements or substitutions in the present methods of killing hoppers. Probably many improved schemes already have been found by some farmer who has told perhaps only a few of his neighbors. But readers of M. B. F. are beginning to realize that all the farmers in Michigan are their neighbors with common ideals and a common cause to fight. So write in your improved methods if you are willing to help out your neighbors throughout Michigan to learn from your experience.

The cross-roads oracle says: You can train brains an' exercise 'em just like you can train an' exercise your muscles.



## FARMER AND LABOR UNIONS

I sometimes wonder if the laborers who belong to the unions ever stop to think where their food comes from, and how many hours out of the 24 the farmer puts in during the growing and harvesting of the crops that supply them with food. I advise them to think about it.

To me the chief aim of the labor unions seems to be that the members work just as few hours out of the 24 as possible and to charge "all the traffic will bear," and then some, and every year they come back with new demands. There are breakers ahead, unless wiser counsels prevail.

In the spring, one of the Detroit daily papers told how several of the labor leaders attended a meeting of the city council, where they gave notice "that masons and bricklayers must be paid \$1.00 an hour, and double pay for overtime, or \$12.00 for a ten hour day," after the first of May.

The farmer, on an average, works 12 to 14 hours a day, and often 16 in the rush season. He works six days in the week, and from four to six hours on Sunday, feeding and caring for stock, or in the case of dairy farmer, he puts in nearly seven days in a week.

The average size of the farms in this country is said to be 138.1 acres, which would mean an investment of from \$6,000 to \$25,000, or even more, for land, buildings, stock and tools. It would be a small or a poor farm that required less than the former figure. It takes many more years to learn to be a good farmer than to be a good bricklayer or mason.

The necessary equipment of a bricklayer can easily be purchased, even in these days of war prices, for less than \$5. If the Detroit bricklayer puts in as many hours on his job as the farmer does on his, it would mean an income of over \$4,000 per year, with practically no investment.

Against the farmers' twelve to sixteen hours a day, and six to seven days in the week, some of the unions are demanding a five day week, and a six hour day.

Suppose the farmers of the country got together, formed a union and adopted an eight hour day.

Soon after the war closed the people of the cities began to agitate for a return of the five cent loaf of bread. They were earning the highest wages ever known, but wanted the cost of living reduced to a pre-war basis, without any reduction in their wages. Now if the farmers of the country adopted an eight hour day, where would the price of food go to? The cities would not get even a ten cent loaf, but would have to pay fifteen or more, and other articles of food would advance in proportion. If a union to restrict production is legitimate for the cities, it is for the farmer too.

When the coal miner demands shorter hours and higher pay, the price of coal must go up, then the men who work the iron mines and the blast furnaces demand more pay to meet the increase in their living expenses, and the prices of all iron and steel must be advanced. The bricklayers are hit by the high prices, and have to be paid more, so the price of all building material advances. Then the bricklayers, masons and carpenters have to be paid, and the cost of all buildings is advanced to an almost prohibitive point, hence the rents must be put up in order to gain any returns on capital invested.

Every reduction in the number of hours which the union gets, and every advance in pay is raising the cost of living to all.

Who is benefitted by these high prices and high wages? I should like to see an answer to that question. Certainly not the farmer, for everything he has to buy, including help, has advanced out of all proportion to the increase in the prices of what he produces.

The unions are always demanding "more, more", and their insistent demands for shorter hours and higher wages makes everything they have to buy cost more. Food, clothing and rents must all advance whenever higher wages are paid, or shorter hours secured. The result is as certain as death and taxes.



## WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



Probably the unions will make the plea that they do not have steady work, all the year, therefore they must receive higher wages so that they can live. With the prices that some of them are demanding, is it any wonder they do not have steady employment? Take the bricklayers, masons and carpenters for example. With the prices they demand for an eight-hour day, they are employed only when it is absolutely necessary that building be done. In a recent article on "Abandoned Farms in the Eastern States," instances are given where farm buildings have been destroyed by fire, and the farm abandoned, because it was cheaper to buy another farm with buildings on it than to rebuild the burned structures. How long can such a condition continue without bringing disaster? Suppose the bricklayers, masons and carpenters reduced their wages one half, they could still earn good, big wages if they put in as many hours as the farmer does, and there would be such a building boom that they would earn as much in a year as they do at present, if not more, but is it not a fact that they prefer to work half of the time at double wages, and idle the other half?

The unions frown on any individual effort to excel. One may be naturally quick, and another slow but the unions demand the same wages and same treatment for both. It kills all ambition.

We often hear it stated that the law of supply and demand governs the price, and that would be true if there was no artificial restrictions,

ed good wages, and being thrifty they are taking with them a nice little fortune, as it seems to them. If this outflow continues it is bound to cause a labor shortage in certain lines, for the average American laborer does not take kindly to some lines of hard manual toil, which these foreigners have been doing. Who is to take their places? The work will have to be done. There must be work with the pick and shovel, on our streets, roads, railroads and in the mines. Shall we open the door to the Chinese laborer? Hear the unions "holler" at the suggestion of such a desecration of the American labor standard, but if the unions continue to demand shorter hours and more pay, it may come to an opening of the doors to some one who is willing to work a full day at a reasonable wage. If the labor unions do not want the competition of the Chinese or Japanese they should be a little more reasonable in their demands. There is a limit to all things.

What are the unions doing for the uplifting of the race? Who are the great men from their ranks, men whom we can look up to and admire for what they have done for their fellows? Have the unions produced a Ford, Edison, or a Burbank? Have any of our great and successful men been eight-hour-day workers? Have not all of them put in more hours than any union man of their ages. I will wager that the three above mentioned are "on the job" more hours in the year than any union man in Detroit, or any where else.

How much longer will the farmer be content to work from daylight till dark, and do chores by lantern light, producing food without any power to regulate the price thereof?—Apollon Long, Wexford Co., (Nessen, City, Mich.).

## GRAFT IN THRESHING GAME?

What do you think of so many threshing clubs anyway? The farmers of my locality are all stirred up over them. There has been about \$20,000 worth of new threshing machinery bought in four townships in one year and it looks to me like, helping the machine company to sell their outfits at war prices. We have always had our threshing done and we are not paying any more than we were 10 years ago, according to the price we are getting—Reader.

Editor's Note—Michigan Business Farming is interested to get views on all sides of any subject. It may be of interest to the readers to know that we have received dozens of letters from groups of farmers starting up co-operative threshing associations, asking for by-laws. We are printing these by-laws in this issue for those interested.

## WANTS NON-PARTISAN PAPERS

Some time ago I read in Michigan Business Farming an article on the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota. It interested me very much. Since then I have read a number of articles in other publications on the same subject. Now I would like to follow their work up so would like to get one of their publications. Will you send me the address of the various papers and magazines that the leaguers publish.—A. D. C.

Editor's Note—Michigan Business Farming has nothing to do with the Non-partisan League but we give for the benefit of readers the following addresses: "The Nonpartisan Leader," a weekly magazine, St. Paul, Minn.; and "The North Dakota Leader," a weekly newspaper, Fargo, N. D. Supplements of the "N. D. Leader" give summaries of the League program.

## THE PRIVILEGED CLASS

The Government of Finland has been shown to be undemocratic, to have been pro-German and to have committed more atrocities than the revolutionary working class government of Russia. Yet the United States Government recognizes the privileged class government of Fin-

land, but refuses to recognize the working class government of Russia, because the latter is undemocratic, pro-German and terroristic.

Why the distinction?

Why, one is a privileged class government and the other is a working class government. The class line is drawn, that's all. So long as Mammon sits on his gilded throne, the trafficker in human flesh and blood imagines that all's right with the world.—S. S.

## OBJECTS TO NEW AUTO LAW

I saw in your issue of July 19, the article under heading of "Autoists Must get Licenses from State." I am getting more interested from day to day in the new tax laws and as to what we shall receive in return for same. Surely the one's who framed it do not mean to say that the law is for protection alone, and have the money expended for office seekers and holders.

It further states, "It is to curb the erratic, drunken, nerry" irresponsible motorists that this new law is designed. Michigan dry for some time, then why for drunkards?

It will mean every farmer will have to turn over about five hundred dollars more or less in order to have the car pay for itself and make him money.

If this is to come let us have the money spent at home on our roads instead of having one or two have the say and spend it on the roads so we shall give out a statement and also a balance sheet. I am quite a bit interested in other tax money and am one who is for a statement to be published in the daily and farm papers from our officials at Port Huron.—A Reader, I. C. V. St. Clair County.

## SOME REAL GRIEVANCES

In this northern part of Michigan there are not sufficient markets to give one ready sales so that farming can be made to pay. Only those that had large farms well stocked stand a show as the war gardens in towns took the place of us little fellows. I had 170 bushels of potatoes last year; could not sell one bushel in our town at \$1 per bushel; had one beef and could not dispose of one hind quarter at 16c per lb. at the meat market and that in trade tho they said it was nice beef. I had to peddle the rest. I always had to work in the woods in winter and spring tho the government asked for more crops and war bonds and then furnished no markets. In order to meet my \$100 bonds and stamps I took to the woods and traded my farm for town property and do not intend to farm any more until the farmer is recognized as he should be.—E. L., Luce County.

## A MOTHER'S PLEA

I beg your indulgence once more and request a little space in which to air the sentiments of one American mother.

I note that our president advises us to resume trade with Germany. Personally I feel it an insult to every loyal American to ask such a thing, and so far as I am concerned "Made in America" will be good enough for me and my family for the next 500 years.

We have submitted to a great many things in the last four years, rather than be branded as disloyal, but I think we can safely protest against this insult and also the plan to repeal war-time prohibition. If, however, this country does resume trade with Germany I hope there will be a law passed compelling every store carrying German-made goods to display in their windows, in large red letters, "This Store Carries German-made Goods." Pro-Germans may trade with them; Americans won't.

Our greatest American—Theodore Roosevelt—once said, "The people of America can have everything they want, if they want it bad enough."

Do we want German-made goods?—Addie E. Gibbs, Isabella County.

Have been taking Michigan Business Farming for one year and think it is just the kind of a paper we all ought to help along. We like M. B. F. real well and think it is aiming at the right mark.—R. J. Hockstra, Montcalm County.

We are proud of having one paper that will stand up for the farmers of Michigan.—Ethel J. Poe, Oceana County.



## THE SEVEN-TEEN-YEAR LOCUST

Bugs — Help, help, what horrible monster is this?

but that law does not apply to labor under control of the unions. There may be hundreds or thousands of idle men, who need work to support their families. Many of these idle men would be glad to work at even half the prices the unions demand, if they could not get more, but the unions will not allow that. The men must work at union wages or not at all. The supply may be double what the demand is, but it has no bearing on the price. On the other hand, the unorganized farmers are each trying to produce as much as possible, for if one is able to produce more, by working more hours, or studying out better methods, he has more to sell, and the people of the cities profit by it, for the more food stuffs produced the lower the price will be, for the farmers are not organized and cannot control the market. The law of supply and demand is in full force. If the unions are good for one class of workers they ought to be good for another. The farmer who feeds the world ought to receive some consideration.

I am not denying that the labor unions have been a good thing for the laboring classes in the cities. I know they have. The trouble is now that the unions are drunk with power, and think they can have anything they want by demanding it as theirs by right. Some of them are demanding as much for a day's labor as their fathers received for a week, and the father worked more hours in a day.

The daily papers report that thousands of laboring men are leaving this country daily, returning to their home lands in Europe. The most of these emigrants have earned





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

EVERY MOTHER is interested in seeing her children learn how to do things in just the right way—the way which will spell success for that child later on. No more commendable work is being done along this line or should be encouraged than the Co-operative Extension Work in Agricultural and Home Economics, which is being supervised by Mr. Ernest F. Lyons, the County Club leader for the county of Washtenaw. He has sent us a very complete write-up of the work done in his country and what has been accomplished in one county can be done elsewhere. We'll be glad to give space to the write-up, as we realize that it is only through interesting the parents first, that the children can be reached, and M. B. F. stands for everything that is foremost for its readers. If interested in learning how this work can be undertaken in your community and your county, we will be glad to send any communications you may care to address to Mr. Lyons, direct to him if you will send them to the editor of this page.

### SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

THE MORNING PAPERS were full of advertisements of an underwear sale, and so we went down early before the crowd should make shopping a burden. And one of the most sensible things we found was what they call "Bloom-Pett." Now this really is a combination suit and corset cover pattern and then ed just like they have been for some time, but just below the hips they attach a ruffle of the material which falls to below the knees. And in these days of narrow skirts when it is hard to wear but one petticoat, and with the thin summer dresses, this is surely a wise invention. The model we saw was made of silk muslin, lace trimmed, and was not expensive, but it can easily be made at home by securing a good combination bloomer and corset cover pattern and then adding the ruffle just below the hips

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD.

so that this added material does not come over the hips where it is not needed. Remember if you want to invest in one to try them, or for a pattern, our personal shopping service bureau is at your service.

The newest thing shown in blouses was one buttoned with tiny buttons straight down the back. It was made with a round neck, finished at the neck with the soft accordinian pleating laid flat, and was of blue georgette, with a beaded pattern in the front.

We stepped into a local shoe store to take advantage of a white low shoe sale, and were advised by the salesmen that shoes, both low and high were going higher in price, and that the people who were farsighted enough to buy a couple of pairs of low shoes for next season's wear, during this reduction, were indeed wise. The shoe stores are obliged to sell them at just about cost at this time of the year to make room for their fall stock of high shoes, and later they will pay more for their next season's stock than these were sold to us for.

### HOME COOKING

#### Meats

IT CAN be readily seen from the expert housewife's knowledge of the structure of meat, that cooking in boiling water or a temperature equal, or higher, will harden the myosin but will break down the connective tissues, causing the formation of gelatine from the tissue. So there are various methods of cooking suitable for the different cuts.

Broiling is a method suitable for tender stakes. The meat is exposed directly to the flame and quickly seared to prevent the escape of juices then cooking is completed at a lower temperature. Pan-boiling is practically the same method. This is done by placing the food in a hot frying pan and turning the meat frequently until seared.

The first three ribs make a good

roast for a small family, for one can buy a good roast of four pounds. The second cut, fourth and fifth ribs, requires less trimming. The third cut, the sixth and seventh ribs, is usually about two cents cheaper per pound. It is too large a roast for a small family for four or five pounds would make so thin a slice it would not roast well.

The chuck also has a couple of good roasts suitable especially for a large family; for two ribs will weigh in the neighborhood of fourteen pounds. The larger the roast the better the roast is. It needs a longer time for cooking that the temperature may penetrate into the interior. The temperature must be lower to prevent scorching the outside and so the albumin is not coagulated too much.

Stewing is a method used for cooking whereby the meat is first seared to prevent escape of much juice in the gravy. The meat is then placed in a covered dish with a small quantity of water, and vegetables, such as carrot, onion turnip, celery, cut in small pieces, and seasoned with salt and pepper and sweet herbs if desired. This method needs a low temperature for a long time. It is an economical way of cooking and is practically the only way beside stewing of making a large piece of tough meat palatable and digestible.

The round, the chuck and the flank steak are cuts suitable for this method of cooking.

To overcome the toughness caused by length of fibre there are several mechanical means employed. One is scraping, which is not practical for large amounts, but is used in invalid cookery. That gives only the fibre for use, leaving the connective tissues.

#### Sounded Reasonable

"Mother," said Tommy, "is it correct to say 'water the horse' when he is thirsty?"

"Yes, my dear," said his mother.

"Well, then," said Tommy, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."

### SUMMER STYLES

No. 2873.—Girls' dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 5½ yards of 27-inch material.

No. 2892.—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures about 1½ yard at its lower edge.

No. 2880.—Child's Set. Cut in 4 sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 will require of 36-inch material, 2 yards for the dress, ¾ yard for the sack, and ½ yard for the bonnet with ¼ yard of lining.

No. 2872.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 6 yards of 36-inch material. Width of dress at lower edge is about 2¼ yards.

No. 2888.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 4½ yards of 44-inch material.

No. 2876.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 2-3 yards.

No. 2877.—Girl's Dress and Hat. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 will require ¾ yard of 27-inch material for the hat, and 2½ yards for the dress.

No. 2884.—Ladies' Apron Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 4½ yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is 2½ yards.



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

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

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

# Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use."

MADE FAMOUS  
BY ITS THOROUGH GOODNESS

Lily White Flour is sold under the guarantee that if you do not like it as well OR BETTER than any flour you ever used the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.





# The Children's Hour

## Letters from Our Boys and Girls

ALL THIS WEEK I have been looking for some letters I didn't receive. Oh yes, there were great piles of letters from all our little boys and girls, but none of them guessed correctly the name of the ninth Great Man in the contest. Perhaps before this paper is printed I shall have received a few correct answers, as there are some of my little folks who have been so faithful that I don't want them to fail on these last two, even if they are harder than the others. If your letter is received and bears a postmark before July 23, it will count in this contest, even for the Ninth Great Man, and you now have the picture in last week's paper of the Tenth—so the contest is ended and it is only a question of allowing you a couple of weeks to get an answer in for the tenth and then—Oh, I hope at least two or three of you faithful ones will win those lovely books.

The ninth Great Man was Colonel House, who is known as one of the greatest diplomats of the whole world. He is the chief confidential adviser of the president and has sat with him all through the Peace Conference and when the president was absent, he took his place in representing the United States, so surely he is a great man whose face we should all become familiar with. He has been commonly called a "silent man" be-

cause he says so little—but they all admit that when he does talk it counts. He is a western man—from Texas—and although he is quiet, he appreciates a good joke. Col. House is now sixty-one years of age.

All through the country it's Threshing Time—even the Doo Dads are busy at this work and I am sure you will enjoy them this week. Affectionately yours—"Laddie."

Dear Laddie:—I have written to you before and this time I am sending a story on what I am going to do when I graduate and hope to win a prize and see my letter in print. Sincerely yours—Eleanor Paige.

**What I Expect to Do When I Graduate**  
When I graduate from the 12th grade I expect to take about two years of nature study in college and then go to a conservatory of music, I am going to take a course in violin and piano music. I am planning to be a school teacher and teach nature study and music in high school. The reason why I want to teach these things is because I am very much interested in them. I am going to try and earn my own way by giving a few music lessons before I go to college.—Eleanor Paige, age 10 years, Bellaire.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once before but did not see my letter in print, but I remembered that you said we should not get discouraged if you did not print

our letters so I am trying again. The picture of the man is General Pershing. He was very influential in bringing about the end of the war, and was commander of the American armies. Well, I will write my story now.—Mabel Swartz, Schoolcraft.

### How I Spent the Fourth of July and Why I Like That Holiday

I like the Fourth of July because it is a jolly day and I can have such a good time in the evening, shooting fire works. Sometime my cousins and I go to Grandma Swartz's and celebrate there. We have ice cream and that makes it more jolly than ever. I worked in the field and earned money. I spent 50 cents of it for the Fourth of July celebration; the rest I saved for other purposes. With the 50 cents I bought two boxes of giant sparklers, two Roman candles, two sky rockets, and two boxes of torpedoes.

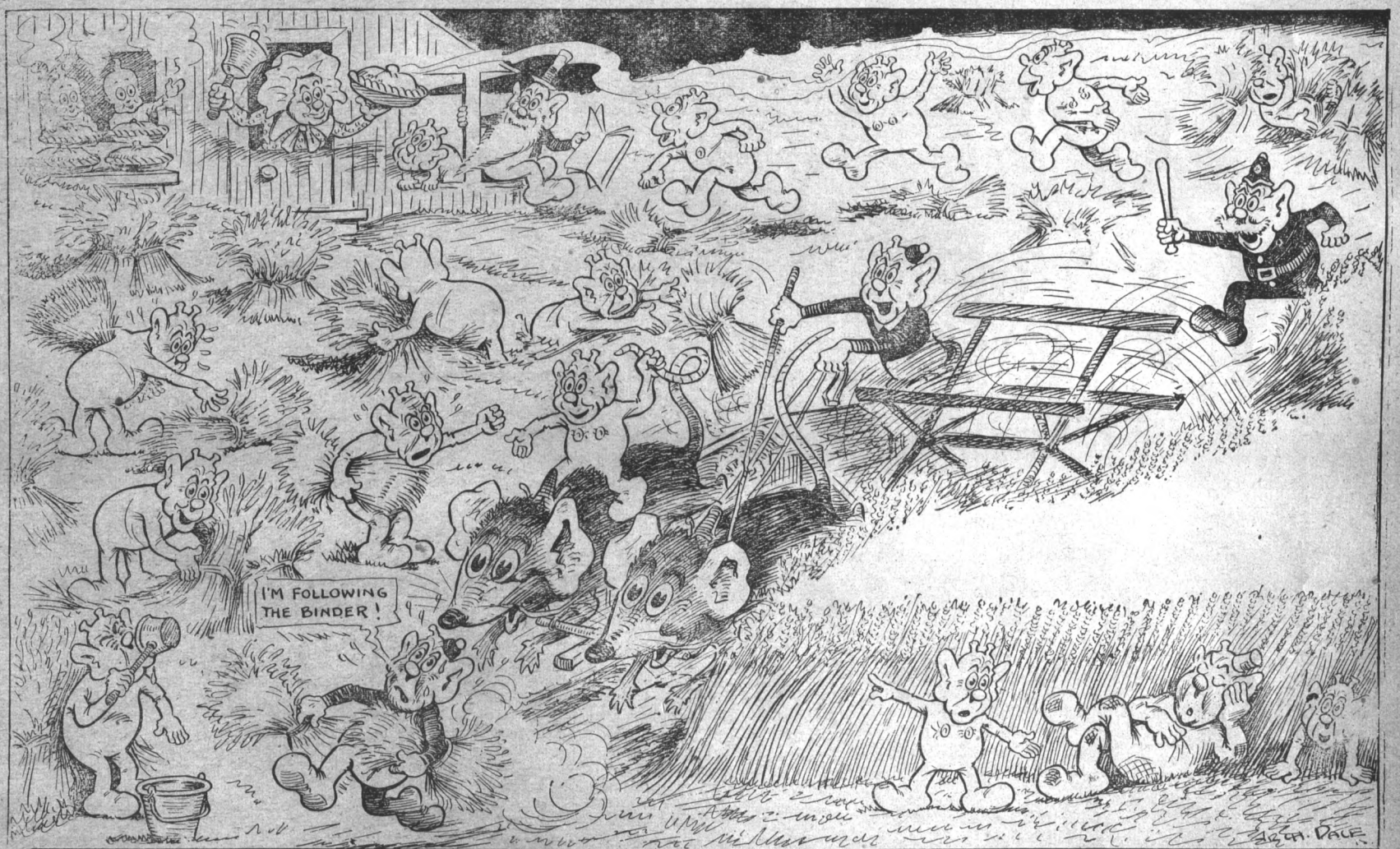
Dear Laddie:—I have not written to you before. We take the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters and the Doo Dads. I am 10 years old and in the 6th grade. The name of my school is the Begole school. I have no brothers or sisters, but I have lots of fun. I have one old cat and two little kittens, a dog, a pet hen and a rooster to play with. We live on a farm of 160 acres. I have five War Saving Stamps. I earned a dollar and ten cents. I drove the horses on the hay load and got five cents a load and one of our horses lost its halter out in the orchard and daddy said he would give me ten cents if I found it and so one

day I went out to look for it and the old pig chased me so I went out last Saturday when the old pig was sleeping and found the halter but daddy has not given me the dollar and ten cents yet. I will have two dollars and fifteen cents then. I will have to close and I hope to see my letter in print next week. Yours truly—Lucretia Amanda Davis, Swartz Creek.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before so I will try and write you now. I am a boy 12 years old, and will be in the 7th grade next year. Our school has been out since June 8th. I have a mile and three-quarters to go to school but I have a bicycle which I ride on to school. For pets I have 12 rabbits, three cats and one lamb. When I get those fed it is pretty near 7 o'clock. Then I pump water for cows, clean out the horse stables and do other chores. At night I milk one cow. I will close as my letter is getting long. Hope to see it in print. Sincerely—Milton Kile, Caro.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written before so thought I would now. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the stories the boys and girls write. I have one cat named Puff. I have one sister, 7 years old, and a brother, 13. I am 10 and in the 6th grade. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Margaret Haley, Dowagiac, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before so thought I would now. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th we all like it very well. I live on a 64-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and we have four horses, five cows and four calves, and a great many hogs and sheep. I have two sisters, Kathryn and Doris. Yours truly—Clara Bartlett Marcellus.



Old Doc Sawbones has taken a day off from his duties of rushing around to attend to sick people and is sitting on the veranda at his farm reading MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING with his pet Doo Dad sitting at his side and helping him to watch the cutting of his wheat. It is an easy day for old Doc and the dog, but a busy day for the Doo Dads, who are making so much noise that old Doc has to look up every little while from his reading to see what in the world they are about. His pet Doo Dad, too, is unable to snooze in quiet, but has to

### The Doo Dads at Harvest Time

wake up in the middle of his naps to have a look at the excitement. Poly is driving the binder, which is drawn by a speedy pair of mice, which he is driving as hard as he can; and to make them go still faster, one of the Doo Dads is a-straddle one of the team and is twisting its tail. See Flannelfeet, the Cop, rushing along behind to arrest Poly for exceeding the speed limit. The binder is traveling so fast as it goes round and round the field that Roly who started out to

do his best to keep up behind it with his stooking has got so far behind it that it is now catching up on him. Who is this we see just around the turn of the wheat, enjoying a comfortable sleep right in the path of the binder? Why, it is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo. Two Doo Dads, who are alarmed for the danger he is in, are doing their best to wake him up. The Doo Dad who is getting a drink with the dipper out of the water pail in front of Roly, who is shouting, "I'm fol-

lowing the Binder," stands a good chance of being run over by one of the team of mice, when the binder catches up with Roly. Meanwhile, see the Old Lady ringing the dinner bell and holding out one of the pies she has been baking, and see how the Doo Dad harvest hands are beginning to stampede for the house. Two of the Doo Dolls, who have been helping to get dinner ready, are also putting pies out to cool. If Poly wasn't so excited, driving his team, he would hear the dinner bell too.





# MARKET FLASHES



## BUSINESS AND TRADE

Business usually slows up a little during the summer months, but this year the astonishing fact seems to be an actual acceleration of the boom brought on shortly after the close of hostilities. The long held-up activities of the past few years are blazing forth with great energy. To all surface appearances at least, America is entering upon a golden age of prosperity. There is not much unemployment, while there are many sections, like Michigan, with acute shortages.

America, in short has won a sort of victory at home. False prophets often said during the war that we might suffer much right after the war. But certainly this suffering is not apparent in business and trade conditions. This is backed by reports from many sources, and Wall Street emphasizes this condition. Just take for example the enormous demand for automobiles and trucks. It is a rare concern nowadays which is anywhere nearly caught up on its orders for motor vehicles. Many farmers are among the buyers too. Of course, hundreds of thousands of farmers have not had the luck that others have had. But if the present rate keeps up it won't be many years before nearly every farmer has an auto, a truck, a tractor, or all of these. There also is a revival of heavy buying of farm machinery. In some sections of Michigan the farmers resent so much of this buying, but the buying goes merrily on.

There have been dark clouds in the panorama of business and trade conditions to be sure. For instance, in some sections of the country, like the Atlantic coast district, there has been a wet spell which lasted too long to suit the farmers. Even some parts of Michigan have suffered but its general condition ranks up mighty well with the best. Labor unrest in the cities, especially along the docks in New York, has cast a little gloom over the general situation. But it is felt that these troubles will be brushed away to a large extent before long.

## General Crop Conditions

In general the crops of America are excellent. There are six states with an average of more than 110 per cent for the condition of their crops. These leading states are Kansas, with 114.4 per cent, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Vermont and New Hampshire. Wisconsin and Kansas are the only real competitors of Michigan in this list.

There are nine states which average between 105 per cent and 110. These are Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, West Virginia and Nebraska. Practically all of these states are in considerable competition with Michigan.

But Michigan leads the states which range between 100 and 105 per cent general crop condition average. The states in this class are Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota, California, Texas, Arizona, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Figuring that the rest of the states range below 100 per cent condition, Michigan has nothing to complain of. The situation as a whole is one of the finest in the world's history. The farmer ought to make a lot of money, wherever he has average luck.



## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.23 1/2	2.23 1/2	2.34
No. 3 White	2.21 1/2		
No. 2 Mixed	2.22 1/2		

A hopeful bit of news comes from Europe to the effect that that continent may require much more import wheat than had been anticipated. It is estimated that Europe will require import wheat to the extent of 600,000,000 bushels from the countries which have a surplus, and of course the United States is by far the greatest of these surplus coun-

## "Beans is Beans," and "Dollars is Dollars"

From a very reliable source another great tip on the bean market has been given to M. B. F., and this is to be presented to its readers before it is obtained by any other publication. The tip follows:

The bean market Tuesday of this week stood at \$8.25 per cwt. choice Michigan handpicked, f. o. b. Michigan, in carlots. And the price is sure to pass the nine dollar mark before the new crop is ready for the market.

The trade is realizing that beans are about the cheapest food available in the world today and that the acreage has been reduced 40 per cent. The drought in California, Michigan and New York has reduced the yield at least 30 per cent, and no matter how favorable the weather conditions may be from now on the plant has been weakened to an extent that will not permit its producing anywhere near a normal crop. The pod will be short and the beans small. The crop condition will increase the hazards from frost. All of this is an extremely bullish sort of condition in the bean market.

During the past few days, buyers

tries and our facilities for transportation are excelled by few.

Another bit of interesting news is that the prospects of 1,300,000,000 bushels of wheat for the United States has dwindled down to a little over a billion. Threshing returns of winter wheat have thus far been rather disappointing. But even if the crop fell somewhat short of a billion, there still would be between 300 and 400 millions of bushels left for exports to Europe.

In the markets of the past week, wheat prices stayed pretty high due to the enormous receipts. Receipts for the week ending July 19 were 7,701,000 alone, Chicago reports, and of course the amounts are bulging much above that figure now. Buyers show a disposition not to pay premiums, although hard winter wheat is much sought after.

The weather was the big influence in the grain trade last week. All the week saw an advancing market in wheat, corn, rye and barley and a firm market in oats. The month of July has been excessively hot and dry in the big grain belts and reports of considerable damage to the crops have resulted in more than the usual activity in the markets at the opening of the marketing season. The prices of grains have reached such a high mark in comparison with the reported supply that dealers are not buying in large quantities feeling that prices must go lower.

Canadian wheat is reported in poor condition; spring wheat was practically a failure in many sections, and the huge excess in prospect a few months ago is dwindling rapidly. It is stated that grain fields in Minnesota and North Dakota which were expected to yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre have actually produced only 10 bushels to the acre. Farmers show no great interest this year in the wheat price. The majority of them are satisfied with the minimum price and are anxious to get their money out of the crop as soon as pos-

sible. Marketing of the crop has been carried on very freely in this state, many of the farmers hauling directly from the threshing and taking the price offered by the elevators without a question. Of course, there will be lots of farmers who will hold their wheat until later in the season in hopes that the demand will send the price still higher. But the majority of these men do not need the proceeds from their crop and can afford to hold.

Some of the trade is trying to tie the farmers up by contracting his crop of beans, when ready for delivery. We want to advise readers of M. B. F. that contracting for any food products, before it is ready for delivery, is a dangerous transaction.

from Greece purchased 4,000 tons of beans in New York, while agents from Germany and other European countries are buying thousands of tons. In many instances the contract with these buyers has called for the third shipment, and in some instances as great as eight months. This is a significant fact, as it indicates that foreign merchants are convinced that their countries will be in as great or greater need a year from now as at present.

If the United States farmer sells his beans for \$8 today he receives in payment a 50-cent dollar, which is equivalent to \$2.40 per bushel on a pre-war basis and with that \$8 he can purchase only as much labor, machinery and other necessities as when he was receiving \$2.25 per bushel for beans.

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## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.09	2.03	2.18 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	2.07	2.01	

The dry weather and the continued strength in the hog market have given corn a sharp upward turn, but the bears predict that this is only temporary. Their opinion in this respect is not worth a great deal for no matter at what price corn has been sold the last few months, the price was higher, according to, these selfsame bears, than the conditions warranted. Despite their predictions and efforts to keep the prices down, the market has steadily advanced and will continue upward at least until harvesting commences.



## RYE & BARLEY

Rye is doing better right now than it has for some time. Michigan has produced a big crop and yields are showing better the average. A subscriber wrote us recently asking our opinion as to the future of this market. We merely stated to him these facts. That rye and wheat are practically interchangeable elements of

many food products, and that the plentitude of wheat even at the guaranteed price would tend to lessen the demand for rye. That some European countries, Germany and Austria in particular, preferred flour to wheat flour and that the restoration of trading between those countries and the United States would ordinarily mean a vigorous demand and trade. It is going to be extremely difficult to estimate what may happen in the rye market. Country dealers are now offering around \$1.65 for No. 2.

There has not been much news in the Detroit markets as to barley. Cash No. 3 has been selling around \$2.30 to \$2.40 per cwt.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard			.91 1/2
No. 3 White	.84 1/2	.82 1/2	
No. 4 White	.83 1/2	.81 1/2	

Oats have advanced to 83 to 85 cents on the Detroit market and the tone is strong. This in face of the facts that the export demand is light and export movements limited on account of the marine strike. The Michigan yield will be the lightest per acre of a number of years. Some oats have been cut. Others do not look like they were worth cutting. We have seen a few fine stands of oats up in the central part of the state, particularly in some sections of Gratiot county but the majority of the fields are very poor.



## POTATOES

City folks cannot understand why new potatoes remain so high, and are grumbling over the apparent profiteering of our southern brothers. The acreage was comparatively slight in the south this year and the yield none too good. New potatoes have been scarce; are still scarce and will continue scarce until the northern spud states put their early varieties on the market. Virginia cobblers have been bringing the last week around \$7.75 to \$8 per barrel in jobbing lots.

The dry weather of July, it is feared, has cost the potato growers heavily. Thruout all the potato counties the vines are in blossom, and the plants do not look very rugged. The northwestern part of the state seems to have been hit the hardest by the drought, and a harvest of small potatoes is feared. Small potatoes in Michigan this year and big potatoes in Wisconsin, New York and Minnesota means another period of dissatisfaction over the potato grades. It seems a safe prediction to state that there will be no bumper crops of spuds this year and those who have a good yield should receive very satisfactory returns.



## BEANS

Beans sold recently in Detroit at \$7.65, but we are given to understand that actual transactions between jobbers and wholesalers the past few days, have been upon the basis of \$8 per cwt. This means that beans have advanced, by degrees, \$1 per cwt. in the past thirty days.



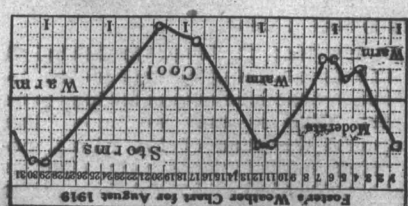
## HAY

	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	31.50	32.00	31.50
Chicago	30.00	35.00	34.00
Pitts.	38.00	38.50	34.00
N. Y.	35.00	40.00	32.00
	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	24.00	25.00	
Chicago	33.00	34.00	15.00
Pitts.	38.00	38.50	34.00
N. Y.	27.00	32.00	21.00

Hay is reported to have lost out on

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, '19. —Last Bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross continent July 30 to Aug. 4, cool wave Aug. 1 to 5.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Aug. 3 and 9 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Aug. 4 and 10, plains sections 5 and 11, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-

Tennessee valleys 6 and 12, eastern sections 7 and 13, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about August 3 and 14. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Above forecasts cover from August 3 to 14. Storms will be most severe near first part of this period but no very severe storms are expected. Temperatures will average above normal east of Rockies and below west. Rainfall of the States and Canada will be below the average of June and July, 1919. Temperatures near Aug. 1 and 12 will average higher than near 6. Most rain of the period is expected near Aug. 7.

W. T. Foster



## Bean Market Strong and Prices High; Prospects for Good 1919 Prices Promising

For the first time in many months we have some really encouraging information on beans. We and readers have watched this market with anxious eyes for a long time, and have found nothing but discouraging situations which kept the market in a state of uncertainty and prices at low and unprofitable levels. But the bean market is coming back. Slowly, but surely, the market is strengthening and prices are advancing. The export demand which has been growing rapidly the last few weeks has had much to do with this firmer feeling, but the big influences have been the reduced acreage and the poor condition of the 1919 crop. It is now a practical certainty that there will be no such enormous quantities of beans grown this year as last and since this food continues to be the ideal food for export to countries that are short on rations, and the signing of peace has restored normal trading conditions, the price this fall and winter should be exceptionally good. Our readers will be interested in the following statement upon the situation as conveyed by a large dealer in Michigan beans to a certain bean trade paper:

"The trade is apparently awakening in the fact," says this dealer, "that the dry weather in Michigan is damaging the bean crop to an extent that will materially affect the market in the very near future. No matter how favorable conditions may be from now on, the plant is so badly damaged that it will not produce anywhere near a normal crop. With a short acreage and a light yield, conditions will be reversed the coming year and we predict that the demand will exceed the supply, as stocks of white beans in the hands of retail grocers, canners and in fact all classes of trade, are below normal. In our opinion, every bean available will be in demand at a fair price before the new crop. We are advised from California that conditions, so far as the growing crop is concerned, are practically the same there as they are here."

its Michigan yield although 2,217,000 tons is estimated as a certainty. This is somewhat less than the usual results of the hay harvest, being half a million tons below last year's yield.

As for the general condition of the market, some recovery in prices is beginning to become noticeable, inasmuch as the market is not quite as overburdened as it was. The inrush of supplies has been reduced, by a railroad embargo, and buying as a result has picked up, somewhat. New hay has taken the place of old in the western markets which have declined under heavy receipts. Deliveries have been hindered by bad weather in some districts. In general the quality and quantity for America is high. Clover mixtures are expected to predominate.

Choice hay sold at \$32.50 at Detroit last week and \$35 in Chicago. A year ago the price was about \$10 less.

### NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET

That the production of butter is markedly on the decrease is clearly proven by the decrease in receipts during the past week. Last week's receipts were 79,642 tubs, while those of this week are only 67,465 tubs or a decrease of more than 12,000 tubs. Without doubt, much of that decrease is natural, that is, occasioned by summer heat, flies etc., but it is very probable that because the farmer is very busy at present harvesting his crops the dairy herd is somewhat neglected temporarily. As usual, at this season of the year the quality of the butter is poorer than during the early spring months. That is, of course, due to the heat and to some extent to the lack of care given the milk and cream while other farm work is pressing. Reports from butter producing areas show that pastures are in excellent condition and that prospects for a continued high production could not be better.

The market is in a very sensitive condition. Practically all stores are heavily loaded with butter. While some high quality butter is being received, the majority of the accumulation is of inferior quality. Speculators are little interested in butter that will score below 92, hence, receivers who have large accumulations of lower scoring stock are easily affected by each small condition appearing in the market. There has been at all times this year a lack of consistent buying demand which has tended to cause an unsettled feeling and that condition is more apparent at present than it has been for some time.

The week started out with increased activity because of an increase in the speculative demand. As a result, the price increased  $\frac{1}{2}$ c on Wednesday. It was then readily apparent that the price was too high and the market began to show signs of weakening. On Thursday, very little business was done and on Friday the price declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ c and there was practically no activity. There is a prevalent feeling in the market that unless some element enters to change the present conditions, we may see a further decline in the price of butter. Local demand continues good for

both salted and sweet butter. Established quotations on Friday were: Extras, 53 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 54c; higher scoring than extras, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 55c; and, seconds, 49 to 51c. The differential in price of unsalted butter is  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3c.

### DETROIT BUTTER AND POULTRY MARKET

In the Detroit markets, butter is in good demand and firm; eggs are quoted higher due to brisk buying. Poultry is active and firm. Prices this week in Detroit hovered around the following prices:

Butter: Fresh creamery, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 52c per lb.

Eggs—French candled current receipts, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; fresh candled firsts in new cases, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; extra firsts, candled and graded in new cases, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per doz.

Cheese—Michigan flats, 32 to 33c; New York flats, 34c; Michigan single daisies, 33c; brisk, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; long horns, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Wisconsin double daisies, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Wisconsin twins, 33c; limburger, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 34c; domestic Swiss, 44 to 45c lb.

### CHICAGO DAIRY MARKET

#### Eggs

Chicago's market is firm for fancy grades of eggs. There also has been a good trade in poultry and butter.

Firsts, misc. receipts, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; firsts, cars, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; ordinary, 39 to 41c; misc. lots cases included, 39 to 42c; cases return, 38 to 41c; checks, 30 to 34c; dirties, 3 to 36c; storage packed firsts 44 to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; stg. pk'd., ordinary firsts, 42 to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

#### Butter

Creamery, ex., 92 scores, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; firsts, 88-91 scores, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; seconds, 83-87 scores, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 48c; packing stock, 41 to 43c; ladders as to quality, 47 to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; renovated, No. 1, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Standard, 90 scores and better, 52 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

#### Live Poultry

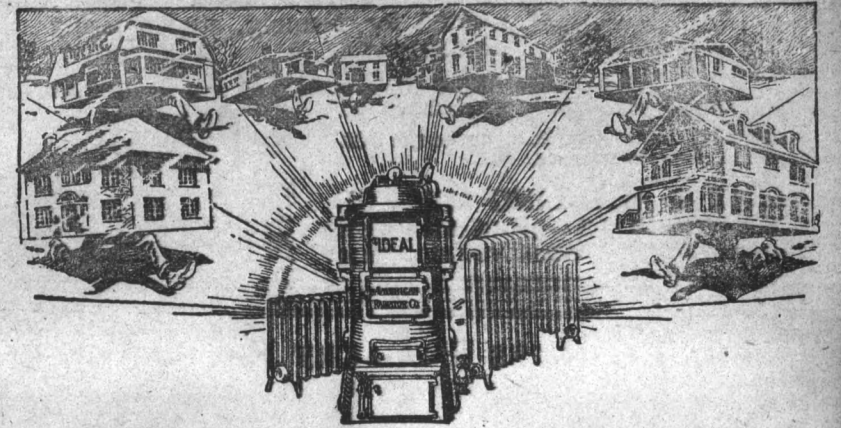
Broilers, lbs. and up, 34 to 38c; fowls, as they run, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; roosters, old, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; turkeys, 25c; ducks, 30c; mixed, dark and white, 28 to 29c; Indian Runner, 25 to 26c; Muscovy, 22c; geese 16c; Guinea hens old and young \$7; ducks, spring, 30c; geese, spring, 25c.



## LIVE STOCK

The Chicago live stock market has been beset by labor troubles, nearly every packer suffering from walk-outs. Most packers bought moderately during the past several days, and notices were sent out a few days ago by some to hold back shipments of live stock. The result has been somewhat lower prices, notably in that of hogs, which fell from the top of \$23 of a week or so past. There are those, however, who predict that Mr. Hog may again rise to a new record level provided the labor situation clears and there is no hitch in (Continued on page 15)

## All Farm Houses Want IDEAL HEATING!



Every farm home has the right to be comfortable and clean. The need for comfort on the farm is really greater than in the city for the physical work is harder and the exposure is more severe. The young men returning from demobilized armies will look for modern heating comforts in the farm home. They will be disappointed if they are not there and they will be more anxious to stay on the farm if they are there.

## AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

IDEAL-AMERICAN Heating attracts the owners of all kinds of dwellings—thousands of farm homes are enjoying winter with IDEAL Heating.



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

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

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

### Have this great comfort in your farm house

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

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

### Send for our Free Heating Book

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



IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for season. Temperature kept just right by Siphon Regulator. Write for booklet.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F. 33 Chicago

## Western Canada's "Horn of Plenty" Offers You Health & Wealth



Western Canada for years has helped to feed the world—the same responsibility of production still rests upon her.

While high prices for Grain, Cattle and Sheep are sure to remain, price of land is much below its value.

Land capable of yielding 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre can be had on easy terms at from \$15 to \$30 per acre—good grazing land at much less.

Many farms paid for from a single year's crop. Raising cattle, sheep and hogs brings equal success. The Government encourages farming and stock raising. Railway and Land Co's. offer unusual inducements to Home Seekers. Farms may be stocked by loans at moderate interest. Western Canada offers low taxation, good markets and shipping; free schools, churches and healthful climate.

For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or W. V. McINNESS Canadian Gov't Agt. 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Canadian Government Agent.





## Economize with Model 12 STAR WINDMILL

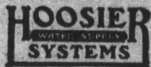


An abundant supply of water is assured the user of the Model 12 Star Windmill. Pumps in light breezes and is unexcelled wherever water is needed for farming, stock raising or dairying.

NO-OIL-EM BEARINGS save many trips up the tower, as one oiling each year insures perfect lubrication.

Write today for catalog No. 95 or see the STAR dealer in your community.

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STAR WINDMILLS — HOOSIER PUMPS  
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Provide an independent supply of water for farm homes. Use any kind of power, pump from well of any depth. Easily installed and economically maintained. Write for Bulletin F.

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#### 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

**160 ACRES FULLY EQUIPPED \$3800.** with Pr. Horses and 6 Cows, 29 sheep, 2 hogs; poultry, ducks, 2 mowing machines, hay rakes, 2 plows, 2 harrows, 2 cultivators, long list tools, crops; near hustling RR town, banks, theatres, fine markets, milk collected door; machine-worked tillage, well-fenced pasture, estimated 400 cords wood, 50,000 feet timber; 150 prime apple trees, 50 plums, much other fruit; good 9-room house, large basement barn, hog house, 2 poultry houses, etc., all good. Owner retiring sacrifices everything, \$3800, easy terms. Details page 33 Catalog Bargains 19 States copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B. E., Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

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

**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.

**FAIRVIEW FARM FOR SALE—80** acres; 50 improved, 30 in timber; will cut 2,000 cords of wood; spring in wood lot; good soil nearly all seeded; 18 acres sweet clover; will cut 175 bu. seed; good well and windmill; water in house and barn; 65-bbl. tank at house; 2 cement stock tanks; large cistern; about 700 apple and 400 cherry trees; 8-room house, large cement-floor porch, good cellar; steam heat; wood house and garage; barn 35x50, basement, shed 14x24; buildings are all on walls; silo; gravel road Wolverine to Petoskey; R. D., and telephone; 30 rods to school; best church privileges in town. Farm has good air drainage, remarkably free from frost; a pleasant slightly home near the famous trout stream, Sturgeon river. Poor health and no help, reasons for the sacrifice; property situated 2½ miles west from Wolverine, Cheboygan county. If interested, write D. E. Culver, Wolverine, Mich.

**NEBRASKA FOR THE FARMER WHO** wants a new and better location is pictured and described in a new book just issued by the United States Railroad Administration and the State Agricultural College. Facts about different sections of the state, profitable crops, soil, climate, rainfall, irrigation. Ranking high in production and increasing rapidly in wealth there are still chances for the man of limited capital and the book tells how success is to be won. Ask for Nebraska book. Give name and address plainly. **J. L. Edwards, Manager Agricultural Section, Room 653, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D.C.**

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES GOOD SOIL.** Grand clover land. Seven-room house, 3 barns, etc. Good springs; blacksmith shop; implements; 2 cows, 3½ years, 2 bulls, 40 ewes, 29 lambs team of horses; De Laval separator. \$4,500 takes all. Ill health cause of selling. **A. M. Wickerham, Harrison, Mich.**

**45-ACRE FARM IN WEXFORD CO.—** For Sale or Trade. All good productive soil, well located. Will take good car or live stock as part payment. **H. D. Kenyon, Breckenridge, Mich.**

### MISCELLANEOUS

**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. Will demonstrate what it will do on level ground. **Fred K. Dibble, Frankfort, Mich.**

**WANTED—TO RENT GRAIN AND** Stock Farm, about 100 acres that can be worked with tractor. Give full description and terms. Will you give option of buying? If you can't give a long time lease, don't answer this ad. **Walter Rice, Clinton, Ohio, R. 2.**

**GRAIN SEPARATOR, 32x38 ADVANCE** with all modern attachments; Garden City feeder; gearless stacker; Dentler bagger with steel chains and Closs & Howard adjustable sieve, all in A No. 1 condition. Price \$700 cash or U. S. bonds. Come or write **Skinner Bros., Gowen, Mich.**

**WANTED—GOOD WOMAN OR GIRL** to help with housework. Good house; no washing. **Mrs. Harris, 35 Kennilworth avenue, 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.

## WE BUY

At highest market value good quality Seed of

**Sand Vetch**  
and  
**Giant Spurry**

For prompt delivery we pay good margin over market price. Mail your samples to

**S. M. ISBELL & CO.**  
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### SEEDS WANTED

Michigan Grown

Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test. **The C. E. DePuy Co., Pontiac, Mich.**

## County Crop Reports

Due to slow mail service and some delays in re-opening our crop reporting system, it will be found that numerous reports will be more than a week old. But it is expected that the reports will become so systematized that they will be almost up to the minute. In some cases drouth or rain are reported for a certain county in which weather as well as prices may have changed somewhat, but in any case the farmer who knows how business is going in all parts of his own county as well as the other counties in the state is able to do some mighty good figuring as to marketing, etc.

**KALKASKA, (N.)**—Farmers near South Boardman have been cutting and drawing in their fall grain. Up until July 21 weather was sultry and dry, resulting not only in dry soils but also in some of the forest fires which have been raging in this vicinity, according to the report of R. B. He writes that wheat is \$2; butter, 45c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 35c.

(Editor's Note: MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING wishes to join with farmers from all parts of the state in expressing sympathy for the unfortunate people in the northern parts of the state afflicted with forest fires. M. B. F. would welcome suggestions as to ways of helping those in distress in the stricken districts.)

**CALHOUN, (North Center)**—G. R., correspondent for North Central Calhoun county, writes that there was plenty of hay and grain left to cut after the middle of July, up until which time weather was good. Threshers have started full blast but much of the grain is soft, which seems to indicate it will be unprofitable to the farmer. Corn has been doing fine, while potatoes have suffered from lack of rain. The Farmers' Elevator Company, which has been under way since April, has received its charter and is ready to do business. It is incorporated for \$25,000, about one-half of which is subscribed. Officers have been elected as follows: President, E. C. Corey; vice-president, D. A. H. Burleson; secretary and treasurer, Evert Rehlds. Directors are George Rundlem, Sim Cole, Chancey Osborn and Frank Etson. It is expected that the new firm will be doing business by the time this appears in print. The firm is to be known as the Olivet Elevator Co.

(Editor's Note: Readers desiring further information are invited to write to M. B. F. for details, or direct to the men named above, 2,500 shares at \$10 per share are issued—a maximum of forty shares for any one person and a minimum of 5 shares, thus prohibiting a few rich men getting control of the small holders' money.)

**MONTCALM, (S. E.)**—The grain is mostly harvested except the oats which are being cut as rapidly as they can and many are threshing their grain out of the field, this being a labor-saving proposition for the farmer. Corn is in a fine condition as cultivating is continuing in this crop and if a heavy frost is not received before being harvested there will be a larger yield than last year. A smaller acreage of beans than last year was planted and is in a good condition, also expecting a fair yield. The potatoes which were planted late, are much better than the early variety on account of the soil being very dry and they are very much in need of a rain in this vicinity. The following prices were paid at Greenville:—Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.90; oats, 75; rye, \$1.43; hens, 20; butter, 50; eggs, 40; sheep, 10; lambs, 15; hogs, 18 to 19; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 8; veal calves, 9 to 11.—**W. L., Greenville, July 25.**

**GRAND TRAVERSE, (E.)**—The farmers are harvesting their grain and hauling it in. Wind blows hard every day and big fires raging all around us. Hay all burned up and did not amount to much. Grain did not fill good. Potatoes and corn are badly in need of rain. Beans are a poor crop and buckwheat will not amount to anything. Grasshoppers are bad in most places. The following prices were paid recently:—Oats, \$1; beans, Pea, \$6.50; Red Kidney, \$6.50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 38.—**C. L. B., Williamsburg, July 24.**

# Carloads

## Wheat and Rye

We are carload specialists and are ready to pay the long price on straight carload shipments on all Wheat and Rye offered.

Regardless of your location we can give you immediate satisfactory service, a long price and spot cash. Consult us by wire, phone or letter.

## Carload Wellman

**E. L. WELLMAN Co.**

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Phones: Citizens 4265.  
Bell Main 1556

## DIG YOUR POTATOES THE FARQUHAR WAY

A Farquhar Digger will get you more marketable potatoes, and besides save much labor. These machines are sufficiently strong to stand the strain of hard continuous usage. They dig clean, and leave the potatoes convenient for picking.



No. 1 Elevator means larger profits for growers.

The No. 1 Elevator shown above has paid for itself in one season for some users. Rigid tongue construction holds Digger steady on the row avoiding cutting. Either Cross Bottom or Angle Bucket Elevator to suit different soils. Larger size Elevator Diggers for deep planting and bad conditions. Engine drive, if desired.

Our Success Jr. is the peer of Plow Diggers. Price so low with-

"Success Jr." The plow that pays dividends on an acre patch.



In reach of the smallest grower. The Gilt Edge for those who desire more elaborate Walking Digger.

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**ARENAC (East).—**Haying is about done here and is a fair crop, although the quality was hurt by the severe storms we had here, blowing it all over so it had to be raked over again and the last storm discolored it badly. Wheat and rye cutting in progress and the yield will be just fair as it will not turn out as well as it looks—hot and dry June the cause. Oats will be very short, barley poor and peas promise a fair crop. Beans look good where the severe storm did not leave the water standing, but in low places they are hurt badly. Fruits will be only partly a crop here and everything in the fruit line is high. Huckleberries are bringing fabulous prices, and pickers are here from most all over Michigan to the marshes in Arenac county. Not much building going on as the high prices of material and labor make the farmer feel that he cannot take any chances. The following prices were paid at Twining recently:—Wheat, \$2; oats, 75; beans, \$6.25; hens, 18 to 22; butterfat, 49; eggs, 38; hogs, 20; wool, 58.—M. B. R. Twining.

**TUSCOLA, (C.).—**The farmers were busy cutting hay, wheat and rye being about half done by the middle of July and by now they must be mighty well along in the work. R. C. writes that hay has been a fair crop in Tuscola, wheat good, rye good, and in some places as bad in others, and oats very poor. It has been pretty hot and dry for oats, beets and beans. Potatoes are still hopeful, though bugs are thick. Soil has been too hard and dry to work much. There is some building going on. Corn probably will be the best crop of the year in this section. But that's not saying much. Will be short of grain this year.

**LAKE, (N. E.).—**Weather has been hot with some rain. Corn is exceedingly good for this time of the year. Oats not so good because the grass hoppers hurt them. Rye is a good crop. Late potatoes are not very promising. Had a frost but it did little damage.—E. C. D.

**INGHAM (C.).—**Haying nearly over. Average crop of No. 1 Hay; wheat, heavy; rye unusually heavy; straw and corn a good crop; oats, light; potatoes, short crop; fruit, none to speak of. Wheat harvest about done. Very hard job to harvest rye, it being down and tangled up, till almost impossible to cut and gather with binder. Pastures are dry and short, yet the stock is looking well. Cows are falling off in quality of milk.—C. I. M.

**MONTCALM (N.).—**The farmers are harvesting rye and wheat. Most all have good grain. Corn is a fine crop. Oats are poor. No spring seeding to speak of. Had a light frost in some places recently. Some farmers are building barns. Huckleberries are plentiful. I have a few little peach trees on my farm which are loaded with green peaches.—G. B. V.

**MIDLAND.—**The farmers of this section are cultivating corn and beans, making hay, harvesting their rye, and their winter wheat. The rye and wheat are of a good quality but the acreage is quite small. The spring wheat is of a small quantity. The beans and corn are looking pretty good. I have lived here ten years and I never had a better crop of corn than this year. Some of the beans are in blossom and are vining. The early potatoes are looking good, but are quite small.

Farmers are all too busy right now to turn their minds to some of the big issues they are interested in.—J. H. M.

**CLARE.—**Crops in this neighborhood are looking good. Corn is tasseled and a good deal of it in the silk. Beans are blossoming. Haying about done. Hay is a fairly good crop, though rather light in some places. Rye is being harvested and barley is beginning to be cut. The huckleberry crop is a failure, owing to the freeze the first part of July. The prospects for a bumper crop of wild blackberries is good. Several new silos have been purchased and two new barns have been erected.—V. W., July 22.

**INGHAM (N. E.).—**Farmers have been cutting hay, oats and barley, some threshing being done. Wheat and rye have not turned out very well. Barley short. Some places so short that it has to be cut with the mower. Cows in demand. Pigs scarce

and high. The following prices were offered at Williamston:—Wheat \$2.10; corn 3.75; oats 75; rye 1.45; potatoes 1.25; butter 50; eggs 40c.—A. N. July 23.

**MECOSTA (S. E.).—**Wheat and rye all cut but little threshing done. Not a great deal of wheat; lot of good quality. Very large acreage of rye and good. Corn is fine; all tasseled and silked. Early potatoes are good. Late potatoes are looking fairly good. Beans in this locality have almost ceased to be. What few there are in fine shape. Give us some more of the Non-Partisan League articles. I have received more of their literature from St. Paul, and I think we will hear more of them in Michigan before another year.—F. M. E.

**MISSAUKEE.—**Farmers are harvesting rye and wheat which is pretty good. They are also fighting the hoppers and potato bugs which are bad. The hoppers have got most of the oats and spring wheat and all of the millet and we are going to have a hard time to save our corn and potatoes. We have not had a real good rain since about the middle of May and it is very dry and hot. There is no feed to speak of for the stock. Apples are a light crop.—H. E. N.

**MECOSTA (N.).—**Farmers have been busy haying and harvesting. Weather has been good and crops looking good. Wheat and rye are good crops. Oats are short; potatoes and corn are good. Hay is a fairly good. Grasshoppers are plentiful; beans and buckwheat are fair.—L. M.

**IOSCO (E.).—**Farmers around Tawas City have been busy making hay, which is a fair crop. Corn, beans and potatoes are looking pretty good. Grasshoppers are plentiful; any beans planted. Oats and barley are very short, rye being about half a crop.—A. B. L. Tawas City.

**LAPEER, (East).—**The farmers are very busy finishing haying and wheat harvest. Some have threshed wheat and it is turning out very good, about 25 bushels and a very good sample. Had a fine rain the first of the week and it will help the late potatoes and corn. Oats and barley are getting ripe; not as busy as last year.—C. A. B., Imlay City, July 26.

**SAGINAW, (S. W.).—**The farmers are through with their hay and wheat harvest. We have had fine weather for securing the crops and are now commencing to cut oats which are short and light on account of it being too dry and hot. Early potatoes are small with few in a hill. Pastures are getting short and well dried up. The following prices were paid at St. Charles July 26:—Wheat, \$2.20; oats, 72; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$2; No. 1 light mixed, \$18; beans, \$6.25; hens, 24; springers, 35; butter, 50; butterfat, 55; eggs, 42; hogs \$21.—G. L., St. Charles, July 26.

**ST. CLAIR, (Central).—**Threshing is at hand. Wheat is yielding 12 to 25 bushels per acre; looked good for twice that much. Rye is yielding 10 to 20 bushels per acre and looked good for twice that much; the grain is somewhat shrunken but a nice color. Oats and barley are a short crop and ripening fast. Corn looks extra good. Pastures are getting very dry and short. Berries are a short crop owing to hot dry weather. The play, "All on Account of Polly" given at the Maccabee hall by members of South Park Baptist Sunday school of Port Huron for the benefit of Goodells Baptist Sunday school, Friday evening, July 25, was well attended the hall being packed to the doors.—H. E. R., Goodells, July 26.

#### Maine Crop Report

Crop reports are for the most part good in Maine. The hay crop is much better than last year. Corn is looking well with a larger acreage than for some years. Beans were not planted to as large extent at last year and in some places were killed by the late June frost. Potatoes are looking fine. Although the acreage is much less than for several years there is every prospect of good yield. New potatoes are \$5 to \$6 per bbl. The berry crop is good and prices are good, being from 25c to 35c a qt., delivered. The apple crop will not be very abundant in a great part of the state, while in others there will be an abundant crop.—R. L. Herrick, West Paris, Maine, R. 2.



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##### SIRE IN SERVICE

Johan Pauline De Kol Lad, sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, a son of Flint Bertuscia 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

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.

**BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY.** 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price \$150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

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

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

### PREPARE

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

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

**WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS** good sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

#### HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

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

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

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

#### HOLSTEINS WANTED

Wanted—Some Registered Holstein cows. Must be under Federal inspection, and due to freshen very shortly. Not over five years old. John Schlaff Creamery Company, 277 Tillman Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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PERCHERONS,  
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ANGUS.  
DUROCS.

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

**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 tuberculin 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

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### The Wildwood Jersey Farm

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

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

#### 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.

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

**THE 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. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Mich.

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

#### HEREFORDS

**HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027** AT HEAD OF HERD 11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H. B. Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

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

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

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**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, Salfme, 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 lively from town.

WM. J. CLARKE, Eaton Rapids, Michigan

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**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: FOUR AUGUST BOARS** ready for heavy service. Pedigrees sent on application. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles south of Middleton.

**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 grate 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 and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

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

#### 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

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**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.

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

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

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### Yearling Hens, Pullets and Cockerels

S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes, Pullets and Cockerels twelve weeks old; Yearling Hens now laying, only good stock shipped. Will ship on approval.

**VALLEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM** Frazer Miller, Prop. Bloomingdale Mich.

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

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

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S. C. White Leghorn Yearling Pullets. Write for fall price list. Standard breed Cockerels, Guineas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, for fall delivery.

Rabbits—Belgians, New Zealands, Rufus Reds, Flemish Giants.

**STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION** Bloomingdale, Mich.

**LEGHORNS—FEBRIS 230-264, STOCK** Direct. Cockerels from eight to fifteen weeks old. Write for prices. Alvah Stegenga, Portland, Mich.

**SACRIFICING 2,000 PURE-BRED ENGLISH** Strain S. C. White Leghorn yearling pullets with long deep bodies large combs at \$1.75 each. Weight 5 lbs. each. Most profitable layers. Records from 200 to 272 eggs per year. Large valuable catalogue free. Write us your wants. Fruitvale Leghorn Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

#### WYANDOTTES

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

#### CHICKS

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

### HATCHING EGGS

**FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING** from Barron Single Comb White Leghorns; 300 eggs strain 7-lb. cock, \$1.65 per 15 by mail; \$4 per 50; chicks, 20 for \$5. R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Mich.



## MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from page 11)

transportation and so on. Last week the Chicago packers bought 25,000 fewer hogs than they bought the preceding week.

As for cattle there has been an unsettled condition in the markets. A wider spread of prices has been noted between good and poor grades. Choice steers were in good supply and light demand early this week at Chicago, \$18.50 being the average high price given.

Detroit's market for live stock slumped somewhat. Veal calves were strong.

Prices quoted Tuesday this week follow:

**Detroit—Cattle:** Receipts, 834; bulls 50c lower; light stock grades averaging 300 to 400 very dull; other grades steady last week's opening; best heavy steers, \$13 to \$15; best handy weight butcher steers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; handy light butchers, \$8.50 to \$9; light butchers, \$7 to \$8; best cows, \$9 to \$9.50; butcher cows, \$8 to \$8.25; cutters, \$6.50 to \$6.75; canners, \$6 to \$6.25; best heavy bulls, \$9.50; bologna bulls, \$8.50; stock bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; feeders, \$9 to \$11; stockers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; milkers and springers, \$75 to \$120. Veal calves: Receipts, 397; market strong; best, \$19 to \$20; others \$10 to \$18. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 315; lambs, 75c lower; sheep steady; best lambs, \$16; fair lambs, \$14 to \$15.50; light to common lambs, \$10 to \$13; fair to good sheep, \$7.50 to \$8; culls and common, \$4 to \$6. Hogs: Receipts, 678; pigs steady; mixed hogs, 5c lower; pigs, \$22.50; mixed hogs, \$23 to \$23.25.

**Chicago—Hogs:** Receipts, 39,000; estimated tomorrow, 35,000; weak, mostly 25c lower than Saturday's average, heavyweight, \$21.50 to \$22.90 medium weight, \$21.60 to \$23; light weight, \$21.50 to \$23; light lights, \$20.75 to \$22.60; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$21 to \$21.50; packing sows, rough, \$19.75 to \$20.75; pigs, \$20 to \$21.50. Cattle: Receipts, 28,000; estimated tomorrow, 25,000; unsettled; beef steers medium and heavy weight choice and prime, \$16.85 to \$18.50; medium and good, \$12.25 to \$16.85; common, \$10.25 to \$12.25; light weight, good and choice, \$14.50 to \$17.75; common and medium, \$9.50 to \$14.60; butcher cattle heifers, \$7.25 to \$14.50; cows, \$7.25 to \$13.75; canners and cutters, \$5.75 to \$7.25; veal calves, light and handy weight, \$15 to \$17.25; feeder steers, \$7.75 to \$13.75; stocker steers, \$7 to \$11.25; western range steers, \$9.25 to \$16.25; cows and heifers, \$8.50 to \$12.75. Sheep: Receipts, 24,000; estimated tomorrow, 25,000; slow; lambs, 84 lbs down, \$13.50 to \$16.25; culls and common, \$8.50 to \$13.25; yearling wethers, \$10.50 to \$13.25; ewes, medium, good and choice, \$7 to \$9.50; culls and common, \$2.75 to \$6.50.

**East Buffalo—Dunning & Stevens report:** Cattle—Reports, 200 cars; best grades, 25c higher, others slow; prime heavy steers, \$16.50 to \$18.10; best shipping steers, \$15 to \$16.50; medium shipping steers, \$13 to \$14.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 lbs., \$15 to \$16; light native yearlings, good quality, \$13.50 to \$14.50; best handy steers, \$12 to \$13; fair to good kind, \$11.50 to \$12.50; handy steers and heifers, mixed, \$12 to \$12.50; western heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; state heifers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; best fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11.25; butchering cows, \$9 to \$9.50; cutters, \$6.50 to \$7.50; canners, \$5 to \$6; fancy bulls, \$11 to \$12; butchering bulls, \$9 to \$10; common bulls, \$7 to \$7; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. \$10 to \$10.50; medium feeders, \$8.50 to \$9.50; stockers, \$8 to \$8; light common, \$7.50 to \$8; best milkers and springers, \$100 to \$150; mediums, \$75 to \$90. Hogs: Receipts, 50 cars; lower; heavy and yorkers, \$23.75; pigs, \$22.75 to \$23. Sheep: Receipts, 10 cars; steady; top lambs, \$16.50 to \$16.75; yearlings, \$12 to \$14; wethers, \$10.50 to \$11; ewes, \$9.50 to \$10. Calves, \$8 to \$10.

## FRUIT

The western part of Michigan has been sending in lots of huckleberries to the cities, and the price fell one dollar in just one day this week. Still further drops may occur. The highest price this week, reported from Detroit was \$9 for a bushel of large choice huckleberries. Truck ship-

ments from around Stockbridge and Dexter and other towns came to the Detroit market centers this week, accenting the growing use of the commercial truck by business farmers in this state.

Red raspberries have been pretty scarce this week in Detroit, selling around \$1 and \$14 per bushel. Small supply featured the blackberry market and the price hovered at \$9 and below. Growers who had mixed stocks of vegetables to sell often had to sell at a sacrifice this week, as the fresh vegetable market was nothing to brag about. There were many tomatoes to sell, but they have been going rather slowly at around \$9 per bushel.

The currants coming into market are mostly pretty small and don't bring down very good prices. There is a strong demand for apples and peaches, but the supply isn't so very big.

## THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET

**BOSTON—The Commercial Bulletin** says: The demand for wool continues steadily and prices, while not materially higher, are tending upward. The mills are showing more interest in the lower grade wools. The tone has improved in the London auctions and at the River Plate prices are causing normal demand more pronounced, although competition there is general. The manufacturing situation is hardly changed, mills being sold about as far as they care to commit themselves.

Quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 59 to 60c; delaine unwashed, 73 to 82c; 1/2-blood, unwashed, 70 to 72c; 3/4-blood unwashed, 67 to 69c.

## LONDON WOOL MARKET

**LONDON—There** were 3,300 bales offered at the wool auction sales last week-end. Bidding was quiet and prices were unchanged.

## FRUIT BELT GETS ROOT SOAKER

A soaking rain that fell recently was in truth showers of blessings for the farmers of Berrien county and southern Michigan according to Benton Harbor reports. After week upon week of drought, which, coupled with blazing sunshine and heat, sapped every drop of moisture from the soil, causing the earlier berry crops to dry up before the eyes of the growers. A driving downpour came as a Godsend to the farming communities. From a standpoint of benefit, it rained dollars instead of raindrops, for growers have estimated that the rainfall will be worth many thousands of dollars to each of the later crops alone.

## Rain Was a Root Soaker

The rain was what is termed by growers a "Root Soaker." The nature of the storm sent the rain in such a manner that it soaked into the ground thoroly. It did not pour down so hard that much of the water ran off the land before it could be absorbed but the fall was sufficient to relieve the moisture famine which has been hanging over farmers like a cloud.

Officials of the Millburg Fruit Growers' Association this morning reported an ideal rain around Millburg and although it was stated that the earlier small fruits will not benefit much, dewberries will be greatly helped. Thousands of dollars worth of good has been done the corn, late potatoes, tomato and tree fruit crops.

## Saves Melon Crops

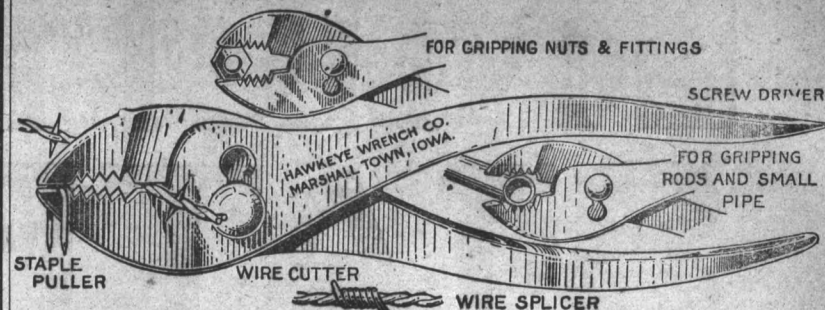
**Rolland Morrill**, Benton township farmer, who is an extensive melon grower, said today that in melons alone the rain would have a tremendous financial value. Through the country corn was beginning to show the effects of dry weather to an alarming extent also.

Because the rain was of the penetrating kind, the soil around the roots of the apple, peach, pear and other fruit trees is well moistened.

Marquette County reports great cooperative activity among farmers, as the following letter shows:

"During the last two weeks we have organized in Marquette county two Marketing associations, one at Skandia and one at Harvey.

"We just recently completed an organization of a \$20,000 flour and feed mill at Neguane. Shares were sold at \$10 each and there are at least 300 farmers in the corporation. Besides this organization work we are carrying on about 80 demonstrations of various kinds in the county. L. R. Walker."

THIS IS A POPULAR ONE  
The well known Hawkeye combination plyers

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

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.  
**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.  
W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 169 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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for Coughs & Colds

## CORN HARVESTER

Self-Gathering for cutting Corn, Cane, Cane and Kafir Corn.

Cut and throws in piles on harvester. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$25 with fodder binder. The only self-gathering corn harvester on the market that is giving universal satisfaction. Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N.Y., writes: "3 years ago I purchased your Corn Harvester. Would not take 4 times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence F. Huggins, Speermore, Okla. "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved \$40 in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio: "I have used a corn shocker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines, but your machine beats them all and takes less time of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haag, Mayfield, Oklahoma. "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling our Silo." K. F. Ruegnitz, Otis, Colo. "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work and testimonial.  
PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kansas

**Only \$2 DOWN**  
**ONE YEAR TO PAY**  
\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.  
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Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on 30 Days' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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

Please find enclosed \$1 for M. B. F. We have a few neighbors whom I think would take M. B. F. If you will kindly send half a dozen copies I will hand them out. It is the only paper that meets all the requirements of the farmer.—Mrs. J. L. Jacob, Clinton county.

I feel a personal interest in your efforts to get a just recognition of the rights of farmers to secure a just return for their products without the consumer being robbed. Enclosed find one dollar for the best farm paper I ever read, and I have been taking from one to six for thirty years.—F. J. Lovell, Hillsdale county.

Every farmer should take it; it is the most practical yet.—L. E. Wooden, Jackson county.

It is the best farm paper I ever read. Let the good work go on.—Wm. Seidlitz, Berrien county.



# MICHIGAN STATE FAIR DETROIT

SEVENTIETH  
ANNUAL  
FAIR

AUGUST-29  
SEPT.-7  
1919



**M**Y BUSINESS FARMER FRIEND:—This year of Victory, 1919, we are planning on entertaining you as never before at the great state exposition at Detroit.

I want you to start planning right now to come.

I want you to tell your family, everyone under your home roof, that this year you are going to take them to the state fair at Detroit.

Think what it means to your girls and boys—how they count the days—how they pitch into their daily work with a new energy—they have felt the strain and worry of the past long war-years just as you have—this is the time to let loose and play for a few days.

And mother—

Surely you owe it to her to take her to the big Fair this year, you alone know what she has had to put up with—how much of what you have earned this year she is entitled too! Can you imagine what it means to mother to step into the Women's building and find the very best work in every line of woman's handiwork in which she is interested, shown? Let her spend a half-day there, all by herself or with the girls, if she wants too. You can be over at the live stock sheds, because there you'll find an array of animals the like of which have never been brought together before in our state, Michigan.

Tell the folks right now that you will take them to the **MICHIGAN STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION**

Detroit, August 29 to September 7, 1919.

And then stick to it, no matter what happens. There is not a single business farmer in all Michigan who cannot afford to take a few days off to attend this big Victory celebration and we want YOU!

If you have an auto, drive it down we've made special plans to take care of your car and make you at home out near the Fair.

#### REDUCED RAILROAD RATES TO DETROIT

The United States Railroad Administration has granted a round trip rate of one and one-half fares to Detroit during the ten days of the State Fair. This action was taken by the government officials after a thorough investigation of the Exposition proved to them its great educational and entertainment value.

#### Government Trophy Exhibit

Realizing that the Michigan State Fair is a great common gathering ground for the residents of the State, the federal government has installed a gigantic industrial and war exhibit. Hundreds of trophies collected by our victorious troops in Europe are exhibited in this state for the first time.

#### Six Days of Horse Racing

Hankinson's International Auto Polo Teams play each afternoon and evening in front of the Grandstand.

GEO. W. DICKINSON, Secy., Mich. State Fair Association, Detroit.