

For all the Farmers of Michigan!

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

## Farmers Win Higher Prices for Milk

ORGANIZED FARMERS who are producers of milk in Michigan, fought and won their fight for higher prices in Southern Michigan during the session of the Milk Commission at Detroit last week. The farmers did not want to cut down consumption of milk, but they did want to make milk producing a paying proposition. The spirited and organized fight of the farmers resulted in their being granted a raise of 65 cents per hundredweight, a total of \$4.05 per cwt., perhaps the highest price ever given the farmer for milk. In spite of this increase the cost to the consumers in the cities will go up only a cent a quart, making the new price of milk 16 cents per quart.

### Triumph for Dairy Council Movement

Naturally the distributors' margin of profit may be curbed, but what of that so long as the splendid dairy industry of Michigan is saved from ruin. The consumers are not expected to suffer in view of the great increases in the scale of wages.

The decision of the Milk Commission was considered a triumph for the Dairy Council Movement which has been spreading over Southern Michigan in the last few months. The object of these dairy councils is to make a strongly organized unit of the locals in each county, to be represented by two instructed delegates at hearings of the Milk Commission. Another object is to strengthen the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, which, although it has done much good work, the Dairy Council leaders feel should be strengthened and made a more concrete organization. Wayne, Monroe, Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Oakland and Livingston counties were all represented under this plan at the meeting of the commission in Detroit. Other counties are expected to join the movement in other parts of the state.

### Farmers Conduct Regular Business Meeting

The result of the new organization among the farmers in Southern Michigan was splendid as shown in the meeting. There was no hemming and hawing at the meeting. Each county was represented by two of its most aggressive and responsible farmers who were fully instructed as to the wishes and needs of the farmers in their vicinity. Instead of a sort of mob, swayed by the prepared activities of a few strong figures, the Detroit meeting of farmers was conducted on a fine business basis. The farmer delegates arose to give short, forceful talks, straight to the point, presenting in a nutshell the hardships nearly all farmers are confronting in producing and marketing milk at a loss. The farmers gave a mass of evidence that milk producing had become a losing proposition, and that they would have to sell their cattle unless radical upward changes were made in the price paid them for their product. Tables showing the cost of production were given, showing that even the best herds fed in the cheapest ways were losing money for the farmer.

The distributors in presenting their side of the

question to the Milk Commission appeared rather taken aback at the organized aggressiveness of the producers. They protested against an increase in the retail price, because they feared a boycott by the consumers. They tried to show how hard they, the distributors, had been hit, from increases in wages, materials and so on.

But neither the farmers nor the Commission seemed greatly impressed by the distributors' statements. When Mr. Kennedy of the Towar Creamery Company of Detroit, stated that the price of horses had increased fifty dollars in the past year, he roused a storm among the farmers.

### Somebody was Misinformed

"If anything, horses are cheaper this year," said many farmers. "It's getting so we can hardly sell a horse."

"Come out to Romeo," said Gideon Bryce, one of the farmer delegates, "and we'll sell you horses cheaper than you have them listed on your cost sheets."

Other farmers from various parts of Michigan dittoed the offer of providing horses as cheap or cheaper than the prices of last year.

The producers demanded \$4.80 per cwt. as the price they should receive, so there was dissatisfaction when only \$4.05 was granted. Nevertheless this price is so much higher than heretofore that many farmers are pleased with the tendency it reveals. It is felt that their demands are now both reasonable and listened to carefully. Through concrete organization and forceful presentation of their cause, farmers feel that they can always sooner or later get what they need.

The Milk Commission, which decides prices of milk for the Detroit area, covers Michigan territory within a radius of about 70 miles of Detroit. Fred M. Warner of Northville, former governor of Michigan, Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, who is boosting the cause of the farmers nationally; Fred L. Woodworth, state food commissioner; I. R. Waterbury, of the State Board of Agriculture; and Prof. A. C. Anderson of the Michigan Agricultural College, are all connected with this work of determining the prices.

### Interesting Evidence Submitted

The reports of the various farmers at the Milk Commission meeting showed an interesting, realistic picture of conditions of farmers producing milk in Southern Michigan and in other sections as well. R. C. Reed, secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, gave a speech which revealed many hardships among the farmers of Michigan this year. Although splendid crops were anticipated, drouth and pests have cut these down in many cases. Production of milk has decreased greatly this summer, some important producing sections being reduced to less than half the usual output.

A. W. Ackles, a producer, of Plymouth, was one of the first to give a report on behalf of higher prices



## Towar Creamery Man Misrepresents Distributing Cost to Milk Commission

**W** J. KENNEDY, of the Towar Creamery Company, spokesman • plenipotentiary for the Detroit distributors before the Milk Commission, unwittingly put the distributors' entire schedule of cost figures in a very bad light when in protesting against the action of the commission in authorizing an increase to the producer but not to the consumer, he made the statement that horses, for instance, cost the distributors \$50 more today than a year ago. Immediately there was a rush among the farmers present to sell their horses to Mr. Kennedy. "Come up our way," said an Oakland county farmer, "you can buy horses at \$50 less than you paid a year ago."

A question has always existed as to the correctness of the cost

figures submitted to the Milk Commission by the Detroit distributors. It has been practically impossible to check them up and verify them. For the most part, the commission has been obliged to listen to the claims of the distributors for a wider margin on which to do business, and with no positive evidence to the contrary, has been obliged to accept those figures as correct. Not so, however, with the figures of the farmers. Experts have laboriously investigated the cost of milk production, not upon the ten thousand farms that supply Detroit with milk, but upon only a few farms, and their findings have been accepted by the commission as a basis for determining the price to producer thruout the entire area.

for the farmers. He read tables of figures showing his production costs since the first of the year, together with the receipts for his milk. A sample month was last February, when his milk production cost him \$385 and the receipts were only \$377. This shows that he lost about 7 dollars for a month of hard work. Some months he made a slight profit and other months he lost money. The grand total for a five months period showed an actual loss to the farmer producer.

"We farmers aren't trying to profiteer, gentlemen of the Milk Commission," said Mr. Ackles. "We just want to stop this condition of forever selling at a loss. The distributors admit they are making some profits, while we are actually losing money. We farmers aren't trying to rob anyone, but it is only fair to get cost of production plus a reasonable profit, even though it may be small."

"People in the cities have little idea of what the farmer has to contend with in handling dairy cattle. Take for example this summer. I know of many farmers whose cattle are pestered with flies to such an extent that the cattle are crazed and run frantically about the pasture. And of course, this cuts production greatly."

### Farm Labor Problem.

Practically every farmer brought up the fact that labor costs have gone up sometimes more than double what they were last year. Gideon Bryce, representing the Macomb County Dairy Council, stated that the farmers ought to pay 40c per hour for care of cattle producing milk.

Prof. Anderson disputed this statement, saying that if that much was paid for producing milk all the farmers ought to sell their cattle and go out of the dairy business.

"That is just what we farmers are going to realize unless prices begin to rise at once," replied Mr. Bryce, while numerous farmers applauded.

Prof. Anderson then went on to say that one might figure that each cow required one-half hour of labor per day. He said that he knew of only one place in Michigan where employees tended the cattle and did nothing else. The place he referred to was south of Grand Rapids where one man was hired to do nothing but milking. On the Pacific coast, he said, this practice was followed quite extensively.

### Stories of Poor Crops

Mr. Ackles concluded his often interrupted testimony by saying conditions are changing so rapidly that it is difficult to set a price over a very long period. Many costs have practically doubled during the past year.

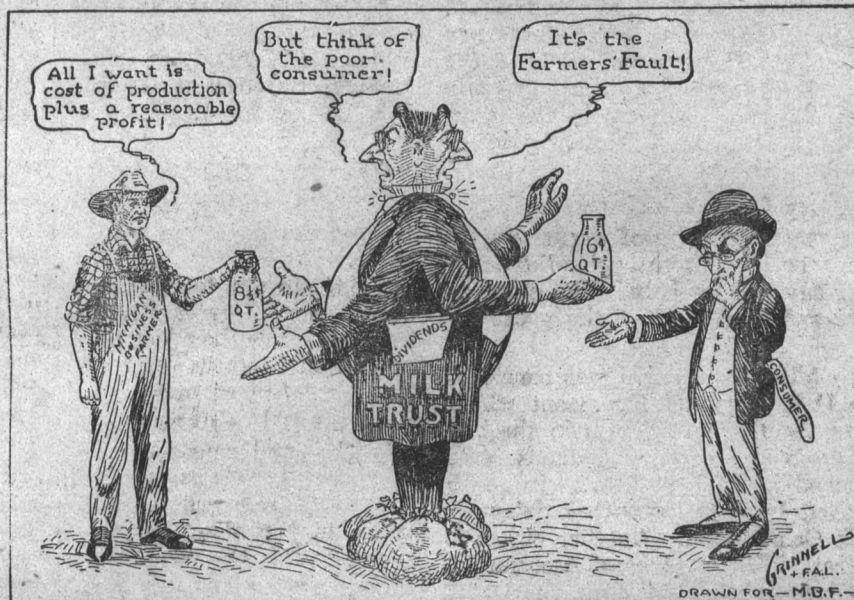
Farmers in Michigan have suffered greatly during the past few weeks, many speakers pointed out, because of drouth, pests, labor shortage, and so on, in spite of conditions which looked rosy in June. William Priehs, of Lapeer county, after explaining that he has been working on a farm ever since he was a boy, stated that at last he was losing money and plenty of it in producing milk. "I am losing money and if I cannot get profits I am going to sell my cattle. Other farmers are going to do the same. Michigan's great dairy interests are going to the wall, unless profits are provided at once."

Mr. Fred Butler, of St. Clair county, and

T.C. Rossman, of Lapeer county, both demanded higher prices as a necessity. Mr. Butler stated that the boys and young men were going to work on the roads where they could get around \$7 per day for labor, while the farmers could not afford to pay them that much. "Although we are not able to afford stenographers," said Mr. Butler, we have sense enough to realize that we are losing money producing milk."

Mr. Peters, of Monroe county, explained the item of increased feed costs. It costs him \$60 a month for feed, for a small herd, whereas as last year it was far below that figure. "We can only get the old men to work for us on the farms," he said. "The very youngest man I could get is 39 years old, and most farmers know that young men often provide much better hired help when there is a great pressure of work."

Livingston county delegates told of farmers paying \$7 a day and board for farm help, due



A milk profiteer is a double-faced animal telling different yarns to farmer and consumer. It's time he were regulated.

to the intense shortage. One of the finest herds in the county, testing between three and five, has lost money for the last two years. Livingston county farmers are selling off their cattle, leaving only one or two on each farm for their personal needs. And it will be remembered that Livingston county along with two or three other Michigan counties have been praised as about the finest dairy districts in America. Last year Michigan business farmers paid around \$40 a month for hired help in Livingston county. This year they pay around \$70 and often have to board and house the worker's family besides. Wages of forty to seventy dollars a week have played the part of the Pied Piper of Hamelin in luring the farm boy to the cities.

### The Distributors' Side of It.

The distributors' testimony was opened by Mr. Charles Bartlett of Pontiac. He admitted that the farmers were losing money and said that he could not make a cent unless he were playing both ends of the game, producing and distributing. It cost more to produce than to sell.

Mr. Kennedy, of the Towar Creamery Company, of Detroit, took up a much more aggressive stand in behalf of the distributors. He gave the following figure showing increased costs of distribution in the past year:

Drivers' wages ..... increase of 32%  
Factory help ..... increase of 21%  
Stable help ..... increase of 20%  
Price of 10-gal. cans. increase of \$1.10 ea.  
Quart bottles ..... increase of \$1 gross  
Cases ..... increase of 30c  
Horses ..... increase of \$50 apiece

At this point dozens of farmers arose and shouted protests. A delegate from Elk Rapids offered to sell horses to Detroit dealers at a price as low or lower than was standard a year ago. Gideon Bryce, of Romeo, made a similar offer. Mr. Kennedy tried to pass this off by saying, "Yes, you may have a few horses cheap, but the kind we want will be a lot more expensive than last year." The farmers said that that was not the case at all because prices for horses of all kinds were extremely low this year.

Mr. Kennedy proceeded with his figures after numerous interruptions, as follows:

Feed for horses, increase from \$28 to \$44

June 1, 12300 pounds of milk were received daily from Howell, but now the amount has shrunk to 5,500 pounds per day, whereas farmers used to send nearly 1000 pounds a day in the early days of June they now send less than half that much.

"Think of the Poor Women and Children."

Mr. Kennedy raised the calamity howl of "Think of the poor women and children" of the cities who will not be able to endure the increased cost of milk. If we raise the price of milk to 18c they will boycott us, and milk stations will have to close. Perhaps it was with this in mind that the Milk Commission decided to increase the retail price to only 16c per quart, but Mr. Kennedy admitted the high price of labor and that everything was going up in price so that a family in Detroit required \$50 a week to live.

The fact was brought out that Lansing increased its price of milk to 15c a quart and Owosso to 14c. It is understood that throughout the state the price of milk is going to rise in accord with other produce. There are now 9,000,000 cases of condensed milk on hand the Detroit dealers pointed out. But when they sell remade milk, the word "remade" has to be stamped on the bottle. At the conclusion of Mr. Kennedy's speech, Mr. Ackles reminded Mr. Kennedy that the latter had said at the last meeting of the commission that the farmers should get more for their milk if conditions kept on as they were, and a satisfactory answer was not given to the question.

### Afraid of Milk Boycott

Mr. N. J. Dessert, manager of the Detroit Creamery Company, reiterated statements of Mr. Kennedy, although he insisted that he was not disputing that the producers should get more. He said he did not want to see retail prices rise, because it was dangerous in that the public might kick.

Thus it may be seen that the argument of the distributors was turned against them and the retail price of milk was not raised, while the inevitable happened at the other end of the game and the farmers were granted an increase of 65c per cwt. Although this was not all the farmers demanded, it is generally regarded as a victory for them.



# Pack Away Your Troubles; State Fair's Coming!

*Great Exposition Awaited by Over 500,000; New Features Galore*

GEORGE DICKINSON, secretary and manager of the Michigan State Fair, says that this year's exposition will be the greatest in point of exhibits and attendance ever held by the society. As a director and of late years the executive head of the greatest agricultural show in the United States, Mr. Dickinson has watched for a number of years the trend of public sentiment that bespeaks a good or poor fair year and is able in the majority of cases to tell a month before the opening of the gates whether the annual affair will be a success. Unless all signs fail, says Mr. Dickinson, the 1919 exposition will be some fair and worthy of the attendance of every person in Michigan.

The writer had a long talk with Mr. Dickinson the other day. He is anxious that there shall be a goodly attendance of farmers this year. "If we had to depend upon the gate receipts from farmers," said Mr. Dickinson, "we couldn't run the fair. While the Michigan State Fair is essentially an exposition of agricultural products and must always continue to be that if it is to remain a permanent institution, enjoying the respect and patronage of all those people, organizations and institutions which are promoting the agricultural interests, at the same time it is very necessary that the Fair management supply attractions that will draw the people of the city as well as those from the country. These attractions are clean and fascinating and added to the great display of farm products, give the fair a variety of attractions that must satisfy the most exacting.

## Exhibit Room Open

"No fairs in the middle west or the east exhibit more extensive or excellent displays of products grown or produced on the farm than the Michigan State Fair. All large fairs have more or less difficulty in getting the farmers to display their wares, but by following a liberal policy of offering worthwhile premiums and staging exhibits Michigan State Fair, as a rule, finds its exhibiting stands pretty well taken up long before the gates of the Fair open. I have no complaint to make in this respect, but every year we have a little exhibiting space somewhere on the ground that is not used. I want the farmers and the fruit growers and the live stock men and the bee men and all others who are engaged in producing things from the soil to crowd our exhibit space to the last inch and we will make it an object for them to do so. Please tell your readers that we have plenty of room in which they can exhibit, and when that is taken up, we'll provide more.

"It is a little early to announce the numerous plans that are in the making to provide for the amusement and instruction of the folks from the farms. I may say that we have never before made such elaborate arrangements to take care of the rural people as are contemplated this year. I might mention briefly a few of the many attractions to which I refer. Something that should arouse great interest in the exhibit of dairy animals will be the daily test of milk from the cows on exhibition. This has been done before, but will be elaborated upon this year. This test will be in charge of Mr. H. W. Norton, Jr., of the M. A. C., who is superintendent of the dairy breeds depart-

ment of the Fair. Mr. Norton will be able to announce very soon the details of the test.

"Another event which will draw hundreds of live stock producers, will be the auction of animals either on exhibit or the offspring of prize cattle. Every year the winners of ribbons are besieged with orders for stock, but heretofore they have been obliged to book the orders and make shipment after their return home.

This year we hope to have an immense auction, and farmers wishing to buy pure-bred

partially so, they were taken out, put into a revolving vat and the honey was thrown out leaving the basic structure unimpaired and the busy bee started right ahead again to build up the comb and make more honey. Bees spend a lot of valuable time building their combs. If a part of the comb is supplied by the beekeeper, the bee will be spared so much more time in which to make honey. And he is no drone. He works every minute. This year this feature of the exhibit will be broadened, and we will also exhibit a model hive which conforms to the new state law. At present both commercial bee-keepers and farmers who keep a few bees on the side are not in all cases observing the new law and as a result there have been some convictions. It is to show the farmers how they may with the least expense and trouble, make over their hives to comply with the law that this demonstration will be given. Every farmer who keeps a few hives of bees ought to visit this department. He will see many things of interest and value to him."

Mr. Dickinson laid great stress upon the plans to entertain and instruct the young folks, for he realizes that they are the exhibitors and fair-goers of tomorrow. Nowhere else can the farm boys and girls see so many interesting things or secure such a practical knowledge of crop production, farm management, household management, etc., as they will get during the ten days of the big Fair. These will include a boys' and girls' live stock club judging contests, poultry club demonstration contest, handicraft club demonstration contest, canning demonstration contest, school lunch demonstration contest, garment making contest, and last, but not least, the boys' State Fair school.

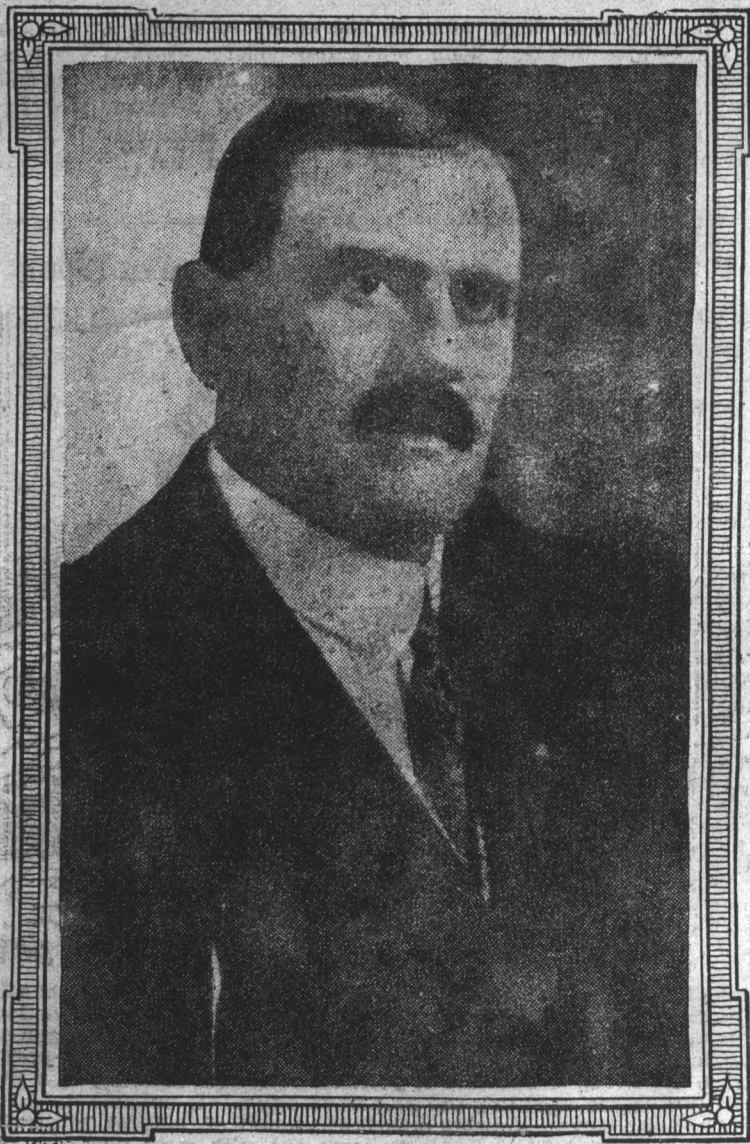
In succeeding issues of Business Farming the story of the coming fair will be told in detail with both words and pictures. The magnitude of the work of the institution along both educational and amusement lines is truly astonishing and since the concessions and the free attractions this year are to excel all previous years, the story is more interesting than ever to business farmers.

Marketing questions, profiteering and live issues of the day will be brought into the lime light in various phases of the Fair.

## It's Your Fair

Although the city folks will throng out in great crowds as well as the farmer folks, it is really and truly the triumph of the farmer exhibiting his hand craft and the wonders of nature as he, the farmer, has developed them. The Michigan State Fair is the biggest expression of the year of the greatness of Agriculture whose greatness must become more and more recognized. The fair really belongs to the farmers of Michigan. They can make it or break it by their interest or lack of it. It's your fair. Hitch up, crank up, start to the train by the 29th of August in order to be in time for the greatest monument to the greatness of the business farmers in this state.

Half a million people are expected to visit the Fair this fall. Last year it won recognition over the nation as being the largest state fair, and this year it is reaching out much beyond its own record.



GEORGE DICKINSON

live-stock will have a chance to do so right on the ground and take their purchases home with them. Scores of live stock producers have made their herds famous as a result of carrying off the high honors at the Fair. If any of your readers have cattle they are proud of and think they can compete in a contest of merit, I'd suggest that you encourage them to exhibit. They will never regret it.

## Watch For Bee Displays

"Oh, yes, we musn't forget the apiary exhibit," said Mr. Dickinson. "You know a couple years ago we had just one exhibit in this department. Last year we got busy among the bee men, announced some little specialties in connection with the department and we had as a result sixteen exhibitors. One of the things we did last year was to provide an artificial comb which was inserted in the hives and the bees used, as a foundation. These industrious little fellows soon completed the comb structure and in an incredibly short time had begun making honey. When the combs were full or





# How Farmers Can Improve Unjust Conditions

## Writer Urges Complete Surveys, Publicity and Political Action

By MARTIN TRAPP

Secretary-Treasurer Benzie County  
National Farm Loan Ass'n.

AS CHARACTER and personality are to the individual, so the farm home as creators of these forces are to the nation. There is therefore, no question of domestic policy which has a larger claim upon our thought and attention than that of maintaining the farm as a home for the ordinary farmer, the pioneer, the beginner, the man with small working capital who still constitutes the majority of our rural population, whether he be owner or renter. Permit me as one of them to present his case:

Our greatest concern and interest is the welfare of our families; the preserving of our ideals of home life, the maintaining of ourselves upon our farms amid such conditions and with such remuneration as will give us adequate returns for our labor and equal opportunities to our boys and girls in their life work. Our problems all center about the home life, and in this relation find a common ground for coordinated action in their solution. This is a truth too often lost sight of by our would-be advisors, who need a broader, more comprehensive view of the farmer's needs and how they may be met. As there is a close relationship between cost of production, selling price and profit, between the means and results, between supply and demand, the farmer himself must become the constructive force in the solution of his problems.

### Buying a Farm Home

The first, and possibly the most important problem the beginner has to face is that of obtaining a farm at a price or upon such terms as are suited to his needs and capacities, and corresponding to the productive value of the farm. This is one of the most shamefully neglected fields of investigation and united action. The Department of Agriculture states: "The percentage of changes in farm ownership that occur through inheritance is surprisingly small. In Sedgwick County, Kansas 5.9 per cent; in a rich agricultural county in Illinois 15.5 per cent.

In the former 80.4 per cent bought on deferred payments representing 63 per cent of the purchase price."

From two-thirds to three-fourths of all the farmers therefore have to obtain their farms by purchase on deferred payments upon which there are definite fixed charges which must be met in addition to the farmer's operating expenses and his living. What reliable and complete information has the purchaser usually to guide him in the purchase of his farm and to determine its productive value? Is he furnished with an accurate statement of the average crops, or income for a number of years? It is not done here. What is the result? From 50 to 90 per cent, variously estimated, of the buyers of farms here from outside return in a few years poorer than they came. Land values are boosted during favorable seasons far above their actual value. Land dealers and speculators reap a rich harvest, and the buyer is left stranded with his available capital gone, and his indebtedness often exceeding the real value of the farm. Here is a specific instance, of which I could name dozens of similar ones.

### Foreclosure Hard on Home Life

A hard-working young couple came to our county four years ago with about \$1,600. They bought a small farm for which the owner

asked \$500, but the real estate dealers obtained an option and a mortgage back for \$400. The land was so badly run that it would not pay the expense of preparing the ground, planting and harvesting the crop, and after two crop failures they were obliged to leave it. The mortgage has just been foreclosed, and the man is out practically everything he had to begin with.

The most distressing feature of the whole transaction is the effect upon the home life and future outlook of these people, and the fact that these occurrences are the most common with people with small capital who can least afford to lose what they have saved by years of hard work in the effort to obtain a farm home. This particular party applied for a farm loan through our Association, which of course could not be granted under these circumstances. In fact, more than one-half of the loans applied for could not be

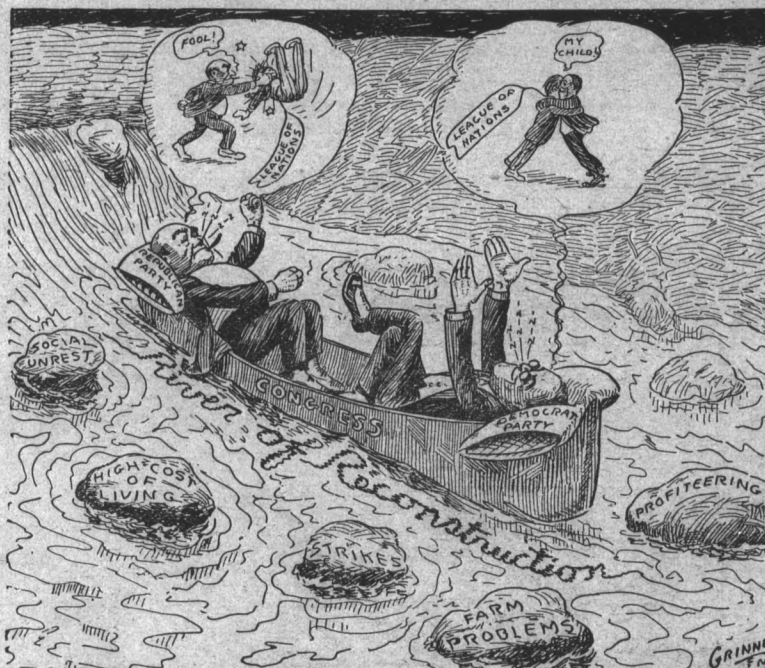
granted because of the common cause of the applicant's indebtedness being out of proportion to his equity and to the actual productive value of his land. The terms of purchase in this and other cases are also usually such that the farmer cannot meet them except in uniformly favorable seasons; they make no provision for crop failures, and lead to his depleting the fertility of his soil in the effort to raise the cash crops to make his payments.

### Getting Sufficient Capital

A second and closely related problem is that of obtaining sufficient working capital or credit to carry on farming operations in the most economical, efficient and profitable manner. Our banking laws practices were not originally designed to meet the needs of the farmer, but primarily those of the business man who acts as a medium between the producer and consumer. The Federal Land Banks are able to do but little. The law seems to allow other banks to loan money on farms up to nearly their full value to protect themselves but they evidently may not do so to protect the farmer, being limited to first mortgages up to varying percentages of the value of the farm. This makes it next to impossible to obtain bank loans on second mortgages where the first mortgage is held by the Federal Land Bank, or to protect the farmer in case of crop failure. It is at such times that he needs credit accommodations that he cannot get.

A third most vital need is protection against crop failures and losses beyond the farmer's own control. The war conditions have brought home to many persons the need of such protection. Hundreds of people who were induced to go back to the farm and produce all they could to feed the world, have on account of crop failures lost all they were able to save by years of hard labor against adverse conditions, their credit by means of which they might otherwise continue, and therefore their further usefulness in the industry in which their country needed them. In our county by actual count out of 100 farms 20 per cent had become vacant during the past two years from unusual crop failures. The officers of the Federal Land Banks acknowledge its need as a protection to their institution and a means of extending their usefulness. The Department of Agriculture, appealed to at the beginning of the war for some action to bring this about, has so far as we are able to ascertain done nothing. They claimed they had not the necessary data upon which to base any general crop insurance plan finally admitted "No doubt, after extended experiment the burdens of the system could be adjusted between the different sections on some such plan as you suggest, but it would doubtless be difficult to convince the farmers of the equity of any adjustment of cost or benefits on relative hazards that could be worked out on the basis of existing information." There is, of course, a hail insurance in effect in some of the western states. The legislature of Michigan has just passed a law authorizing counties and townships to purchase and spread poison preparations against grasshoppers and other insects. There still remains the ever recurring risk of frost, drouth and other hazards. (Continued on page 15)

### Politics Is Neglecting Troubles Here at Home



FARMERS as well as city folks are inclined to feel a little bewildered at the rapid whirling of discussions enveloping the action at Washington concerning the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations. Almost every day sees some great statesman, an ex-president or a group of senators or political over-lords drawing up a list of reservations regarding the Treaty of Peace. It seems to be considered one way of showing a certain amount of political independence for a big political figure to come out with some new wrinkle about the treaty. The above cartoon shows the dangers in the discussions: Republican and Democrat statesmen are riding the Ship of State down the River of Reconstruction dreaming fancies about World Peace, while they drift unseeing among Dangerous Shoals.

Farmers when they write or speak on the subject usually express opinions something like this: I am not very well posted on the fine points of all this, but in general it looks pretty good; certainly some method must be used to prevent as many wars as can be prevented.

One of the very latest of the various modifications suggested for the peace document has been drawn up by seven senators. The following four points are included:

"1—That whenever the two years' notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations shall have been given by the United States as provided in article one, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"2—That the suggestions of the council of the League of Nations as to the means of carrying the obligations of article ten into effect are only advisory and that any undertaking under the provisions of article ten, the execution of which may require the use of American military or naval forces, or economic measures, can under the constitution, be carried out only by the action of the congress, and that the failure of the congress to adopt the suggestions of the council or of the league, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

"3—The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff commerce and all other purely domestic questions are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or the assembly of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"4—The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy known as the Monroe Doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained."



# Detroit Storage Inadequate; Food Rots on Sidings

*Thousands of Dollars Loss Incurred Because of no Place to Store Food*

ONE OF the influences besides Ivory soap which helped to defeat the warehouse amendment at the last session of the legislature was the argument advanced by some opponents that the people of the city would secure no benefit from state-owned terminal marketing facilities. But in less than four months afterward the Detroit Free Press, which was one of those who argued thus and is notoriously an enemy of any state legislation that might savor even remotely of what is popularly called "state socialism," makes the admission in its news columns as quoted above that the people of Detroit will suffer because of the inadequacy of the city's storage facilities. This simple statement of fact is the strongest argument yet advanced for storage warehouses in the large cities of the state, and in the absence of private initiative and capital, at the expense of the state.

The need of better storage facilities was never better illustrated than during the month of June this year when hundreds of carloads of potatoes arrived at consuming centers during extremely hot weather and for the want of cold storage space rotted in the cars on railroad sidings. Potatoes in such poor condition were not wanted at any price and the bottom promptly dropped out of the market. Result: Shipping firms, both private and co-operative, were caught with scores of cars in transit and farmers who were still holding parts of their crop were obliged to sell at a big loss. Nor did the consumer profit by the drop in the market.

**"WITH FRUIT and vegetables valued at many thousands rotting in the railroad yards of the city because of inadequate terminal and storage facilities, G. V. Branch, director of the municipal bureau of markets, will hold a conference with federal officials and leading produce dealers Tuesday in an effort to avert the threatened loss to shippers and to save the city from abnormally high prices for these commodities."**—Detroit Free Press.

Many of the old potatoes were scarcely fit for food and the consumer was obliged to turn to new and high-priced potatoes fully two weeks earlier than usual. Undoubtedly had there been adequate cold storage facilities in these consuming centers so that incoming stock could have been immediately removed, the late arrivals would have been marketed and consumed without so much loss.

The interests of three distinct parties—producer, shipper and consumer,—are affected by this question of terminal storage. No one of this trio can suffer from losses without the effect being felt by the other two. When the consumer is obliged to buy poor, half-decomposed food he buys very sparingly and consumes much less than he would if the food were in good condition. Decrease in the consumption of any food always depresses the market, and the shipper and the farmer both suffer.

If stock belonging to a shipper spoils in transit and causes him a loss he must make it up either by paying the farmer less on his next purchases or holding his shipments off

the market until the price is high enough to make up for the loss on the previous shipments during the following season.

If as a result of any of these two situations just stated, the farmer does not secure a satisfactory price for his products, he cuts his acreage the following season. The shipper does a smaller volume of business and his percentage of profits must be higher. And the consumer foots the bill.

Each of these three parties have been in the past quite unmindful of the interests of the others. But during recent years the farmer has embarked extensively into the shipping business and a large percent of the grain, beans and potatoes grown in this state are now marketed thru co-operative associations. Now the spoiling of food or the congestion of food at terminal markets, resulting in lower prices, hits him squarely on his pocket book, and he knows that it is to his own selfish interests to provide against such uneconomical conditions if possible. Every farmers' co-operative association in Michigan should be strongly in sympathy with the movement to provide storage warehouses in the consuming centers, first in Michigan, and if these are a success, then in Chicago, Pittsburg, and other large cities. It should be easy also to convince the consumer that storage warehouses, even tho built and operated by the state, will mean better and cheaper food. Other states and municipalities have solved the problem thru state-owned marketing facilities. Why not Michigan?



## WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



### KENT COUNTY STANDS SECOND IN BUILDING OF GOOD ROADS

The Grand Rapids Herald claims that Kent county ranks second among the counties of the state in the number of miles and the quality of the roads built. Wayne, of course, leads all other counties with her 200 miles of concrete road. Kent is also turning to concrete. The heavy track traffic tears to pieces the macadam and gravel road, and many counties which several years ago felt that concrete was too expensive, now realize that it is the cheapest road material in the long run. Take, for instance, the beautiful gravel road that runs from Pontiac to Flint, via Deer Lake, Holly and Fenton. The major portion of this route was completed last summer, but already the terrific pound of five-ton trucks and the thousands of heavy pleasure cars which travel the route has caused the road bed to deteriorate rapidly and nothing but constant scraping and dragging keep it in any kind of condition. Another year or two and the original gravel will have been ground to dust and scattered far and wide over the neighboring farms. This road is but one of many in the state recently constructed of gravel which will have to be torn up within the next three or four years and reconstructed with concrete.

### WESTERN DROUGHT DRIVES SCORES OF SHEEP MEN TO UPPER MICHIGAN

The interest shown the past several years by western sheep and cattle men in the grazing land of Michigan has been intensified this summer by the terrible drought that has hit the western grazing districts, and ranchers are coming to the upper peninsula by the scores to purchase or lease land for grazing purposes. There are still available several mil-

lion acres of grazing lands in various parts of the peninsula state which will be rapidly taken up by the western cattle and sheep owners.

### IVORY SOAP IS GOOD.

THE OSCODA and AuSable Press appears with a very flattering article comparing Hon. W. E. Ivory with the soap which bears the same name but giving Mr. Ivory the reputation of being 100 per cent the real thing in politics. Whether Mr. Ivory will float into Luren Dickinson's title and duties remains to be seen but, as his district has sent him to the legislature four times in the last decade, his chances appear to be good. —Flint Journal.

THE IVORY above referred to was the same Ivory who said he wouldn't let the farmers of Michigan vote on the warehouse amendment. His action at that time, however, was suggestive of something else besides Ivory soap.

The editor of the Oscoda and AuSable Press, who likens Mr. Ivory to the soap which bears his name and nominates him for lieutenant governor, is Mr. William MacGillivray who served in the House with Mr. Ivory and was one of those who soft-soaped Mr. Ivory into holding up the warehouse amendment. When the amendment was finally forced to a vote, Mr. MacGillivray was one of those who "couldn't trust the people", and voted against it. If Mr. Ivory and Mr. MacGillivray cannot trust the people to vote on amendment to the constitution, by what strange process of reasoning do they figure out that the people can be trusted to elect their representatives and state officers? We suppose that if they had their way about it they would have the Governor appoint the subordinate officers and members of the legislature and they in turn appoint the Governor, thereby keeping the affairs of government in the hands of the "intelligent," "well-informed" and "conservative-thinking" people, safe from the reach of the "ignorant" masses. For under what other plan could Mr. Ivory attain the chair of lieutenant-governor?

### TRAVERSE CHERRY CROP VALUE PLACED AT MILLION DOLLARS

Conservative estimates place the value of the cherries raised this year in the famous orchards of Grand Traverse county at close to a million dollars. The Michigan cherry belt, comprising the county of Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Benzie and Antrim, bordering upon Lake Michigan and penetrated by numerous bays, is claimed to be one of the most prolific cherry producing sections in the world. The price of the fruit this year makes the industry a very profitable one.

### FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CLUB IS FORMED AT GOODISON

Buying and selling commodities needed by farmers, and not now satisfactorily handled by firms or individuals is one of the objects of the co-operative associations being organized in this state by the Bureau of Markets, G. C. Ravelier told fifty farmers at Goodison who had met to organize an association. In almost all vicinities farmers have experienced more or less difficulty in getting fertilizer, dairy feeds and other commodities and the farmers hope by organized effort to secure these in the necessary quantities and at satisfactory prices. Another meeting of Goodison farmers will be held August 13 to complete the organization.

Over 80 farmers were also present at a meeting recently held at Birmingham for the purpose of forming an association. Joint purchase of a grain elevator was discussed but no action taken.

Why worry about the shortage of food? There'll be plenty of pickles. So say the managers of Heinz' fifty odd salting stations in this state.



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919

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## Rural Health

SOMEWHERE we have read that the people of the cities enjoy better health than the people of the country. But the war department has recently made public some figures showing the relative number of rejections from the army from physical disqualifications, as between industrial and agricultural states, which seem to prove that the young men of the rural districts are healthier than those of the urban centers. Perhaps the mortality in the country is greater than in the city because of the difficulty in getting prompt medical attention. Perhaps, also, the people of the country being of more rugged stock look more lightly upon disease than the people of the city and do not therefore take the proper precautions against its ravages. Anyway, we are glad that so high an authority as the United States War Department has given to the people of the farm a bill of health which if not perfectly clean, is at least less spotted than that issued to the city folk.

The war department's record contains other figures which are not so pleasing to Michigan people. On a map of the United States is charted in white, shaded and black the percentage of registrants accepted in every state in the union. In the white states, such as Texas, Iowa, North Dakota, over 75 percent of registered men were accepted; in the shaded states 60 to 70 percent were accepted but in the black states less than 60 percent were able to pass the physical examinations. On that map Michigan is one of eleven black states. We feel somewhat better over our record when we note that California, supposedly one of the most healthful spots in the world, is listed among the black states. The war department takes part of the sting out of this showing by stating that as a general rule the greatest number of rejections were in states popular as health resorts to which people of subnormal health have gone for relief. The high altitude and bracing ozone of Michigan have attracted thousands of people suffering from hay fever, asthma and many other affections of the throat and lungs, making them wholly unfit for strenuous service in the army and navy.

No state may feel particularly bad over its showing in the above respects in comparison with other states, but the fact that the war department rejected as high as 40 per cent in any state should cause us to take stock of our physical imperfections. We are not as healthy a race as we ought to be. We suffer all kinds of physical torments because of deliberate abuse of our bodies. We are careless of what we eat, of how we sleep, of what we think and what we do. By our disregard of simple rules of living we make our physical systems receptive to ailments of all kinds. Who knows but what such diseases as consumption and cancer are the outgrowth of through the slow processes of bodily evolu-

tion and even transmitted from one generation to another?

Much as we like to think of the farmer and his family as healthy, stalwart specimens of the human race, close observation convinces us that they are not as healthy considering the nature of their surroundings as they ought to be. Farm people ought to give more serious attention to their health and to the conditions which make for good or poor health. It is so easy to be healthy when one has the great out-of-doors to work and play in. And there is no jewel so rare as to be preferred to absolutely perfect health.

## Milo Campbell and Non-Partisan League

IN A RECENT ISSUE of Business Farming an article was published containing excerpts of some remarks with reference to the Non-Partisan League which the Non-Partisan Leader quoted as coming from Milo Campbell. Mr. Campbell writes to us that while in the main the article was a true transcript of his remarks, a number of statements were credited to him which he did not make. His letter of correction contains many strong and pointed references to conditions which the Non-Partisan League was organized to remedy. It is published elsewhere in this issue.

Those who have been spending money in active opposition to the imaginary inroads of the Non-Partisan League in this state have frequently connected the names of Jas. Helme and Milo Campbell with the League. Yet both these gentlemen have emphatically denied that they have anything whatsoever to do with the organization, or that they even desire that the League should enter this state. Nevertheless, the rumors persist. For what reasons we do not know, unless perhaps to get these aggressive farm leaders in bad with the powers that be and thereby place them and their work under a handicap.

As Business Farming has repeatedly pointed out, no great interest has ever been shown by the farmers of Michigan in the Non-Partisan League as an organization that could be of any direct benefit to them. Indeed, we have been surprised that the farmers of the state, struggling along as they have under great difficulties, have not turned with more eagerness and unanimity to the principles of the League, even though they might not be able to discern in those principles some immediate solution to their special problems. But instead of embracing the League principles they have by their very indifference repudiated them, and no outstanding figure in agricultural circles can be pointed out as favoring the organization of a Non-Partisan League in this state. Any statements to the contrary by the paid opponents of the League are false and can only be construed as indicating an unfriendly attitude toward the farmers' rational efforts to rid themselves of the excessive tolls of unnecessary middlemen. Thru co-operative associations, terminal warehouses and elevators the farmers of Michigan will, we believe, be perfectly able to bring about the needed reforms in the marketing of their products, without recourse to political action. Those who are wise will put no stones in the road.

## Results With Fertilizers

WE HOPE every reader took to heart what Prof. Millar had to say in last week's issue about fertilizers. There has been so much published upon this subject that it seems quite impossible that there should be any farmers who have not had the opportunity to become acquainted with the results that may be obtained by the proper use of fertilizer. There was a time in the agricultural history of the state when certain kinds of soil produced maximum yields without artificial treatment. That was when the land was new and the natural elements of plant growth remained undisturbed in the soil, except as taken up by the roots of the natural plants and restored in almost exact proportions thru the cycles of growth and decay. But when man began to plant in those soils seeds which were not naturally adapted to them and harvested and carted away the fruit of the seeds, he not only took disproportionate quantities of ele-

ments from the soil but he failed to return any of them. So isn't it perfectly natural that as time goes on and the elements of plant growth are taken from the soil in unequal quantities it should be necessary to employ artificial means for restoring these elements if the soil is to continue to produce the same yield year after year?

When intelligently used, commercial fertilizer produces amazing results. More than one skeptical farmer has "experimented" with it in one corner of a grain or potato field, only to regret long before harvest time that he had not experimented with his entire field. And farmers, who follow a practical rotation and use fertilizers judiciously, almost always have bumper crops.

At the present time the cost of fertilizers is high, but not too high to permit of their very profitable use in stimulating the growth of any important crop grown in this state. The prices of farm products are now so high that a very slight increase in yield per acre means an extra good profit, and since by the use of fertilizers yields can be perceptibly increased with practically no increase in the labor expense, it would seem the part of wisdom for the business farmer to look into this fertilizer matter very carefully and plan on a liberal application another season.

## Repeal of Daylight Saving

IN A LETTER of Business Farming, Sen. Arthur Capper, the Kansas farm paper publisher, calls the president's action in vetoing the daylight savings repeal "indefensible." Sen. Capper, who has been leading the fight against the daylight savings law on the ground that it discriminates against the farmer and costs him many millions of dollars a year, declares if the president will but sound out the sentiment of the people at large he will find it overwhelmingly against the new time.

As our readers may know, the daylight savings repeal clause was stricken from the agricultural appropriation bill, following the president's veto, and the bill passed. An entirely separate measure has been introduced in the Senate, however, providing for the repeal of the law and all that is required to secure the passage of the bill is positive assurance that the farmers as a class want it passed. When the agricultural appropriation bill was before Congress Sen. Capper was able to present letters, telegrams and petitions by the thousands in support of the repeal, and he now asks that a similar expression of sentiment be given to back up the new bill. Readers of Business Farming who desire the repeal of the so-called "daylight savings" time are requested to communicate at once with Sen. Capper either by letter, telegram or petition.

The Cadillac correspondent of the daily press is not, to put it delicately, a gentleman of veracity. In his reports of what was said at the potato growers' meeting concerning a farmer candidate for governor, he not only stretched the truth but wrote in a strain decidedly unfriendly to the farmers. Perhaps, however, he may have imbibed a little too freely in that "good time" that County Agent Lurkins brought with him, and did not hear clearly all that was said upon the subject.

The cross roads oracle says: It doesn't make much difference whether a growin' pig gets wheat, corn or barley so long as it has tankage or milk to balance the grain.

Our philosopher says: A big fat bank account is a mighty fine thing to have, but a bunch of real close friends is safer when it comes to a pinch.

Attorney Stevenson dubbed Henry Ford an "ignorant idealist." Praise be that ideals are born in the heart instead of cultivated in the head.

The cross roads oracle says: No land'll stay fat long without it gets a chance to rest an' something to eat.



## CO-OPERATION

The writer attended the meeting at Cadillac of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange. Nearly every speaker put emphasis on the value of stick-together or hang-together to win. But I didn't hear any one suggest a plan whereby a bunch of discouraged farmers might be brought back into line.

The writer has been in the business as manager of a farmer co-operative system for several years and my experience has been that a lot depends upon the management. Courtesy to all is one factor and impartiality is essential. A local manager cannot show partiality and get away with it. As a rule a farmer is of a very jealous disposition and gets peeved at very small things.

While his neighbors may know his disposition and take advantage of it and do some boasting that he had advantages which others lacked, a lot of friction may result. The matter of having to wait a few days for cash returns cannot cause nearly so much unrest among the stockholders as lack of labor and proper facilities cause among the farmers generally.

For instance, a station has had three to five buyers and 80 per cent of the farmers joined the association, it means that one place has to take care of 4-5 of all the stuff, and my experience has been that when a farmer comes to town to market early in the morning and finds that 20 or 30 teams are waiting there, he becomes dissatisfied, because his chances for unloading by nightfall are poor. Especially this farmer is ill-natured if he has to wait in line all day without dinner and supper. Then he may likely say, to with the association.

You know, when a man is hungry he will kick more than any other time and he will say things which make others discontented. In a great many cases I believe that the farmers expect too much from their local managers. By insufficient financing the warehouse cannot be properly equipped to take care of all that members expect to have put through them. Some expect that after they have taken a ten dollar share in an association that that amount will buy everything in car lots and keep a stock on hand at all times so they can get it at cost. These fellows are not willing to give the collateral security to finance the game. But the fellow that goes in with one hundred dollars is usually willing to lend all his power to put things over the top. —G. S., Grand Traverse County.

## CAMPBELL AND NONPARTISANS

I have just read in your last issue, "Milo D. Campbell endorses reforms of Non-Partisan League."

I have no complaint to make of nearly all the excerpts from my conversation with reporters while in North Dakota.

I do not think that either at Bismark or Fargo there was one reference made to the League by any speaker in the public addresses made. In conversation outside, the reforms they were trying to get were discussed somewhat. I stated then as I have stated many times before that had I been a farmer in North Dakota and had suffered the oppression imposed upon farmers there by the middle men, by millers, by railroads, by lying politicians, who cared for nothing but their votes; that I too would have become a Non-Partisan. No red-blooded citizen of this republic can read that record, as it was enacted through those years before the League was organized, without reaching the same conclusion. But I did say most emphatically, that I did not believe the same course would bring like results in Michigan or other Eastern states.

In North Dakota, 80 per cent of the population are farmers. Not so in other states east of them. That an attempt to organize a distinct political party, would result in failure, and final victory to the interests and combinations over them. It would strengthen the power of the combines.

Farmers must organize, and so organize that their farms and their families are just a little nearer to them than the political interests of some candidate, though he belongs to their party. Only in this manner can



# WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



this country be saved from Bolshevism.

The farmers are not revolutionists, because they would adopt methods that will afford competition for the packers, the wool combination, the insurance trust and others that threaten the very foundations of the republic.

No, I yet have faith that within the old parties are enough forward-looking voters, men and women, who can and will save us from these nests of Bolshevisms. But the Grange, the Gleaners, the farmers' clubs, the milk producers, the beet, potato and bean growers cannot do it each alone by themselves.

Without any surrender of our own organization we should remember that we are all farmers, all have common aims, and that all we have to do is to get together in a Neighborhood Social, talk over our common wants and make them known. The great problems for solution are so numerous right now, and press so hard upon agriculture, that every hour lost by the farmer in making known his rights and demands is freighted with peril.—Milo D. Campbell, Branch County.

## "THOSE VILE SINGLE TAXERS"

"Single taxers by their vile scheme would take the homes of the hardest workers in the country under the pretense of protecting the products of labor long after the laborer had been robbed of most of his products by the 'Shylocks' of the country." So says Mr. F. G. Smith, of Isabella County, in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Of course if the scheme is "vile," the schemers are also "vile," if they know what they are doing. So perhaps it is well to see who some of these "vile schemers" are.

Among those on the list of Michigan "vile schemers" are, ex-Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris. He publicly announces his belief that single tax (site-value taxation) is equitable, right, and undoubtedly the coming system just as soon as the voters of Michigan are educated to its advantages.

Another "vile schemer" is Bishop C. D. Williams of Detroit, prominent in the Episcopal church. Bishop Williams was a great friend of the late Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and Henry George, of New York. He has

occupied platforms and pulpits with both these apostles of, and martyrs to, the single tax. And, as he has time, he lectures on the "vile scheme," and advises his hearers to work for its adoption.

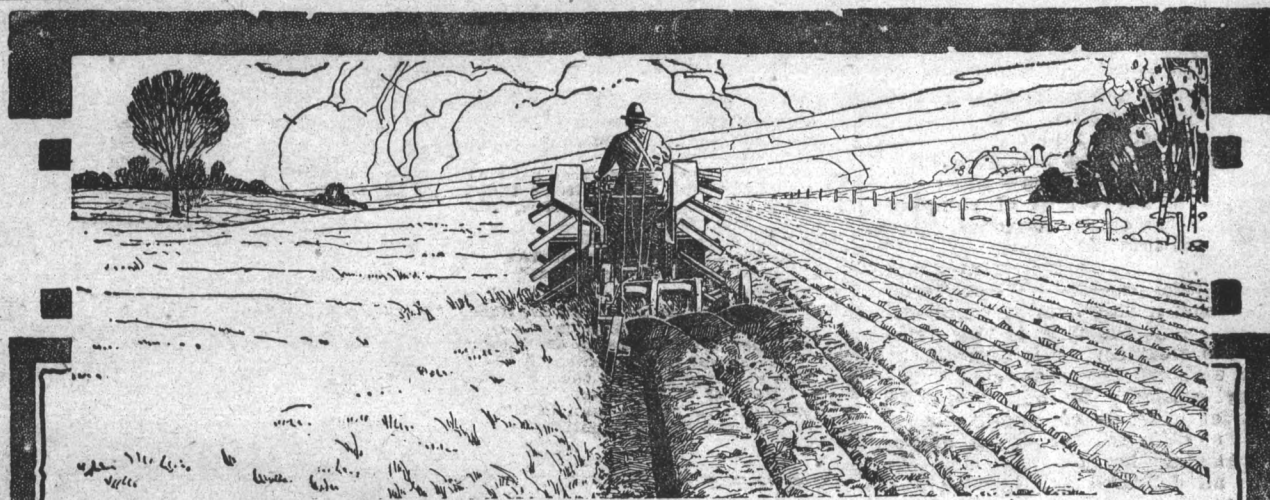
If I mistake not, Grant Slocum has also announced his belief that the single tax is the most equitable way thus far devised to assess and collect taxes. Of course, as do Mr. Ferris and Bishop Williams he also believes that other reforms are necessary in order to insure the reign of justice in the world. And he looks upon the "vile scheme" with an intelligent farmer's eye as one sure to help take the farmer out of the slough of despond into which unjust taxation has helped to dump him.

This list could be continued to such an extent that it would fill all the columns of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING just to print their names and addresses.

So is not Mr. Smith presumptuous in calling single tax a "Vile Scheme?" —Judson Grenell, Washtenaw Co.

Every ounce of success brings a pound of respectability. Why overload yourself?

Everything good is within our hearts; when we discover this fact we will achieve success.



## Good Plowing, Yes—

**GOOD** work and plenty of it, whether plowing, disking, harrowing or belt work, is the rule where an **International or Titan kerosene tractor** is used. With it you can plow as deep as you want to, as fast as good plowing can be done, do any other farm power work, do as much and as good work during the last hour of the season as during the first, and know that you are saving money at every turn of the flywheel.

## Operate on Cheap Fuel

All tractors of the same size use about the same amount of fuel. It is not uncommon to use 1000 gallons in a season. International and Titan tractors operate on common coal oil, which costs about half as much as gasoline. Even if our tractors were superior in no other way, the fuel saving would make it worth while to own an International.

## Tractor Service

Every tractor owner needs service at one time or another. When that time comes our Service Organization of 89 branch houses and thousands of dealers responds quickly. Think what it may mean to you in a rush season to get a repair part or have an adjustment attended to within a few hours. Every International or Titan tractor owner who needs service gets it without unnecessary delay or trouble.

Our tractors are made in three sizes, 8-16, 10-20 and 15-30-h. p. All operate on kerosene, or any other oil fuel down to 39° Baume. We will send catalogues with full information about tractors or any other machines in the list below. Write and tell us which machines you are interested in.

## Work With All Farm Machines

The steadiness and dependability of International or Titan tractors are due, not to chance, but to skill and experience. We know farm machines, having marketed them for close to 88 years. We know the work you expect your machines to do and for twelve years have been selling tractors designed and built to furnish useful, economical power for that work. One or another of our tractors will draw or drive any farm power machine you have, requiring power up to 15-H.P. draw bar or 30-H.P. on the belt, and do good work with it.

## The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines	Haying Machines	Belt Machines—Cont.	Dairy Equipment
Binders, Push Binders	Mowers, Tedders	Cream Separators	Cream Separators (Hand)
Headers, Rice Binders	Side Delivery Rakes	Feed Grinders	Cream Separators (Belted)
Harvester-Threshers	Loaders (All Types)		Kerosene Engines
Reapers, Shockers	Rakes	<b>Power Machines</b>	Gasoline Engines
Threshers	Combination Side Rakes and Tedders	Kerosene Engines	Motor Trucks
<b>Tillage Implements</b>	Sweep Rakes, Stackers	Gasoline Engines	
Disk Harrows, Cultivators	Combination Sweep Rakes and Stackers	Kerosene Tractors	
Tractor Harrows	Baling Presses	Motor Trucks	
Spring-Tooth Harrows	Bunchers	Motor Cultivators	
Peg-Tooth Harrows			<b>Other Farm Equipment</b>
Orchard Harrows			Manure Spreaders
<b>Planting &amp; Seeding Machines</b>	<b>Belt Machines</b>	<b>Corn Machines</b>	Straw Spreading Attach
Corn Planters, Corn Drills	Ensilage Cutters	Planters, Drills	Farm Wagons
Grain Drills	Husk and Shredders	Cultivators	Farm Trucks
Broadcast Seeders	Corn Shellers, Threshers	Motor Cultivators	Stalk Cutters
Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills	Hay Presses	Binders, Pickers	Knife Grinders
Fertilizer & Lime Sowers	Stone Burr Mills	Ensilage Cutters	Tractor Hitches
		Shellers	Binder Twine
		Husk and Shredders	

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U S A





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### THE HELP QUESTION

ALL SORTS of requests come to our Personal Service Shopping Bureau, and while we are able to meet most of them, we certainly were "floored" the other day, when a request came from one of our readers for us to get her a "hired girl." Were we able to meet requests such as this, we would be the most popular service bureau in the world. True we had offered to secure in the city what ever could not be secured in the country or small town, so this reader has no doubt we could easily get her the desired help.

The question of help for the home has got to be met by the women of the farms just as the men are meeting their problems of help—by labor-saving devices and machinery. There never was a problem which was too great for us to meet. When we have about reached the end of the rope, so to speak, a way is opened.

Just before the war, when our young men were all to be called, the tractor reached its helping hand out, and one man operates the community owned tractor, and the field is plowed in half a day—whole farms are placed in readiness to be planted within a few short weeks so that one man, operating the community-owned tractor takes the place of a good round dozen men. And on the large dairy farms, milking machines take the place of hired men—while no up-to-date farmer thinks of pumping water for his stock nowadays. It's forced right into his barns.

So the women of the country are meeting this problem. Where formerly it took a half hour to churn every other day, the milk is now rushed to the creamery, or is separated at home, and just the cream sent to the near-by creamery by one man who hauls for a whole community, using his automobile truck in place of the slow-plodding horse. He has his cream all delivered and is back and ready to go to work again before the horse delivery would have reached the creamery, with the milk or cream for one farm alone. And churning is only one of the tasks which have been taken from mother's shoulders.

Just as father forces the water into his barns by a gasoline driven motor, so the water is forced into the house for the bath room, and the water power washing machine. And while the washing machine is at work, mother does up her dishes, sweeps and dusts and by the time the washing is ready to hang out, the house is in order.

Then too, as the new houses are replacing the old, more and more the small family is building the bungalow or large cottage so that the sleeping rooms are all on the first floor, thus saving steps for the busy mother and wife.

Then too, there are the bread mixers which lessen the work of bread-making; the oil stove which does away with carrying in wood, filling the stove, carrying out ashes, and has the added advantage of "being out when it's put out" and not having to "die down," keeping the kitchen hot for hours after the big noon hour dinner. And not a few of the modern farm homes have installed a fireless cooker for use, and once used, the woman of the house wonders how she ever got along without it.

The problem will have to be settled hereafter by letting the "head save the heels," or in other words by studying the subject and seeing just how many of these labor-saving devices you can install in your own home.

### HELPFUL HINTS

THE FOLLOWING helpful hints were contributed by one of our readers. Other readers have equally as many little short cuts of doing work or saving devices. Won't you send them in that you may share with each other?

How I do enjoy reading other women's ways of doing things, just the

common, every-day things that occur to most of us. So I have written a few helps and hints, which I thought might help some reader.

By using sour milk or sour cream for mashed potatoes it makes them so much whiter and flaky.

When making apple jelly, just dip in a leaf off from a rose geranium. Stir it around for a few minutes and it will give such a delicate flavor to the jelly.

In any recipe that calls for soda I always add just a pinch of baking powder and I have better results.

How I used to dislike to mend those overalls! Now it seems so easy. I just rip them up the seam, pin a patch on and stitch them up on the machine. Then I sew the seams up again. It is done so much quicker this way and looks neater.

When making cake if it is put in gem tins, they can be made to serve a double purpose, either by using them as plain cake or serving them with raspberries and whipped cream.

Much of my time and labor is saved by having the furniture arranged

clothes you possess and mopping your brow, your gaze is directed to windows filled with wonderful fur coats. And while it may seem like rushing the season, it really is the time to buy, if you have the money and are contemplating buying a fur coat this coming winter, as they are now about 10 to 15% and some places advertise them 20% below listed price. A few stores have the price marks all on for September first, and then they make the promised percentage reduction if you buy now and they will store them for you until wanted. Fur coats are a luxury—more so than ever this year, as the war tax is placed on every dollar of fur, while other articles are exempt up to a certain amount, but if you ride or drive much, a fur coat is one of the first luxuries to indulge in. They are showing all furs as usual, but Hudson Seal with a deep shawl collar and deep cuffs of Marten seems to be the prime favorite. The cuffs are so deep that the hands can easily be slipped into the sleeves when walking, thus doing away with the necessity of a muff.

ious combined with beaten egg and pepper and salt and formed into patties, then fried in drippings until they are a golden brown, or if the oven is on, instead of frying, place them in the oven, and they will brown on both sides without being turned.

Fish is one of the foods which the housewife dislikes to have left, as it has such a decided flavor and odor, that it cannot be put near butter or salt without tainting it. However, in the country, where there is a cellar, it can safely be placed in a granite basin and set on the cellar bottom away from all other foods, and will be found most delicious made into cornmeal fish cakes for supper, using the cornmeal left from the breakfast dish of mush and milk. The following recipe for these cakes has been tested and is not only delicious but inexpensive:

### Cornmeal Fish Balls

Two cups cold white cornmeal mush; one cup shredded codfish or any left-over fish; one egg; one tablespoonful butter.

If codfish is used, pick it over and soak it over night to remove the salt, but if cold left-over fish is used, simply bone and flake it. Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Drain on porous paper. In using mush instead of potatoes, have the mush as dry as possible.

### PARTING SHOTS

Did you notice that all Michigan congressmen voted for the Dry Amendment? Will our neighbor states "Finish the Job?"

Henry Ford gave booze a knock-out blow recently with the statement that alcohol made man suspicious of his fellow man, and that drink made France and Germany suspicious of each other. Result—War.

They say that if you cut the head off a snake, its body will wiggle until sundown. The delirium tremens-producing snake has had its head severed, but like all its breed, the loathsome thing is still wiggling.

William Jennings Bryan says the "Wets" don't know the meaning of the word "period." The fact that it means the end has always meant the end and that they are only foolishly wasting a lot of money for what they are pleased to term "Personal Liberty" is really only the end of personal liberty which finally leads to the insane asylum, as records of these institutions will show. Has not occurred to them, for the men who are financing this last "kick" are the men who are afraid they will not have quite such a lucrative income from an honest business.

It isn't hard to believe when we realize that most of the Bolsheviks come from Russia—the country where vodka, the worst of all drinks, originated—and it must be remembered that the Bolsheviks are not the younger generation—but the men of that nation—the men who have had vodka and who undoubtedly now—while they plot—also have their moonshine spots where they can get the necessary drinks to fire their very blood—for men whose blood is running red and true in their veins do not plot and kill as do the Bolsheviks.

Even former Speaker Champ Clark, whom no one holds up as a model or a preacher, and who time and again has been unable to fill speaking engagements because he had taken one too many little "bracers" just before, now goes on record as saying: "I do not want any whiskey in my house. I have not got any either. I cannot drink it without the risk of getting drunk, so I quit it. I do not keep it around. I never did keep it around, except inside me. And that is where most everyone keeps it who gets hold of it. This argument was advanced by Mr. Clark when the question of allowing men to brew it in their own homes came up.

### The Housewife

SHE RISES up at break of day,  
And through her tasks she races  
races;  
She cooks the meal as best she may  
And scrubs the children's faces,  
While school books, lunches, ribbons, too—  
All need consideration,  
And yet the census man insists  
She has "No occupation."

When breakfast dishes all are done,  
She bakes a pudding maybe;  
She cleans the rooms up one by one  
With one eye watching Baby;  
The mending pile she then attacks,  
By way of variation,  
And yet the census man insists  
She has "No occupation."

She irons for a little while,  
Then presses pants for Daddy;  
She welcomes with a cheering smile  
Returning lass and laddie,  
A hearty dinner next she cooks  
(No time for relaxation)  
And yet the census man insists  
She has "No occupation."

For lessons that the children learn  
The evening scarce is ample,  
To "Mother Dear" they always turn  
For help with each example,  
In grammar and geography  
She finds her relaxation  
And yet the census man insists  
She has "No occupation."  
—E. D. YALE in Florida Times-Union.

handy and a place for everything as far as circumstances will allow. Don't let any reader think that I am some precise old maid, for I am not. I have two small children and there are no flies on them either. But I find it just as easy to hang up their clothes as it is to lay them down on a chair and pick them up later. Of course, if I thought the baby was going to fall out of his high chair and break his neck, I would drop them, but I said as far as circumstances would allow, of course the meddlesome little fingers will get a hold of things and misplace them, and the floor is usually littered, also the dooryard is well littered up with tin cans and things that they have dug up from somewhere. But there is no bric-a-brac in the house to dust and handle.

I hope that some reader may derive some good from this. I want to do all the good that I can as I expect to pass this way but once and if there is any good that I can do I am glad to do it. It may be just a rose or perhaps a kind word to help some one over life's solemn main.—A Subscriber, Bellaire.

### SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

THE SALES are on—this is the month to get bargains. The hottest weather is with us—fall clothes shown are all advance styles, and with the exception of furs, hardly worth considering at this time. But wash materials, and ready-made garments can be picked up now more cheaply than at any time in the year, also the plain white sailor hats, always worn, are now being sold at from one to three dollars cheaper than in the spring. Therefore the wise shopper will be able to cut down the price of her wardrobe next year by investing in wash dresses or dress goods for next season right now, for we are warned that prices will be still higher next year.

In August always occur the annual Fur Sales, and right now as you wander past the windows, in the thinnest

therefore muffs are not being shown at all this summer for winter wear. Anyhow almost all the women who can afford fur coats, drive their own machines, wear fur-lined gloves and have no use for a muff.

### APPETIZING WAYS OF PREPARING LEFT-OVERS

NOT ONLY is it desirable to have recipes for preparing left-overs so that the family will relish them, but during the hot summer months, it saves heating the kitchen a great deal if food can be cooked in the morning and then the fire lighted at the noon hour simply long enough to warm these foods and make tea. There are many breakfast foods which can be used as the foundation for the main dish for dinner in the summer.

Boiled hominy is a delicious cereal for breakfast, served with cream, and if a large quantity is boiled at once, the extra amount can be used in a great many ways. The following recipe will be found very appetizing, satisfying and will only take a few minutes over the fire at the noon hour:

### Hominy Turnovers

One pint cooked hominy; one cup milk; one teaspoon salt; two well beaten eggs.

Mix all together. Turn this into a frying pan in which a tablespoon of fat has been melted. Stir until hot throughout. Let it cook until a golden brown on the bottom, then fold like an omelet and serve on a hot platter.

Another cereal which makes a good breakfast food and can be used in any number of ways is rice. With the addition of an egg, milk and raisins, you have your desert, or with the use of eggs, delicious croquettes may be made for dinner.

As stuffing for green peppers and tomatoes, it is even better than potato. For this purpose, mix the rice to be used with seasoning, and a little cold minced meat, ground nuts or grated cheese and stuff this mixture into either tomatoes or green peppers and then bake them until tender which will require not more than twenty minutes. Left-over mashed potatoes are deli-





# The Children's Hour

**DEAR CHILDREN:**—So far Arlene Schutt, of Rives Junction, is the only one whose letter has been received with the correct answer of the 9th Great Man, but we expect several others before this week's paper is off the press and the time limit has expired. We hope the few faithful ones who have guessed correctly so far will finish the contest as we really want you to have the prizes promised. Arlene has one more to guess too, the tenth and last one, published a couple of weeks ago. Perhaps her answer is already in the mails. Prizes will be awarded about September 1st.

Everyone likes nice, hot biscuit for supper, and it really isn't hard to learn to make delicious ones. This week we publish for the benefit of our girls a recipe for "spoon biscuit" and trust that you will ask your mother to let you try it.

The prizes have all been awarded for the best letters on "What I Expect to Do When I Graduate" and "How I Spent the Fourth," but as several are still coming in which are interesting we are glad to publish them. Remember there are still prizes offered for the best original story, or original drawing, so if you

have a good imagination, just get busy and try and win one of these prizes. Have you noticed that prizes are always awarded for stories or letters or prizes which show us that you have learned to do something, or are ambitious to do something. This is no time for lazy folks—we all must be up and doing if we make the best women and men when we are grown. That doesn't mean no play at all—but when we do work, we must plan to do our work better than anyone else. Affectionately yours—"Laddie."

## Letters From Our Boys and Girls

**Dear Laddie:**—I have never written to you before, but thought I would like to write to you. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade. Our school is out now. Our teacher next year is going to be a man. We never had a man teacher. His name is Robert Hobkirk. For pets I have two white rabbits, cats and a little calf. I help my father feed the calves milk nearly every night and sometimes in the morning. I have no little brother or sister to play with only big ones, so I amuse myself by playing with cats or my bunnies. My father takes the M. B. F., and we like it very much. I like to read the Children's Hour and I think the Doo Dads are so funny. I would like to have some of the girls and boys of the M. B. F. write to me. Well my letter is

getting rather long so I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Frances Goetze, Fillion.

**Dear Laddie:**—I am a girl 11 years old and will be in the 7th grade next year. I live on an 80-acre farm. My parents keep five cows three horses and three colts. I have five sisters and five brothers. My oldest brother was killed in the army. His name was Merton Little. My sister takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the children's page. I will close.—Libbie Tuttle Tustn.

**Dear Laddie:**—This is my third attempt to get a letter in print, but have been disappointed so far. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the 8th grade. We live on an 80-acre farm and have 80 acres wood lot. We have four horses, three cows, one heifer, one old hog, eight little pigs and 70 chickens. I made some jelly out of wild cherries and black raspberries. We are getting ready for threshers. We have about 25 acres of rye to thresh at present. For a pet I have a kitten named Tiger. I would be glad to have some of the children write to me. I like to read the letters and stories and the Doo Dads. The Doo Dads are such funny little people. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Ruth Schermhorn, Stanton.

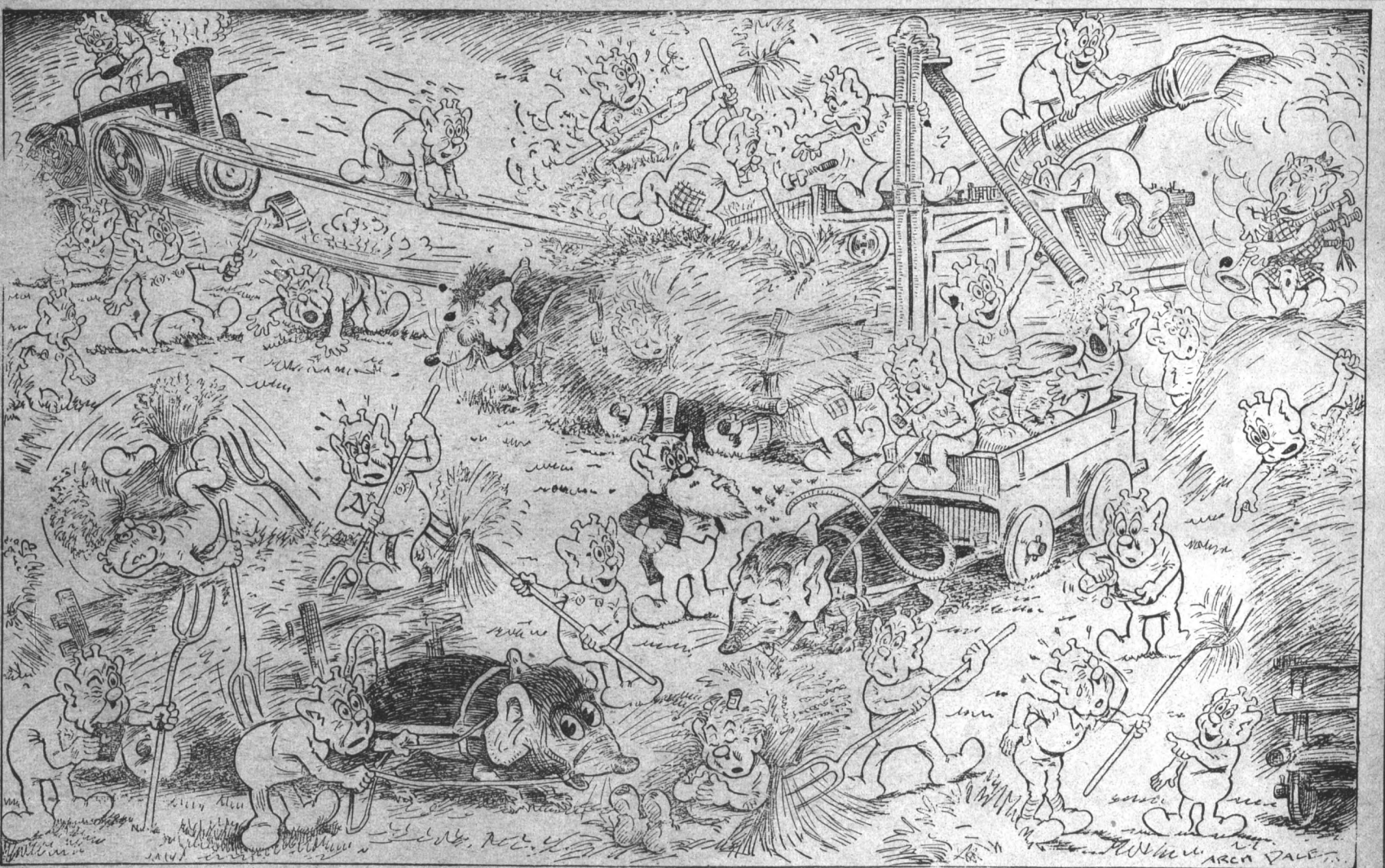
**Dear Laddie:**—As I have never written to you before I thought I would try and write now. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have two cows, two young cattle and two horses. I am 12 years old and will be in the 6th grade next year. I have one sister who was 10 last Saturday, and

a brother who is 7 years old. For pets I have two cats, one kitten, one crow and it keeps us all busy feeding him. The kitten likes to play with him. Hope to see this letter in print.—Geneva Erhart, Grant, Mich.

**Dear Laddie:**—I thought I would write and tell you how I spent the Fourth of July as you said you would give a prize. How I Spent the Fourth of July

There were 11 of us who went to a lake nearby. When we got to the lake my friend and I went in bathing and were late for dinner. After we had our dinner we went down to the lake and shot firecrackers; then we got in a boat that was fastened to a stump in the water and pushed it around. We gathered shells and right in the midst of our fun my mother called us to go home. My friend stayed at my home while her mother and father went home and did their work. Then they came back and other neighbors could eat. After dark we had fireworks. Bobs came and we had all the ice cream we I think I enjoyed this Fourth of July more than any other in twelve years. It was my sister's birthday too. Why I enjoy that day so well is because it is Independence Day. I do hope I will get the prize.—Ila DeBell, Greenville, Mich.

**Dear Laddie:**—I have never written to you before so thought I would now. My father takes the M. B. F., and enjoys reading it very much. I like the children's page. Aren't the Doo Dads funny? I think the last great man's name is Luther Burbank. As my letter is getting long I will close. Hope to see this letter in print.—Eugene McDonald.



**HERE WE SEE** the Doo Dads having a busy day at threshing. There is so much bustle and excitement that old Doc Sawbones cannot keep quiet, and he is walking around trying to boss the job. We see him in the middle of the busy scene, pulling at his long whiskers and staring at the mouse hitched to the wagon into which the wheat is coming from the threshing machine. Sandy, the Piper, is enlivening the harvesters' labors by his soul-stirring strains on his bagpipes. Percy Haw Haw, however, down in the right-hand corner, is quite overcome by his exertions. He is able to gather up only a few wisps on his fork, and is tottering over to a corner of the field to sit down and take a rest. One of the Doo Dads is making fun of him. Just behind him

## Threshing on the Doc Sawbones, Farm

another Doo Dad, who is vigorously thrusting his fork into a stook, is about to harpoon Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, who is at his usual job of taking a nap. On the other side of Sleepy Sam, the loaded wagon on its way to the machine, is also going to interfere very soon with the slumbers of the Doo Dad Hobo. Observe the harvest hand in the left-hand corner pausing to take a chew from a plug of a well-known brand of tobacco, with a tin heart on it; meanwhile he had better move his fork, or the Doo Dad who is falling off the load will be stuck on it. In fact there are several Doo Dads in the picture who are in great danger

of having the prongs of other Doo Dads' forks jabbed into them, if they don't look out. Note the Doo Dad on the top of the machine; he is throwing a monkey-wrench into the works. Evidently he thinks it is time that all hands had a rest from their too strenuous labors and he wants to stop operations by jamming up machine. But it looks as if the Doo Dad who is about to cut the belt with his knife in order to save the life of the other Doo Dad, who has crawled under the belt, may get ahead of him in stopping the machinery. Old Doc Sawbones should turn around and look in the opposite direction and see the Doo Dad

who is on top of the engine and isn't looking where he is pouring the oil out of his oil can. Machinery in order to run properly must be kept well-oiled, but there is not much sense in pouring the oil down on top of the head of the Doo Dad who is sound asleep against the wheel of the engine, is there? But most of the Doo Dads, it must be admitted, are working as hard as bees. Look at the one over at the right-hand side, under Sandy, the Piper, who is bawling at the other Doo Dad that has stopped to roll a cigarette and telling him that he should get busy. When the monkey wrench falls into the machinery and the belt from the engine gets cut at the same time and the threshing stops, Old Doc Sawbones, we are afraid, will be in a terrible state.





# MARKET FLASHES



## BUSINESS AND TRADE

The United States has broken many a record in the fiscal year which has just closed. The grand total of imports and exports is the greatest it has ever been, crossing the ten billion dollar mark, exclusive of war shipments. The month of June alone totaled more than one billion and the prospects for further developments look fine.

An average of around fifty million dollars a day has been the wonderful record of our nation's shipping in the past several weeks. Our trade was valued as high as one half of all international commerce in the period just before the war.

In the past year exports were more than double the imports, being around seven billions and three billions respectively. In the last five years more than one billion dollars in gold has been imported into the United States. Another startling phase of our recent trade successes is shown by the fact that our "favorable trade balance" (the amount of exports exceeding the amount of imports) has been greater during the last five years than the grand total amount of favorable trade balance during the 125 years preceding the war.

When asked what most of these great exports consisted of, most farmer readers might be likely to answer "foodstuffs." Although the amount of foodstuffs increased greatly, manufactured articles have taken by far the greatest place, being three times as great as foodstuffs.

To show how America has replaced foreigners in trade with Canada, Mexico, South America and Asia, we note that our exports to the rest of our own continent have doubled during the war. With South America our trade has trebled. Asia is getting five times as much from us as she was before the war.

Much of this trade supremacy the United States is bound to keep for a long time to come. Our exports of foodstuffs will continue in large measure for years, but it is thought food exports will decrease as the war-weakened foreign nations become more nearly self-supporting.

Business in the United States has continued good, although race riots and strikes have done considerable damage. For instance the great Chicago marketing branches in the "Black Belt" of Chicago were the scene of a sort of No-Man's land during the flying bullets of the race riots recently. Several truck drivers were wounded in driving to and from the freight yards, and after that there was little doing for several days. Strikes in Chicago and other big shipping places caused further injuries to business.

Farmers everywhere are about the busiest people in the world just now. Along with handling the harvests, there is the plowing of stubble land for winter wheat which ought to be done around the middle of August—"The earlier the plowing the larger the yield."



## WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 red	2.19 1/2	2.18	2.34
No. 3 White	2.17 1/2	2.17	

Miles of newspaper criticism have been written upon the "billion dollar loss" that would be entailed by the national government in underwriting the wheat crop. Mr. Hoover answered this criticism by saying that the world would need all the wheat we could grow. That was when there were fair prospects of raising a billion bushels of fall wheat. The last report that has been issued from private sources, based on the preliminary threshing returns, places the fall wheat yield at around 750,000,000 bushels or a quarter of a billion less than the early estimates. Some experts even predict that the yield will fall lower than this. Then there has



The bottom seemed to be falling out of the markets, just as this issue of M. B. F. was going to press. Labor unrest, and universal demands from city consumers for lower food costs and prosecution of profiteers combined to make the disturbance. Corn dropped about 12 cents; rye, 12 cents; new oats, 4 cents. Wheat remained about the same and so did seeds. Beans fell 50c. Hay remains firm with demand active. The Wall Street list suffered violent breaks, and cotton went down about \$5 a bale. It is expected, however, that the trend will soon take an upward turn when conditions get a little more settled.

## High Cost of Living Complaints and Crop Improvement Lowers Grain Price

COMPLAINTS that the fixed price of wheat and the sympathetically high prices of other grains are responsible for the high cost of living which makes for unrest among the working people are being used as clubs in the hands of politicians to force down the prices of farm products. A bill has been introduced in congress to authorize that body to purchase the nation's wheat crop at the guaranteed price and re-sell it to the consumer at a loss in order to bring down the price of bread. It was not over six months ago that the national millers and bakers associations declared that no possible reduction in the price of wheat could bring about any material lessening in the price of bread as the present cost of flour was only a small item compared to the cost of the other materials, the labor, overhead, etc., entailed in the making of bread. Notwithstanding this very reliable information, our representatives in congress are talking seriously of lowering the wheat price.

Now what would happen if the dealers can go into the market and buy wheat at \$1.50, for instance, which has cost the government \$2.26? This would mean that no matter how scarce the grain, or how high a price other countries were willing to pay for it, domestic users could force holders of wheat to sell at the new price. Instantly all other grains would tumble, for in comparison with prevailing prices on corn, oats and barley, wheat at \$1.50 would be a very cheap article of food.

One would judge from the character of the grievances submitted to the government's investigating body that the fixed wheat price is the "root of all evil." "Lower the price of wheat, so that other rains will come down" is the cry of the housewife's league, the consumers' league, the workingmen's league, et cetera. The economic phases of the

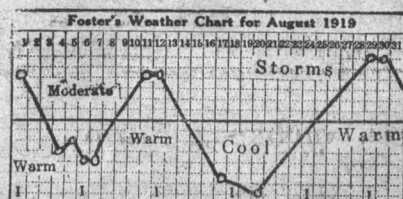
problem are entirely ignored. The interests of the producer are entirely ignored. The cost of producing wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley is a matter which concerns not all the theorists who pride themselves on possessing the key to the fastnesses of plentitude, low prices, high wages and other Utopian realms. The government fixed a price on wheat to stimulate its production, and not to make a gift to the farmer. Could sufficient wheat have been grown without the assurance of a definite profitable price, no such price would have been fixed. But farmers were not willing to plant wheat and sell it on the open market. Why? Because the open market did not promise sufficient returns. Because there was as great a chance of over-production and ruinously low prices as there was of under-production and profitable prices. The government knew the farmer could not safely produce wheat at a lower figure than the price fixed. There is no more conspicuous example in agricultural annals of a selling price based on cost of production than the government's fixed price on wheat.

But the talk is having its effects. Trading is uncertain and finicky. Who wants to buy grain in any considerable quantities for either domestic consumption or export while the government's theorists are at work on plans to bring down the prices of those grains. The losses in the grain markets the past week can be traced directly to the "investigations" into the "high cost of living."

The weather, too, has had an effect, but it is of only minor consequence. Last week rains fell in the corn belt and saved much of the crop from utter ruin and temporarily disconcerted the bulls in the trading pit. Corn and oats have been permanently injured by the drought and the early prospects cut down.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1919. —Last Bulletin gave forecast of warm waves to cross continent Aug. 4 to 8 and 10 to 14, storm waves 5 to 9 and 11 to 15, cool waves 6 to 10 and 12 to 15.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Aug. 15 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. Pacific slope is all the country west of Rockies crest. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Aug. 16, plains sections 17, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 18 eastern sections 19, reaching vic. of Newfoundland about Aug. 20. Storm wave will follow about one day behind storm wave.

This storm will be rather quiet till about Aug. 16 or 17 when it will increase in force. By 18 or 19 it will

be at its greatest and is expected to be on or near meridian 90, moving eastward. There is some hope for rain from this storm where rain has been deficient, while other places, where too much rain has fallen, will probably get more than is best for them. From 19 to 21 electrical or severe thunder storms are probable, east of meridian 90.

The period covered by this Bulletin extends from Aug. 4 to 21. The warm wave predicted to cross continent 10 to 14 is expected to be much warmer than that of 16 to 20 and the cool wave of 18 to 24 much cooler than that of 6 to 10. Most rain is expected in southern sections, decreasing northward, being less than the average of May, June and July 1919. Temperatures are expected to fluctuate but rise more than they fall, Aug. 20 to 30. They will go near the frost line in Canada not far from Aug. 20, but, if any frost occurs, it is expected to be light. I am not expecting severe hail but the most probable time will be during the week centering on Aug. 20.

W. T. Foster

been a material reduction in the spring wheat prospects. In some states the crop was almost a failure. Wheat is going strong in nearly all countries. The U. S. price has been universally accepted as the basis in countries where there has been no attempt to fix the price or where the price is lower than ours. A great deal of the new crop in such countries has been disposed of at prices somewhat higher than the U. S. minimum, so those who deal in wheat haven't much of a surplus. There is some talk that the Grain Corporation's regulations with relation to the grading of wheat may be made so stringent that the crop in some sections of the west will not net the producer much over \$1.50 per bushel. No reliance can be placed upon such reports at this stage of the game.



## CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow		1.25	2.04
No. 3 Yellow	1.90		

The dry weather of mid-July was near fatal to the corn. The Price-Current Grain Reporter says:

"Some private reporters say that all hopes of a bumper corn crop have vanished as a result of a few days of hot winds last week in some of the leading producing states. They say that up to Thursday last rains would probably have saved the crop, but for the three last days of the week the wind was high and temperatures around 100 degrees. This led to firing and rapid deterioration. Our own reports, based on conditions up to July 23-25, do not confirm these alarming reports. Except in a few localities, nowhere in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas were conditions at the middle of last week indicative of disaster, although it might be admitted that reports written at the end of the week were less confident of a crop than those written earlier."

The Government August crop report is expected, however, to show some reduction in the prospective yield, which was given as 2,815,000,000 bushels in the July returns; and while the par yield per acre rises steadily until October, the damage may have more than offset this. With possible damage to the corn crop passes any hopes of a materially lower level for all foodstuffs for the next year. Any reduction in the corn yield will materially affect the price of meats, and drought as it affects feeds has been steadily increasing for some weeks past. The dry area was first noted in Montana some months ago, and spread into western North Dakota, and thence westward and southeastward to the corn belt. Alberta has been badly hurt, as has the northern section of the Pacific Coast. In fact, with the exception of the Cotton Belt and New England the main agricultural sections of the country are now involved.

To what extent corn has been damaged cannot be accurately determined as yet. At this moment we believe the damage is more anticipated than actual. It is a matter of history, however, that the yield is in direct proportion to the rainfall in July, and this year resembles previous drought-affected years. The precipitation during July is about three times as valuable as that had in June or in August, as the burning of the tassel will prevent proper pollenization, and every day of continued dry and hot weather may reduce the prospective yield.

Rain has since fallen in nearly all corn sections, including Michigan and the condition is somewhat better, though not so good as to warrant the extravagant statements of the bears that the crop will be a bumper one and that the present prices cannot be sustained. Last week the entire northwestern part of the state was visited by a drenching storm,



and the southeastern part where much of the corn of the state is grown got a "soaker" Sunday night. So corn is looking up again and still promises to be one of the biggest crops of that grain ever produced in this state.



## OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard ..			.92
No. 3 White ..	.77½	.69¼	

Oats are lower in sympathy with corn. The hot dry weather cut the yield and threshing returns indicate a big drop from the early estimates. Up to the middle of last week oats ruled firm and strong and the price advanced to such a high level that the market can stand a temporary slump and still pay profitable prices to the producers.



## BEANS

Beans are quoted at \$8.25, and still going up, according to all appearances, after the present slump. In spite of repeated tips in M. B. F., numerous farmers in Michigan have been unloading their beans to eager dealers during the last several days, while the market was shooting skyward. One of the most bullish features in the market right now is the realization which is being driven home full force, that Michigan and other great bean states have reduced their bean acreages to an enormous extent this year on the coming crop.



## RYE & BARLEY

Rye is a little off just now, but the barley market is active and quotations are higher. Rye is quoted this week at \$1.40 and \$1.45 for No. 2 grade. Some deals in barley have been as high as \$2.40 per cwt.



## POTATOES

Early potatoes are for the most part a disappointment in all important states. The dry weather came at a critical time and cut down the size of the spuds. New Jersey potatoes which usually cut quite a figure on the mid-summer market are the poorest in yield and quality of several years. Even material increases in arrivals have not affected the price to any great extent, the best varieties still bringing from 3½ to 5c per pound.

Late potatoes have suffered some from lack of rain, but according to government crop reports the damage has been less in Michigan than most of the other states. The drenching rains of the past week have helped potatoes wonderfully and unless there should be another severe drought in August the crop will be up to normal.



## HAY

	Light Mix.	Std. Tim.	Timothy
Detroit	31.00	32.00	30.00
Chicago	35.00	37.00	33.00
N. Y.	39.00	40.00	35.00

	Light Mix.	Clov. Mix.	Clover
Detroit	27.00	28.00	24.00
Chicago	31.00	32.00	23.00
N. Y.	35.00	36.00	25.00

One of the leading hay dealers of the Middle West has offered a suggestion to us which sounds pretty logical. He says that farmers would almost certainly make more money on their hay this year if they would be in less of a rush to market it. He says it should be kept in the stack longer, in order to insure its getting heated less after getting in the bale. Some far-West communities report that all feed-stuffs have been

a failure due to drouth. This may boost the market.

In Detroit hay is firmer and in good demand. Offering have fallen off, and dealers have trouble satisfying customers.

### NEW YORK BUTTER MARKET.

The tendency of the market throughout the week has been upward, contrary to the general expectation. It has been freely predicted that with the passing of the time of strong demand for butter for speculative purposes, the price would decline. Such is not the case, however, but on the contrary, the opposite seems to hold. The chief reason for the upward price tendency is the marked shrinkage in the amount of butter being produced. As the season started out with production extremely high, it was fully expected that it would remain so throughout the season. Pastures seem to be better than average and general conditions seems in favor a maximum production even now. However, flies are very bad and to them is attributed the marked decrease in the flow of milk. New York receipts of butter are shrinking about 10,000 tubs per week.

The market stated in strong on Monday morning. There was a strong local demand and several out-of-town buyers were on the street. A large quantity of butter changed hands that day but there was no change in quotation. On Tuesday, certain operators were picking up butter for storage and there was some export demand and the price advanced 1-2 c. On Wednesday, posted receipts were low and trading was active which resulted in a price advance of 1c. Since that day there has been no change in quotation but the market has been active and firm. It now looks that a further advance in price may be expected soon. Unsalted butter is moving freely and is demanding a price differential of 3c. Established quotations at the close Friday were:—Extras 55 1-2c; Higher scoring than extras, 56@56 1-2c; firsts, 52 1-2@55c; and, Seconds, 50@52c.

### NEW YORK EGGS

The egg market in New York has been hurt by the hot weather, especially in regard to the better quality of eggs which are hard to get, whereas there is an oversupply of inferior eggs on hand which are hard to sell. The surplus is not so bad as it has been however, because heavy daily sales have reduced the amount on hand to about 70,000 cases.

Although the demand on the whole is rather quiet some eggs have been taken from the coolers. Firms have been taxed to their capacity in candling eggs these hot days.

### DETROIT DAIRY MARKETS

Detroit quotes fresh creamery butter at around 52 cents per pound. Eggs are bringing 43 1-2 cents, with fresh candled firsts in new cases at around 45 cents per dozen. Extra candled firsts bring around 47 cents.

As for Detroit's cheese markets Michigan flats are quoted at around 33 cents, and so are Michigan daisies. Brick brings 35 cents. The same price prevails for long horns.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Farmers are so busy with the harvests, the plowing for winter wheat and so on, that they haven't had a chance to do much with the live stock market. Chicago packers have had their own troubles with strikers. So all in all the past week has been light. During it, however, the price of hogs sailed away over the \$23 mark and when last heard from were as near or near \$24 than \$23. But it is slumping now.

In Detroit the receipts have been light though large enough for the local demand. Choice steers declined in price. In the west wholesalers have been buying up heavily and the Detroit outlook is not especially good. Springers and milk cows when of good quality sold well. Veal calves moved fast in Detroit, advancing 50 cents. Best grades are between \$19 and \$20.50, while common and heavy are between \$10 and

\$18. Lambs coming to Detroit have been pretty common in quality and dealers have been wary of many. Best lambs go at \$14, light to common, \$10.50; culls and common sheep, \$4 to \$6.

Hogs and pigs, as we have said above, soared as high as \$23.50. Detroit quotations follow:

Best heavy steers \$12.50@14; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9.50@11; mixed steers and heifers \$8@9; handy light butchers, \$7.50@8.50; light butchers, \$6.25@7.50; best cows \$9; butcher cows \$7@8.50; cutters \$5.75@6.50; canners, \$5@5.50; best heavy bulls, \$8.50; bologna bulls \$8; stock bulls \$7; feeders, \$8.50@9.50; stockers, \$7.50@8.50; milkers and springers \$75@115.

Chicago broke all records for hogs. The record price of \$23.50 and more is \$4.25 above the price last year at this time. Packers continued their slump in buying, purchasing 26,000 less than the week before, which was a big slump from the preceding period.

Good native steers made another startling showing in Chicago in the last few days. Fully matured corn-fed heaves went at \$13.50 on the average, which excels all previous records. There has been an influx of far-West cattle from regions where the crops have failed. Special rail rates have been made to the drouth stricken regions.

Bulls declined \$1@1.50 with the average \$9 15c or \$1.40 lower than the previous week, and the lowest of the year. The best butcher bulls were around \$11, and beefy bologna bulls \$9.50. Calves were \$2.50@3 lower, although the best were only off \$1@1.50. Common sold around \$10@12 and the best were up to \$18.

Stockers and feeds were off 75c @80, with a heavy movement to the country. Quality was poorer. Stockers sold around \$6.50@7.50 for light weights, with some fancy yearlings at \$11 and choice feeders at \$10.50@11.

Sheep supplies were liberal, Chicago getting 116,262, against 67,485 last year. The twenty markets had 360,700, a decrease of 12,300 for the week. Fat native lambs were off \$1@1.50 for the week, with the top \$18.70, or 35c lower than the previous week's high point. And the bulk of sales ranged \$14.75@17.90, with the average \$17.45, or 30c lower than the previous week, and 95c under last year. Western range lambs lost 50@75c, with the top \$18. Feeding lambs moved freely, advancing 50@75c, with \$15 paid for the best and breeding ewes at \$12@15. Sheep ranged at \$9@11.50, the latter being the top made early

in the week. Aged wethers were \$8.50@9.50, and yearlings \$11.50@13.50. The average was \$11, or \$1.20 higher than the previous week, compared with \$12.90 last year.

### THE FRUIT MARKETS

Chicago reports considerable quotations on Michigan Fruit this week. In general the fruit market is easier this week. There are ample offerings in most lines, with easy clearing for fancy stock. There aren't many cherries on hand, but the demand does not seem to be so great as it might be, so easy prices rule. Sixteen-quart boxes of Montmorency's are bringing around \$3. Cases of black sweet cherries, though not in great demand, range steadily at prices of \$4 and less.

What few plums there are go fast, Michigan wild goose plums, which are in light supply, sell at \$2 or slightly over Michigan pears are also in small supply, with steady prices and pretty good movement for fancy kinds, selling as high as \$3 per bushel Climax baskets go at around 80 cents.

There is a fine demand for the berries offered. A few Northern Michigan red raspberries are left and are much sought after, selling as high as \$4.50 per 16-quart cases. Muskegon are going like hot cakes at more than \$5, with higher prices for fancier grades. Michigan black raspberries bring down around \$4 for 16 quart cases, the demand being excellent. Sixteen quart cases of dewberries go at near \$4. There is a great variety of blueberries and the market is rather unsteady. Michigans get \$4 or more for 16-quart cases.

### The Vegetable Market

Perishables grown in home gardens continue to upset the stability of the vegetable markets. Buyers prefer the stuff grown nearby rather than that shipped in. In the Chicago markets, Chicago celery is in liberal supply with the trade dull.

Only when right prices are quoted can sales be effected. The market is slow in cleaning up and held-over stock can be had at any price. Best flats sell 50@51; Grand Haven and Muskegon, loose, square boxes, 40@50c. Homegrown bunch goods dominate the buying. Beets and carrots are a bit stronger, at \$1.50@2 per 100 bunches, and radishes sell to a local outlet at \$2. Increased offerings of sweet corn tend to weaken the market. St. Louis bbl., \$2@2.50, with a few extra fancy higher. Homegrown is beginning to cut into the trade at 50-, 5 doz. sacks. Native string beans have the upper hand, 50@75c.

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The paper is worth double its price and more to us, so we will send you two dollars today, for we cannot get along without it.—John Abels, Mecosta county.

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## County Crop Reports

### EARLY MARKETING THIS YEAR.

Farmers in most parts of Michigan are marketing the harvest about as fast as they can. Some sections report that they are holding back on rye, and others on wheat. But these cases seem to be the exception rather than the rule.

Although good crop prospects were in sight for Michigan some while back, bad weather and pests and labor shortage have combined to throw a wrench into the machinery. The drouth has been relieved by the first of August in several sections of the state and more hopeful reports are coming in. Some report that they are selling beans, in spite of the likelihood of beans going up quite a ways.

**IONIA, (West)**—The surrounding country is very dry, having only light showers since early in June. The wheat crop is yielding good and a very large acreage. Oats are light. Corn has been looking good. Lots of wheat is being drawn to market, most of which does not come up to test.—A. W. G.

**CLINTON (N)**—The long drouth was finally broken by a fine shower just before the first of August. Oats and early potatoes are too far gone, however, to be benefited, and all crops are seriously effected by the drouth. A good crop of hay has been secured in fine condition. Threshing is under way.—A. E. J.

**MONROE**—Farmers here are busy with the following: (1)—cutting oats, drawing manure and threshing (2)—threshing wheat and rye. Wheat averages from 9 to 31 bushels per acre. Most wheat runs about 18 to 25 and a very poor grade about No. 3. No. 2 is the best this year, rye about 18 and barley about 18.—R. H.

**MISSAUKEE**—It has been hot, but a little rain will do a great deal of good to corn and late potatoes, although there are a great many late potatoes that are so late they will never get ripe. All other spring crops are very poor. There is hundreds of acres of oats that will not be harvested at all, some have been cut for hay, but the most of them will be and are being pastured. There will be no buckwheat as it did not come up well and what did the hoppers got. Forest fires have been bad here the last week, which did more good than bad. Rye and wheat harvest is about finished.—H. E. N.

**JACKSON (N. E.)**—No rain of much consequence in over three weeks has fallen here, by the first of August. Corn and potatoes are suffering, with a very poor crop of early potatoes. Many report no potatoes in the hills. Threshing has begun, but the wheat and rye yield is about 60 per cent to 70 per cent of what was anticipated. There is straw, but the grain is light and considerably shrunken. Some farmers are making marsh hay, but despite the dry weather the marshes for the most part are too wet to allow horses on them. Fruits will be a light crop, but huckleberries are plentiful and of good quality.—A. F. W.

**ST. CLAIR**—Farmers are working very hard to finish haying and harvesting. Lots of hay to cut yet, but it is dead ripe. The weather is very dry and if we don't get rain soon potatoes will be a short crop, also other late crops. Corn is the best it has been in a number of years. Oats are getting ripe but straw is short and the yield will be light. The soil is quite hard on account of too much wet last spring. Farmers selling butter fat and eggs. Some old beans in farmers hands, but too busy to bring to market everything. The following prices were offered at Smith's Creek July 28. Wheat \$2.15@2.20; oats 70; rye 1.45; hay, No. 1 timothy 17.00; No. 1 light mixed 15 to 16; potatoes \$3 per bushel; cucumbers, \$3 per hundred for small; hens 25c; springers 30@35; butter 45@55; butterfat 50; eggs 40@45; hogs 20@21; beef steers 8@14; beef cows 6@10; veal calves 14@16; wool 60@65.—I. J.

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## TREATMENT OF DUCKS

In the July 19 issue of M. B. F., there appeared a reader's query under "Duck Disease," which has been kindly and thoroughly answered by other readers. Both the question and answers appear herewith. M. B. F. is eager to use its reader's columns for other correspondence, wherein farmers can help each other by having printed either queries or answers.

## "Duck Disease"

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

## How to Care for Ducks

In answer to L. R. B., Arenac County, in regard to her ducks, she does not say if mother is a duck or hen; if kept in small yard or pen, or whether they can get in water or not. Little ducks should be kept out of sun most of the time, and not have a dish of water to swim in or run through. Use small yard for hen, 8x10 feet or so with plenty of shade. Feed largely of rolled oats, etc. Clean water in a dish they can not walk into, and they ought to grow fast.

Your ducks act as though they had been chilled, or if allowed to run at large. A hen will walk ducks to death and they do not get water often enough. I left a dripper of water one day and went away from home. While gone the sun went out of sight; a cold wind blew. In 24 hours lost 10 out of 13. They acted same as L. B. R.'s and eyes ran. They were six weeks old and doing fine at the time. Sometimes I let the hen out about 7 o'clock; so near roosting time she does not go far from the one-half covered, bottomless box, set up on 2x4's, so ducks can run at large, which is her coop.—M. C., Benzie County.

## Use Salt Water for Ducks

Showing the splendid co-operative spirit of readers of M. B. F., another reader, H. M. B., of Algonac, writes this:

In your last paper I noticed a request for a cure for ducks that are dying. Just tell anyone that has ducks if they will keep at all times a dish of salt or salt water where the ducks can help themselves they will have no trouble in that way. I learned that years ago. Ducks raised near salt water never die in that way. I never raised finer ducks than when in Florida and they could go in the gulf as they wished and they were in the salt water most of the day.—H. M. B., Algonac, Mich.

## Another Duck Cure

I saw a request in your paper for a cure for sick ducks. Now we raised some one year and had good luck. We were told to add one-third clean sharp sand to their feed. Do not allow the little ones to get into water until they are feathered. Place a small dish of water for them to drink filled with pebble stones; then they cannot get wet. We always fed them on clean sharp sand.—M. H., Kent County.

## KEEP WATER OFF NEIGHBORS

I see many questions and their answers in my paper, the M. B. F. I would like to ask if I had a right to tile some land and empty the water on a marsh on my own land, but the water has to go on my neighbors' marsh to get to the county drain which is the only outlet?—G. C.,

One has no right to gather the water from his premises in unusual quantities by drains, and cast them upon the land of his neighbor. But if the depositing of the water in the marsh upon one's own land, does not increase the water upon his neighbor's marsh to any damage, then he has the right to gather the water in such manner as he sees fit, upon his own premises. In other words he has not the right to change the natural

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flow of the water to the damage of his neighbor; but he has the right to do whatever he likes that does not damage his neighbor's land.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## A TON IS A TON

What is the law for this state for measuring hay? How many cubic feet to the ton, for clover, for timothy, and for mixed hay? When selling hay, is nothing is said as to the number of cubic feet to the ton what is customary in this state?—A. F. L., Curran.

There is no such law that I have ever heard of. Estimates are sometimes made on an approximate basis. A ton consists of the actual number of pounds by weight, and not by estimates.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## FENCE LAWS

There being no fence between two adjoining land owners can one of them force the other to erect the fence at once and is there a certain time within which the fence may be erected.—H. T.

Ans.—Upon a refusal to repair, maintain or erect a fence by one owner the other has the right by statute to erect the same and demand the value and the fees ascertained by fence viewers and in case of a neglect or refusal to pay the sum so due on or before the first day of the next succeeding month of October, after demand, the sum becomes a lien on the land and the fence viewers shall report it to the supervisor of the township to be spread upon the assessment roll and collected as other taxes and then paid over to the party entitled thereto. In case of a controversy either party may apply to two or more fence viewers who after due notice to the other party may in writing assign to each his share thereof and direct the time within which they shall erect their share of the fence. Except as to the authority given to the fence viewers and the time after demand within which payment must be paid there is nothing in the statute as to any particular times of the year that fences shall be erected.—Victor Hampton, acting legal editor.

## DISTRAIN JUMPING HORSES.

Where horses break into a field only damaging a fence can the horses be held for damages and what is the amount thereof?—A Reader

Ans.—An owner of land which has been damaged by animals going at large contrary to law has the right to distrain them in accordance with the statute regulating the subject. Section 14,780, C. L. 1915 provides that a person taking up and distraining animals under the statute shall be entitled to fifty cents per head for all horses, mules, asses and neat cattle, and that the pound keeper shall be entitled to four cents per head for all animals so impounded by him. Section 14,781 provides that the pound keeper shall not deliver any beasts until the owner shall pay to him his fees and the expense of keeping the beasts and also the fees due the person distraining the animals which are to be paid by him to such person. Section 14,782 provides that when any person is injured in his land by sheep swine, horses), etc., he may recover his damages in an action of trespass, or case against the owner of the beasts, or against the person having the care and control thereof, or by distraining the beasts doing the damage in accordance with the provisions of the statute, except where the beasts have been lawfully on the adjoining land and have escaped because of the neglect of the person damaged to maintain his part of the division fences in which case the owner of the beasts is not liable for such damage. Space does not permit us to give all of the provisions of the law relative to the distraining and impounding of beasts, but we refer the inquirer to the law mentioned. In general the person distraining must leave with the pound keeper a memorandum in writing stating the cause of distraining and the sum demanded

for the amages one. He shall also give notice of impounding to the owner within twenty-four hours if he lives within six miles. If not person entitled to written notice then the person impounding shall within forty-eight hours post up in three public places in the township and in a public place in each of any two adjoining townships if within four miles from the place where the beasts were taken a written notice describing the beasts and a statement of time, place and cause of impounding. If not a person claims beasts within seven days a like notice must be published for three successive weeks in newspapers if any there be within twenty miles of the place of impounding, first publication to be within fifteen days after day of impounding. The owner of beasts if dissatisfied with the claim for damages of person impounding the beasts he may have the amount for which he is liable determined and ascertained by two disinterested persons to be appointed and sworn for that purpose by a justice of peace and the sum determined shall be received by the person damaged and the animals delivered to the owner. If the sum for which animals are distrained is not paid within fourteen days after the notice has been published as required the person impounding may have the sum determined as above stated and if the sum ascertained by the persons appointed is not forthwith paid he may cause the beasts to be sold by auction in the township by advertising the sale by posting notice thereof in three public places at least five days before the sale. If the owner of the beasts has ground for objecting to the proceedings he may take advantage thereof by an action of replevin in the proper court and in accordance with the statutory provisions regulating the action in such cases as to annexing

to the writ an affidavit stating that the beasts have been distrained or impounded, describing them and that plaintiff is the owner and that they are detained by the defendant, and as to appraising the property and giving bond. Stock could not be taken under the provisions of the law noted where they were on the road and had done no damage. There is a law which prohibits animals from running at large and providing for the taking into custody by the overseer of highways animals are running at large contrary to law in the public highway opposite his land or which may be trespassing upon his property. The procedure under this law is entirely different and it does not provide for the holding of the animals for damage. We discussed animals running at large in public highways in answer to a previous question.—Victor Hampton, acting legal editor.

## MAXIMUM REPLEVIN.

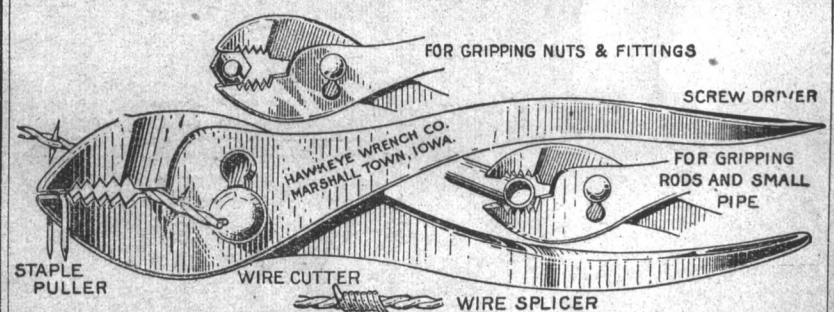
Tell me what is the maximum amount that can be replevined before a justice of the peace?—A Subscriber.

Answer—The law provides that if the plaintiff shall make affidavit that his personal goods, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, etc., a writ shall be issued. The affidavit must state that the goods do not exceed \$100 in value or it does not confer jurisdiction. If a sheriff acts without legal authority he is liable for the damages caused as any individual.—Victor Hampton, acting legal editor.

## SHOULD ANSWER SUMMONS.

I have been served with a summons to appear before a justice of peace. Should I appear if I refused to accept it and had never had any business dealings with the plaintiff? What can they do to me?—Reader.

Answer—You should appear otherwise a judgment might be entered against you. Service of a summons to answer a suit is good although the person served states that he refuses to accept the same. The question of liability is for the court to determine.—Victor Hampton, Acting Legal Editor.

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 18, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write to-day!

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

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

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#### THE WORLD'S DAIRY COWS

The Holstein-Friesian Cow is found in more countries, occupying more territory, and probably producing more milk, cheese, and butter than all other breeds combined.

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#### SIRE IN SERVICE

Johan Pauline De Kol Lad, sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, a son of Flint Bertjuscia Pauline (33.11lb.) and from Johan Pauline De Kol twice 30lb cow and second highest record daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad and mother of Pauline DeNiglander Mich, champion two year old (26.13lb.) at 26 months.

Have for sale a Grand-son of Maplecrest Korndyke, Hengerveld from a 19.96 lb. daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad. A show Bull and ready for light service. Average for four nearest dams 24.23 lb. Dam will be re-tested.

ROY F. FICKIES Chesaning, Mich.

### MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

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

**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 104003, 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. Hulett & 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.

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

### Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol 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.

**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.

#### SHORTHORN

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

E. M. Parkhurst, Reed City, Michigan

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

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

**SHORTHORNS, 100 HEAD TO SELECT FROM.** Write me your wants. Prices reasonable. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

**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.

### LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

### HOGS

#### POLAND CHINA

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

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

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS,** sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boars. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

**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 delivery from town.

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

**FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND** China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

#### DUROC

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

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

**DUROCS: 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 crate and ship for 25c per pound. Papers if desired \$1 extra. Send \$50. Will refund difference or return entire remittance if reduced offer is cancelled. Pigs will weigh from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs. Geo B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

**MEADOWVIEW FARM REGISTERED** Duroc Jersey Hogs and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

### PEACH HILL FARM

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

#### O. I. C.

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

## 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.

#### HAMPSHIRE

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

#### BERKSHIRE

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

#### CHESTER WHITE

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

#### SHEEP

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

#### RABBITS

**RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PED-** igreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry, Lock Box 546, Clare, Mich.

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

#### DOGS

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

### POULTRY

#### 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.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**MARCH HATCHED R. I. RED COCK-** erels. Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence Michigan.

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

#### LEGHORN

##### YEARLING LEGHORNS

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

**Rabbits—Belgians, New Zealand, Ruf-** us Reds, Flemish Giants.

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Bloomingdale, Mich.

**SACRIFICING 2,000 PURE BRED EN-** ish 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 special 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, DIP-** ferent varieties. Brown Leghorns, \$13 hundred; booklet and testimonials. Stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Mich.

**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.



## HOW FARMERS CAN IMPROVE MANY UNJUST CONDITIONS

(Continued from 4th page)

A fourth and very much discussed need of the farmer is that of better prices for his products, "cost plus 10 per cent" being the slogan. The co-operating marketing movement is steadily gaining. Let us not forget, however, that the products of the small farmer bring the least comparative profit to the producer, because of the cash crops he is obliged to sell on the market when it is low because of his pressing obligations. Co-operative marketing is not a cure-all, but needs a better credit system to make its benefits universal and do away with the food speculating to a large extent.

Another very much overlooked need of the ordinary farmer is that of better school opportunities for the boy and girl to fit them for their life work and still enable them to do their part of the needed work on the farm. In too many instances the boy or girl is given the alternative of leaving school after completing the eighth grade, or of being educated away from the farm. The struggling beginners cannot afford to send their children away from home for an education, and they need their help in the spring and fall when the ground must be prepared and the crops planted or harvested. There are five or six months when the boy or girl might attend a high school were a proper course of study provided, but usually there is not. The boy and girl working in the factory or in an office can usually attend night school and continue their education. As yet, we are not giving the boy and girl in the country the same chance.

These are some of the most vital needs of the ordinary farmer. How will they be met? Largely by the intelligent, united action of the farmers themselves in co-operation with the government agencies. We have in the Farm Bureau plan the plan the form of an organization through which the farmer can make his needs known and make his collective influence count. What we need to do is to apply the principle of the initiative and referendum in the formulating of our agricultural policies and programs, and to give publicity to our needs and work.

The first thing that the present situation suggests is that of an annual crop and farm survey in each county as a basis for the needed statistics and facts upon which a comparative program meeting the above needs can be constructed. The Department of Agriculture is desirous of gathering certain statistics. They have applied to Congress for the necessary appropriation to carry out their plans, which, however, have not been referred to the farmers as to whether they will meet their needs. The Congress may see no particular need for the gathering of this information, or may have no proof that it is wanted by the farmers; at least they have cut out a large part of the appropriation.

The Federal Land Bank requires certain information in its applications, some of which is difficult to obtain because farmers have not kept the records or books that would give this information. We will suppose that it is conceded that an annual farm and crop survey is a desirable thing for our county. The Farm Bureau could submit its needs and desires to the State Farm Bureau, who could submit them to the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture could add its requirements, and the Federal Bank the same, and each Farm Bureau that desired to co-operate could either adopt a uniform plan as may be suggested by the Department of Agriculture, or adopt its own and include therein the requirements of the other agencies. Reports could be made in duplicate or triplicate and the farmer keep one copy for a permanent record.

The same information and principles could be used in formulating a crop insurance plan, a farm credit plan, and a practical method of co-operation effected between the Department of Agriculture and the farmers. By some such method the ordinary farmer would be able to get a hearing and take more active part in the solving of those problems which directly affect his interests. It

would do away with the undemocratic and unsatisfactory methods of the past whereby a few selected men, more often not farmers, are called into a conference to formulate the policies and plans affecting the farmers.

The farm papers could also render an invaluable service in acting as a clearing house of ideas in a larger measure than at present, and in providing a forum for the distribution of those measures which have been proposed in the above manner by those interested in them.

### COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**LIVINGSTON (N. W.)**—Everybody busy cutting oats and threshing rye and wheat. Fair weather and very dry. Farmers are marketing rye as soon as threshed and are holding wheat. Buyers are scouring the country for cows, paying from \$140.00 to \$175.00 for nice market stuff.—G. A. W., Aug. 1.

**CALHOUN (W.)**—Weather is generally fair. Have had a few showers in the last few days. The ground is very dry yet, as the rains have only wet the top of the ground. The farmers are threshing their wheat, oats and rye. Some have started the plow for wheat. The farmer, most of them, selling their rye direct from the machine. It is being put in the car at some nearby station, or the grain buyers are sending trucks out to get it.—V. H. J., Aug. 1.

**MARION**—Haying mostly all done. Wheat all cut. Some drawn in, promises to be good crop. Pasture good. Sugar beets good. Corn good. Barley and oats will not yield as well as last year. Too dry and hot through June. Farmers are leaving some of their meadows where they consist of timothy and alsike and let it ripen and thresh for seed on account of the high price of seed. On July 21st it rained very hard for about 3 hours, which has broken the drouth.—G. W. A.

**MONROE (N. E.)**—Continues dry. Cutting oats is the order of the day; the crop is short, cutting badly in spots due to grasshoppers, last year's crop nearly all sold out; some oats changing hands from one farm to the other for next year's feed, as some will not have any. Corn is beginning to get all yellow and drying up from the bottom. Pastures are dried up. We are having to feed as in winter. Clover seed yielding good. Everything quiet, as farmers are very busy.—G. L. S., Aug. 1.

**MONTCALM (S. E.)**—The harvesting of oats still continues, with the wheat, rye and barley being cut and the threshing being done rapidly; the grain is yielding good except the oats and barley, the straw being very short and a poor yield expected. Rye is being sold from the separator and folks are drawing to the markets by trucks. Beans, corn and potatoes are in a fine condition at the present time although no cultivating is being done, and a fair yield is expected. A rain was received by this vicinity recently which helped the crops to a great and all crops are looking much better.—W. L., Aug. 1.

**ARENAC (East)**—The rains of the past few days have damaged places the hail and wind cut off the crops badly thru our county and in growing crops as if mowed, while other places the grains were put down so badly mowing was the only thing that could save them. The bean crop especially is hurt. Lightning did considerable damage to barns and stock. Beans have raised to \$7.00 cwt. at this writing and going higher, prospects of a poor yield the cause. Wheat and rye are disappointing in the turnouts. Grains that are cut and out in the rains reported to be growing in the sheaf—the hot sultry weather give it no chance to dry. Hog prices are soaring, lambs are good, cattle prices are off a little, while cows are demanding record prices. Butter fat raising on account of short pasture. Many silos being erected. Oats are very short, barley and peas fair, corn good, sugar beets are growing nicely, altho late. Oats 73, beans \$7.00, wheat \$2.00, butter fat 50, eggs 39, hay no price quoted, peas \$2.00, hogs \$20.00, wool 58, chickens 22 up, cattle prices are off.—M. B. R.

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Grand Rapids

## Too Valuable to Lose Out

THE class of farmers we want to reach keep their copies of Michigan Business Farming and do not want to lose any part of the reading matter. We paid for this space to keep your paper intact. Won't you read the advertisement and sign the coupon on the opposite page and let us give you information that will pay you several times the amount that it has cost us to offer you our services?

**Federal Chemical Company**



BECAUSE YOU HELPED TO WIN!

# \$100 VICTORY BOND FREE

We Will Present a Hundred Dollar Victory Bond, Awarding it at the Michigan State Fair  
to the Farmer who Reports to Our Office in Columbus, Ohio,  
Before August 20th,

## The Best Wheat Crop from

# FEDERAL FERTILIZERS

### Globe or Daybreak Brands

**Federal  
Fertilizers**  
*First in the Field  
First in the Yield*



**Federal  
Fertilizers**  
*First in the Field  
First in the Yield*

The conditions are simple. You must write us and tell the amount of wheat per acre, attested by the thresher or the county agent, sending with it 20 stalks and heads or a quart of the threshed grain, and telling what Federal Fertilizer you used and how.

The winner will be decided by disinterested, competent judges, and in case of a tie, duplicate identical prizes will be given to each tying contestant.

The samples sent will be exhibited at the State Fair.

Your experience, with that of hundreds who report their yields to us, will be collected and given to the farmers of Michigan, thus offering a great amount of valuable aid in growing big crops.

Send in your sample and experience. You can help other farmers to duplicate your success, and since the award will be given on quality as well as quantity, you may win \$100 without further effort. *Do it right away!*

## Plan NOW for Better Crops Next Year

With full information of the methods used, and with the same fertilizers that have been producing record crops of wheat for thirty-five years, you can increase your own yields ten to fifteen bushels per acre, and have the leading Michigan crop next year.

Farmers of Michigan have learned the necessity for commercial fertilizers, and the profits from their use. What they want to know is what combinations of plant food and what amounts of fertilizer per acre will pay largest profits. We want to combine our thirty-five years of experience in the fertilizer business with the up-to-date practices of the Michigan farmers who this year

have made the biggest yield of wheat, and then pass this information on to every farmer who wants it. You who raised big crops with Federal Fertilizers, send the entry coupon. You may win a big prize, and you certainly will help your fellow farmers.

You who want to know how to raise more wheat at less cost, send in the Inquiry Coupon. We will mail you the actual experience of the men who are producing Michigan's record wheat yields, telling just how they do it, and just how you may have record crops yourself.

*Thirty-five years' experience and our \$250,000  
factory at Columbus are at your service*

**Federal Chemical Company,**  
Columbus, Ohio. Louisville, Ky.

### ENTRY COUPON

Federal Chemical Company:

I am sending you ( twenty stalks of wheat. ) This sample is  
quart of threshed wheat )  
from a field of ..... acres, which was seeded ..... 1918,  
and your fertilizer of the analysis ..... used at the rate  
of ..... per acre. The yield was ..... per acre.  
Attested: .....

..... P. O. ....  
M. B. F. Thresherman or County Agent.  
If stalks are sent, they must be carefully wrapped, boxed, and sent by express.

### ( Inquiry Coupon

Federal Chemical Company:

Send me full particulars about your fertilizers, and when the contest is decided, give me full details of the methods used by Michigan's best wheat growers.

I used ..... Fertilizer last year and  
Brand or Name of Manufacturer  
will seed ..... acres to wheat this year.

Name .....  
M. B. F. Address .....